

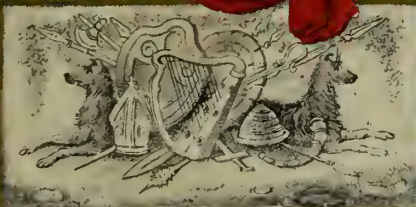
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This is a translation of the MS. in the library of
the Royal Irish Academy, extending from the year
A.D. 1172 to 1616.

The Four Masters were Michael O'Clery, Conary
O'Clery, Cucogry O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Mulconry.
Their work is the most complete and authentic record
in existence on early Irish history.



THE
ANNALS
of the
FOUR MASTERS



Oliver

THE
ANNALS OF IRELAND,

TRANSLATED FROM

THE ORIGINAL IRISH

OF

THE FOUR MASTERS.

BY OWEN CONNELLAN, ESQ.,

IRISH HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THEIR LATE MAJESTIES GEORGE IV. AND WILLIAM IV., AUTHOR OF A GRAMMAR OF THE
IRISH LANGUAGE, ETC.

WITH

A N N O T A T I O N S

BY PHILIP MAC DERMOTT, ESQ., M.D., AND THE TRANSLATOR.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY BRYAN GERAGHTY,
8, ANGLESEA-STREET.
MDCCCXLVI.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM JOSEPH WILSON,
HAWKINS'-STREET.

JA905
A6C
TO

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM,

KNIGHT ATTENDANT ON THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,

Ulster King of Arms,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,

AND OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF LISBON,

AND

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN, &c.

AUTHOR OF THE

*IRISH ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES; THE GAEL AND CIMBRI; ETRURIA CELTICA; HISTORY
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, &c. &c.*

Whose various Works on Irish, British, Gaulic, and Etruscan Antiquities, particularly his learned Analysis of the Ancient Languages of Ireland, Britain, Gaul, and Etruria, have obtained for him an European reputation, and made his name known and respected, as a most eminent Antiquary, as well among the Archæologists of the Continent, as the Literati of these Kingdoms; a man to whom Irishmen are so much indebted, for his liberal and enlightened encouragement, and love of Irish Literature, the present publication, as well as many others, being enriched by many materials furnished from his valuable Library; and through whose disinterested patronage the Publisher has been mainly enabled to present to his countrymen the far-famed

ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS:

To him, therefore, this Work is, on behalf of the Irish people, as a small tribute of esteem and regard, justly and most respectfully

INSCRIBED BY

The Publisher.

2759

P R E F A C E .

THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS being now published for the first time, there are some particular points which require explanation. The copy from which this translation has been made, has been accurately compared with that in the possession of Sir William Betham, which was transcribed by the translator from the original autograph MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and is therefore perfectly authentic. Mr. Connellan the translator was eminently qualified for his arduous task, being one of the best Irish Scholars of the present day, having extensive experience in transcribing and translating ancient Irish MSS. for a period of more than twenty years, and had the honor of being appointed Irish Historiographer to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV. in the Royal Irish Academy. The copious *Annotations* to the Annals have been compiled by Philip Mac Dermott, Esq., M. D., assisted by Mr. Connellan, with valuable materials from the library of Sir William Betham. These Annotations are admitted to contain extensive and accurate information on Irish History and Antiquities ; and, together with the translation, have stood, and will be found to stand the test of learned and candid criticism. In a work published in *Numbers* as these Annals have been, it was difficult to arrange the materials given in the historical and topographical Notes, which have no immediate reference to the text, as it was necessary that each Number should be noted with the matter that was prepared at the time, whereas, in a Book brought out all at once, any arrangement can be adopted. Independent of the Annals, the Notes will be found to contain a great mass of materials, and much interesting and important information, not hitherto published, together with collections from various sources, rare Books and Manuscripts ; the whole forming a Compendium of Irish History, from the earliest ages to the English Invasion, with continued illustrations, to the end of the Annals in the 17th century, the great object of the present publication being to present to the Irish people as much as possible of their own History, at a moderate cost, and make it accessible to all.

With respect to the arrangement of the Annotations, it is recommended to read, rather as an *Introduction* to the Annals, all the Notes which have apparently no immediate reference to the text of the Four Masters, such as the articles on the various ancient Colonies that peopled Ireland, and on the History and Kings of the early ages; on the Danish Wars, on Antiquities and Topography; for, by first reading those accounts of the ancient History before the English Invasion, the matters recorded in the Annals will be elucidated, and more easily understood, and as the Anglo-Norman Invasion immediately followed the Danish Wars, they both form part of one chain of events; hence the wars of the Anglo-Normans in this country, will be more clearly comprehended by first getting an account of the Danes and Norwegians, who were the ancestors of the Normans of France who conquered England, and afterwards, under the name of Anglo-Normans, or English, came here with Strongbow and his followers, and make such a remarkable figure in Irish History; therefore, it was considered important to elucidate these affairs, which was the more particularly required, until the first part of the Four Masters can be published at some future time.

The *Topography* of ancient Ireland, of which an account is given in the Introduction to these Annals, forms a peculiar feature in this work; it was written about 450 years ago, but is now for the first time translated from the original Irish, and published in these Notes with copious explanations and additions. These Topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin may be considered as a sort of "Domesday-Book" of Irish History, containing an account of the rank, titles, and territories of the Irish Princes, Lords, and Chiefs, in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, thus forming a most important record, and affording invaluable information on the ancient families, and great landed proprietors. In the additions to those topographical works, ample accounts are given of the rank, genealogies, and possessions, not only of the Irish Princes and Chiefs, but of the Nobility, and families of note of English descent in Ireland, with memoirs of many eminent Irish and English historical characters; the Annotations also contain a comprehensive outline of the History of each of the five Provinces or Kingdoms, Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, which constituted the *Irish Pentarchy*, together with a condensed account of the History and Antiquities of every county, and of the *Ancient Literature* of each of the Provinces. It is to be observed that the numerous passages in *parenthesis* are not in the Irish of the Four Masters, but are additions explanatory of the text, and thus introduced to avoid the inconvenience of a great number of small notes, which would otherwise be required. The *Index* is condensed, but at the same time sufficiently comprehensive, and will be found to contain copious references to all the names of persons, places of note, and remarkable matters recorded either in the Text or Notes.

The Publisher, grateful for the extensive patronage conferred on this Work by the Public, the friends of Irish Literature, and his numerous and highly respectable Subscribers, amounting to more than seven hundred, whose names he regrets he had not an opportunity of publishing, begs respectfully to state, that he has it in contemplation to bring out the first part of the Four Masters, and some other ancient Irish Annals, on receiving adequate public encouragement for the great expenditure required ; and to meet the wishes of learned men, and friends of Irish literature, he purposes, on receiving the names of a sufficient number of Subscribers, to give an accurate *lithographic* fac-simile copy of the Irish MS. of these Annals, the best means by which the Irish text can, in a perfect form, be handed down to posterity. It is generally admitted that, as to embellishments, execution and typography, the present publication is one of the best that has hitherto issued from the Irish press ; and the *Map*, the *Illuminated Title-page*, and ancient Irish *Ornamental Letters*, of which an account is given at the end, form remarkable features in this Book. The Publisher is happy to have been enabled, through great exertions, to complete this national work, composed by the illustrious and learned O'Clerys, and to present to his countrymen, as a rare production of Irish genius and patriotism, these faithful Annals, after they had been buried in libraries, and lost to the literary world for more than two hundred years ; and he confidently hopes, that his future undertakings in Irish literature will receive the support of all patriotic and enlightened Irishmen.

To complete the present publication in the best manner, excessive labour has been encountered, and great expenditure incurred, but no trouble or cost has been spared to render the work as perfect as possible, and a copy of it should be found in the public and private Libraries of the United Kingdom, for without these Annals the real history of Ireland must remain unknown, as they contain, together with full historical memoirs of the Anglo-Normans and English in Ireland, by far the most copious and accurate accounts, and interesting information ever published on the Milesian Irish, their Kings, Princes, Chiefs, and Clans—their laws, manners, and customs—their religious, literary, and charitable institutions, Colleges, Churches, Monasteries, and Houses of Hospitality—their Bards, Brehons, eminent Ecclesiastics, and learned men—their Music and Minstrels—their arts of War and Peace ; but are particularly rich in accounts of their military affairs, their forces and arms, their heroes and warriors, their battles and victories ; and, altogether, furnish a full and impartial record of the most important events in the entire range of Irish History.

The writers candidly reveal the vices as well as the virtues of their countrymen, and demonstrate the defects, with the good qualities, in the Celtic character, the same

as that of the Celts of ancient Gaul and other countries, shewing the peculiarities of a remarkable race, so spirited, bold, brilliant, enthusiastic, and fond of fame, but prone to fierce feuds and dissensions amongst themselves, impetuous, rash, violent, wanting caution, coolness and calculation, greater talkers than thinkers—valiant, social, generous, high-minded, hospitable and humane, but too easily excited, passionate, and proud, every page of the Annals of our country exhibiting what Byron designated “The magnificent and fiery spirit of her sons.” The fierce wars of many centuries, with the Danes, Anglo-Normans, and English, must have greatly deteriorated the national character of the Irish, prevented the development of their virtues, and retarded all civilization; for rapine, anarchy, and internal discord, constantly prevailed during these sanguinary contests, which were incessantly continued for a period of more than seven hundred years, through which the Milesians fought for their national independence, against powerful foreign foes; and these Annals present a faithful picture of a people who, amidst all these adverse circumstances, were still renowned for their religious zeal, their love of literature, their hospitality, and feats of arms.

INTRODUCTION.

IN publishing for the first time, the Annals of the Four Masters, it will be necessary to give some account of that celebrated work and its authors. The Annals were composed chiefly by the O'Clerys, a very learned family, who were hereditary historians to the O'Donnells, Princes of Tyrconnel, now the county of Donegal. The O'Clerys had from the O'Donnells extensive grants of lands in Donegal, and resided at their Castle of Kilbarron, the romantic ruins of which still remain on the shore of the Atlantic near Ballyshannon. Michael O'Clery, Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, and Conary O'Clery, together with Peregrine O'Duigenan, a learned antiquary of Kilonan, in the county of Roscommon, were the four principal compilers: hence the work was called, *The Annals of the Four Masters*. The Annals are also quoted by various authors as *The Annals of Donegal*, from their being composed in the Franciscan Monastery of Donegal. There were, besides the above-named authors, two other eminent antiquaries and chronologers, who assisted in the compilation of the Annals; namely, Fearfeasa O'Mulconaire or O'Conery, and Maurice O'Conery, both of the county Roscommon, of the ancient and learned family of the O'Mulconaires, who were hereditary historians to the Kings of Connaught. But the chief author of the Annals was Michael O'Clery, a sketch of whose life and literary labours will not prove uninteresting. He was a native of Donegal, and born about the year 1580. Distinguished at an early age for his abilities, application, and piety, he retired to the Irish Franciscan Monastery at Louvain, where his knowledge of the Irish language and history attracted the attention of his countryman, the learned Hugh Ward, then a Lecturer at Louvain and guardian of its monastery. Ward, fully appreciating the character of O'Clery, determined to avail himself of his assistance and abilities to put into execution a project he had long formed, of rescuing from oblivion the Annals and Antiquities of his native land. Actuated by a spirit of patriotism and love of literature, O'Clery eagerly embraced the proposal, returned to Ireland, commenced his labours, and collected a vast number of ancient documents, which he transmitted to his friend at Louvain; but the lamented death of Ward put a stop for a time to his noble intentions. The learned John Colgan, also a native of Donegal, then at Louvain, afterwards made ample use of these manuscripts when compiling his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, and *Trias Thaumaturga*, those great works on the Irish Saints. O'Clery continued his collection for a period of *fifteen years*, travelled through all parts of Ireland, and got together all the ancient records, civil and ecclesiastical, that could be obtained, and then spent many years in arranging for publication this vast mass of materials.

Amongst the collection enumerated as used in the compilation of the Annals of the Four Masters, are mentioned the following. The Annals of Tigernach, by the learned Abbot of Clonmacnois, and the Book of Clonmacnois. The Annals of Innisfallen, composed by the learned monks of that Abbey. The Book of the Mac Bruadins, hereditary historians

to the O'Briens and other tribes of Thomond. The Annals of Ulster, by Cathal Mac Guire, and Roderick O'Cassidy, celebrated antiquaries in the diocese of Clogher. The Book of Conquests. The Book of the Mac Fiebises, the learned antiquaries of *Leacan*, in Tireragh, county of Sligo. The Book of the O'Conrys, hereditary historians to the Kings of Connaught. The Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilonan, in Roscommon. The Book of the Island of All Saints in Loughree, and many others.

After a life spent in the service of literature and of his country, Michael O'Clery died at the Monastery of Donegal, in the year 1643, and left to posterity the reputation of a truly great and learned man.*

The Annals of the Four Masters commence at the earliest period of Irish history, and are carried down to A.D. 1616. The learned and Rev. Doctor Charles O'Connor, Librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, in his great work, "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*," translated into Latin, and published with the original Irish, in the year 1824, part of those Annals, namely, to the English invasion, A.D. 1172. But the chief and more interesting portion of the work has never yet been published.

The *present publication* will comprise the Annals from A.D. 1171, to their termination in A.D. 1616, a period of 444 years, containing an ample account of the English invasion, and embracing by far the most important events in the whole range of Irish History.

The Annals have been carefully translated from *the original Irish* by Owen Connellan, Esq., *Irish Historiographer* to their late Majesties, George IV., and William IV., and author of a Grammar of the Irish language, &c. Copious explanatory notes are added by the Translator, and by several eminent Irish Antiquaries. Some short elucidations of the text are given in brackets. The notes will be found very valuable and comprehensive, from the assistance afforded by *Sir William Betham*, Ulster King of Arms, who with his usual liberality, as a patron of Irish literature, has given free access to his extensive Library, containing by far the best collection of Irish MSS., in any private hands in the kingdom, and also rich in rare Latin and English MSS. on Irish History.

In the course of the work, the notes will embody the Topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, translated from the original Irish transcripts, and never before published.

John O'Dubhagáin, or O'Dugan, was the learned historian of the O'Kellys, Princes of Hy-Maine, and died A.D. 1372. O'Dugan commences his Topography thus: "*Triallam timcheall na Fodla*;" that is, "Let us travel over Fodla," (*i. e.* Ireland). And again he says: "*Ni bhia duine gan duithchidh*;" "No man shall be without his estate." He gives a full account of all the Chiefs and Clans of *Leath Coinn* (that is, of the Kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught), and the territories they possessed at the time of the English invasion in the twelfth century.

Giolla-na-Naomh O'Huidhrin, or O'Heerin, another learned historian, who died A. D. 1420, wrote a continuation of O'Dugan's Topography, commencing thus: "*Tuilleadh feasa air Eirinn oigh*;" "An addition of Knowledge on sacred Erin."

* Accounts of the O'Clerys, and other writers of the Annals of the Four Masters, are found in the works of Ware, Wadding and Colgan, and in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

O'Heerin in his work gives an account of all the Chiefs and Clans of Leath Mogha (that is, of Leinster and Munster), and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century.

Both these works are very valuable and authentic, and furnish a complete Topography of ancient Ireland, never published till now, though absolutely necessary to be known, either for the elucidation of the Annals of the Four Masters, or of any other work on Irish History. Some of the notes are unavoidably long; for otherwise a full and satisfactory account could not be given of the ancient Clans and their territories, as mentioned in those Topographies. Therefore these notes will be found clearly to elucidate all old names of places and obscure passages in the text of the Four Masters, and will also contain descriptions of all the former territorial divisions of Ireland, and of every county, with an account of their ancient and modern possessors.

The *Ecclesiastical divisions* will likewise be given, with an account of ancient Bishops' Sees, and the territories comprised in each Diocese.

With the last number will be given a *valuable Map*, accompanied with explanations showing the ancient divisions of Ireland, and the territories possessed by the Irish Chiefs and Clans, together with the chief families of Anglo-Irish Proprietors in subsequent times.

A copious *Index* will also be added—containing references to every remarkable matter mentioned throughout the Work, either in the text or notes.

To render these Annals one of the most important works ever published on Irish History and Antiquities, no trouble has been spared, or no available information neglected, and great expense has been incurred. All the best authorities, ancient and modern, have been consulted in the explanations of the text, and compilation of the notes; and amongst the numerous authentic sources from which information has been collected the following may be mentioned: O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, and the dissertations of Charles O'Connor on the History of Ireland; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*; Vallancey's *Collectanea*; the *Histories of Ireland*, by Keating, O'Halloran, Mac Geoghegan, and Moore; the *Works of Ware*, Usher, Colgan, De Burgo, and Lanigan; Harris's *Hibernica*; the *Tracts of Sir John Davies*; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; *Pacata Hibernia*; the *History and Annals of Ireland* by Cambrensis, Camden, Holinshed, Hanmer, Campion, Temple, Borlase, Curry, and Leland; the *Topographies of O'Brien, Seward, Lewis, and others*; the various *Surveys of Ireland*, with all the *County Histories* that have been published; various ancient Maps, as those of Ortelius, Petty, and others; *State Papers, Public Records, Inquisitions, and Peerages*; together with numerous Irish Manuscripts, and many valuable documents in public and private collections.

The Publisher respectfully submits the Work to the consideration of his countrymen, as an impartial record of important events, consisting only of *historical facts*, free from all political or sectarian opinions; and he confidently expects that these Annals, without which the *genuine* History of Ireland must remain unknown, will prove as acceptable as they will be found interesting to Irishmen of every class and of every creed.

Dublin, January 1st, 1845.

BRYAN GERAGHTY.

DEDICATION TO FERGALL O'GARA, M.P. &c.

I INVOKE the Almighty God that he may pour down every blessing, corporal and spiritual, on Fergall O'Gara, lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, one of the two knights elected to represent the county of Sligo in the parliament held in Dublin, this present year of our Lord, 1634.

In every country enlightened by civilization, and confirmed therein through a succession of ages, it has been customary to record the events produced by time. For sundry reasons nothing was deemed more profitable and honourable than to study and peruse the works of ancient writers, who gave a faithful account of the chiefs and nobles who figured on the stage of life in the preceding ages, that posterity might be informed how their forefathers employed their time, how long they continued in power, and how they finished their days.

I, Michael O'Clery, poorbrother of the order of St. Francis, (though ten years employed, under obedience to my several provincials, in collecting materials for our Irish Hagiology,) have waited on you, noble Fergall O'Gara, as I was well acquainted with your zeal for the glory of God, and the honour of your country. I perceived the anxiety you suffer from the cloud which at present hangs over our ancient Milesian race; a state of things which has occasioned the ignorance of many, relative to the lives of saints, archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other dignitaries of the church; the general ignorance also of our civil history, and of the monarchs, provincial kings, lords, and chieftains, who flourished in this country through a succession of ages, with equal want of knowledge of the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each. In consequence of your uneasiness on this subject I have informed you that I entertained hopes of joining to my own labours the assistance of the antiquaries I held most in esteem, for compiling a body of Annals, wherein those matters should be digested under their proper heads; judging that should such a compilation be neglected at present, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it would never again be brought together. In this idea I have collected the most authentic Annals I could find in my travels through the kingdom, (and, indeed, the task was difficult,) from which I have compiled this work, which I now commit to the world under your name and patronage; for you it was who set the antiquaries to work, and most liberally paid them for their labour, in arranging and transcribing the documents before them, in the Convent of Donegal, where the fathers of that house supplied them with necessary refreshments. In truth every benefit derivable from our labours is due to your protection and bounty; nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you stand foremost in this, as in other services which you have rendered your country; for by your birth you are a descendant of the race of Heber, son of Milesius, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and sixty-one of which race died in the odour of

sanctity. To Teige, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, (who died king of Munster, A.D. 260,) from whom eighteen of those saints sprung, your pedigree can be accurately traced from one generation to another. The posterity of that Teige have had great establishments in every part of Ireland, viz. :—The race of Cormac Galeng, in Leiny of Connaught, from whom you are descended, as well as the two O'Haras of the Routes ; also the O'Carrolls of Ely, O'Maghers of Hy Cairin, and the O'Conors of Kianactha of Glengiven, (in the county of Derry.) In proof of your noble extraction, here follows your genealogy :—

FERGAL O'GARA, thou art the son of
 Teige, son of
 Oilioll, son of
 Dermot, son of
 Owen, son of
 Dermot, son of
 Owen, son of
 Tomaltach Oge, son of
 Tomaltach More, son of
 Dermot, son of
 Raighne, son of
 Congalach, son of
 Dunslevey, son of
 Roderick, son of
 Dunslevey, son of
 Concobar, son of
 Ruairc, son of
 Gadhra, from whom the O'Garas have derived
 the name, who was the son of
 Glethneachan, son of
 Saorgas, son of
 Bece, son of
 Flaithios, son of
 Taichleach, son of
 Cinnfaola, son of
 Dermot, son of
 Fionnbhar, son of
 Brenann, son of
 Nadfraoich, son of
 Fideoin, son of
 Fiodcuire, son of
 Art Curb, son of
 Niadhcurb, son of
 Lui, from whom Leiny,* or Leiny, derived
 its name, who was the son of
 Teige, son of
 Kian, son of
 Oilioll Olum, son of
 Modha Nuadhat, son of

Modha Neid, son of
 Dere Mac Dergtheinidh, son of
 Enda Monchaoin, son of
 Loich More, son of
 Mofebis, son of
 Muiredhach Muchna, son of
 Eachaidh Garbh, son of
 Duach Dalta Deadhaidh, son of
 Cairpre Lusk, son of
 Ionadmar, son of
 Niasedhaman, son of
 Adamar Foltchain, son of
 Fearcurb, son of
 Modha Curb, son of
 Cobhthach Caomh, son of
 Reachta Righdearg, son of
 Lughaidh Laigheach, son of
 Eachdach, son of
 Oilioll, son of
 Art, son of
 Lughaidh Lamhdearg, son of
 Eachaidh Uaircheas, son of
 Lughaidh Iardhuinn, son of
 Enda dearg, son of
 Duach fionn, son of
 Sedna Ionnaireadh, son of
 Breasrigh, son of
 Art Imligh, son of
 Feidhlimidh, son of
 Rothechtach, son of
 Roan Righ Ailigh, son of
 Failbe Iolcoraidh, son of
 Caisced Coimhgnidh, son of
 Fal Deargdoid, (or of the red finger rings,) son of
 Muineamon, son of
 Casclothach, son of
 Fear Arda, son of
 Rotheachtagh, son of
 Rossa, son of

* The barony of Lieny in the county of Sligo, and also an ancient district in the county of Westmeath, now the parish of Leney.

Glass, son of
Nuadat Deglam, son of
Eachaidh Faobharglass, son of
Connaol, son of
Eimhear Fionn, son of
Milesius of Spain, son of
Bile, son of
Breogan, son of
Bratha, son of

Deaatha, son of
Earchad, son of
Aldoid, son of
Nuadhad, son of
Ninual, son of
Eimhear glass, son of
Agnon fionn, son of
Lamh fionn, son of
Agnamhan. &c.

On the 22nd January, 1632, this work was undertaken in the convent of Donegal, and was finished in the same convent on the 10th day of August, 1636, being the 11th year of the reign of Charles, King of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland.

I am thine affectionate friend,

Brother MICHAEL O'CLERY.

TESTIMONIALS.

THE Fathers of the Franciscan Order, subscribers hereunto, do certify that Fergal O'Gara was the nobleman who prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clery to bring together the antiquaries and chronologers, who compiled the following Annals, (such as it was in his power to collect,) and that Fergal O'Gara, aforesaid, rewarded them liberally for their labour.

This collection is divided into two parts, and from the beginning to the end has been transcribed in the Convent of the Brothers of Donegal, who supplied the transcribers with the necessary viands for their maintenance. The first volume was begun in the same Convent, A.D. 1632, when Father Bernardine O'Clery was guardian thereof.

The antiquaries and chronologers who were the collectors and transcribers of this work we attest to be Brother Michael O'Clery ; Maurice O'Maolconery, the son of Torna, who assisted during a month ; Ferfesa O'Maolconery, the son of Loghlin, (and both those antiquaries were of the county of Roscommon;) Cucogry (Peregrine) O'Clery, of the county of Donegal ; Cucogry O'Duigenan, of the county of Leitrim ; and Conary O'Clery, of the county of Donegal.

The old books they collected were the Annals of Clonmacnois, an abbey consecrated by St. Kiaran, son of the Carpenter ; the Annals of the Island of Saints, on Lough Ribh, (now Lough Ree, or that part of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough) ; the Annals of Senat Mac Magnus, on Lough Erne, (in the county of Fermanagh) ; the Annals of the O'Maolconerys ; and the Annals of Kilronan, (a parish in the county of Roscommon) compiled by the O'Duigenans. These antiquaries had also procured the Annals of Leacan, compiled by the Mac Firbises, (after having transcribed the greater part of the first volume,) and from those Annals they supplied what they thought proper in the blanks they left for any occasional information they could obtain. The Annals of Clonmacnois and those of the Island of Saints came down no farther than the year of our Lord 1227.

The second part of this work commences with the year of our Lord 1208, and began to be transcribed in the present year 1635, when Father Christopher Dunlevy was guardian; and these Annals were continued down to the year 1608, when Father Bernardine O'Clery was for the second time elected guardian.

Brother Michael O'Clery above-mentioned, Cucogry O'Clery, and Conary O'Clery, were the transcribers of the Annals from 1332 to 1608. The books from which they transcribed were ; the greater part of O'Maolconery's book, ending with 1505 ; the Book of the O'Duigenans, aforesaid, from the year 900 to 1563 ; the Book of Senat Mac Magnus, ending with 1533 ; a part of the Book of Cucogry the son of Dermot, son of Teige

Cam O'Clery, from the year 1281 to 1537 ; the Book of Maoilin Oge Mac Bruadin from the year 1588 to 1603 ; and the Book of Lughaigh O'Clery, from 1586 to 1602. All those books we have seen in the hands of the antiquaries who have been the compilers of the present work ; together with other records too numerous to be mentioned. In proof of what we have here set forth, we have hereunto annexed our signs manual, in the Convent of Donegal, on the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1636.

Frater BERNARDINUS O'CLERY,

Guardianus Dungalensis.

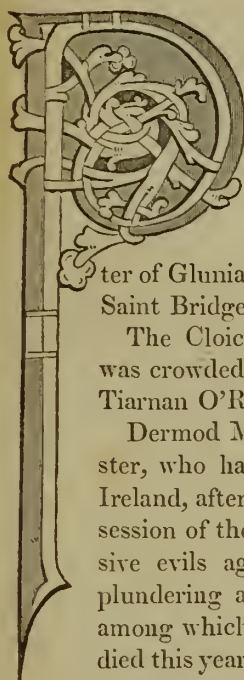
Brother MAURICE DUNLEVY.

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O'DONNELL, (Prince of Tirconnell.)

ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS.

A.D. 1171.



DETRUS O'MORDHA, (or O'Moore,) bishop of Clonfert Brenan,¹ originally a pious monk, was drowned in the Shannon on the 27th December.

Sadhbh (or Sabina,) daughter of Glunaiam Mae Murrogh, coarb² to Saint Bridget, died after penance.

The Cloiteach of Tealachard,³ which was crowded with people, was burned by Tiarnan O'Rourke.

Dermot Mae Murrogh, king of Leinster, who had spread terror throughout Ireland, after putting the English in possession of the country, committing excessive evils against the Irish people, and plundering and burning many churches, among which were Kells, Clonard,⁴ &c., died this year of an intolerable and uncommon disease.⁵ He became putrid while

living, by the miracles of God, through the intervention of Columkille, Finnenn, and other saints of Ireland, for having violated and burned their churches. He died at Ferns without making a will, without penance, without the eucharist, and without extreme unction, as his evil deeds deserved.⁶

Maoleron Mae Gille Sechnaill, lord of Deisgeart Breagh⁷ died.

Tailtiu, daughter of Conor O'Melaghlin, the wife of Iovar O'Casey, lord of Saitne,⁸ died.

Donal, the grandson of Rory O'Mulloy, lord of Fercall,⁹ was slain by the people of Munster.

Donal O'Fogarty, lord of south Ely,¹⁰ was killed by Donal, son of Donagh, lord of Ossory:¹¹ he had committed slaughter in the two Elys, where three hundred and twenty persons fell.

A piratical fleet from Uladh¹² entered Tyrone and carried away a great number of cattle.

Niall, son of Mac Loughlin, marched with the Kinel Owen¹³ into Uladh, to plunder it. Many were slain by them; and they carried away an immense prey of cattle. Niall afterwards took hostages from Oriel.¹⁴

Manus Mae Dunslevy O'Heoghy,¹⁵ with a party

1. *Brenan*.—St. Brendan founded in A.D. 553, the monastery of Cluain Fearta or Clonfert, in which originated the diocese of the same name, in the barony of Longford, county of Galway, and of which he was first abbot or bishop, and died in A.D. 577.

2. *Comharba*, or *coarb* of *St. Bridget*.—That is, the successor of St. Bridget, or abbess of Kildare. The word *coarb* is applied to the successor or representative of the patron saint, or original founder of a monastery, priory, or any ecclesiastical establishment; or successor of a bishop, as the *coarb* of St. Patrick, that is, the successor or representative of St. Patrick at Armagh, as applied to the primates. The term *Comorban* is applied in the same sense by many writers.

3. *Cloiteach thealcha airid*; or *the round tower of Tullaghard*.—In a M.S. in the library of Sir William Betham, this place is mentioned as Tullaghard, near Trim, in the county of Meath.

4. *Cluan Eraird*, or *Clonard*, now a post town in the parish of the same name, in the barony of Moyfenragh, county of Meath, the original seat of the diocese of Meath, celebrated for its monastery and famous college, founded by St. Finnenn, abbot of the same monastery, and general lecturer (or reader) to the saints of Ireland, who died in A.D. 548.

5. This disease is supposed to have been the *morbus pedicularis* of medical writers.

6. Every Irishman, no doubt, is aware that the English invasion was accomplished through the agency of Dermot Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, who seduced Dearvorgail, the wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney. On account of this act Roderick O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, invaded the territory of Dermot in the year 1167, and put him to flight. King Dermot was obliged, after many defeats, to leave Ireland in 1168, throw himself at the feet of Henry II., and crave his assistance, offering to become his liegeman. The English king, having received Dermot's oath of allegiance, granted by letters patent a general license to all his subjects to aid king Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom. Dermot then engaged in his cause Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, to whom he afterwards gave his daughter Eva in marriage; and through his influence an army was raised, headed by Robert Fitzstephen, Myler Fitzhenry, Harvey de Monte-Marisco, Maurice Prendergast, Maurice Fitzgerald, and others, with which in May, 1169, he landed in Bannow-bay, near Wexford, which they soon reduced together with the adjoining counties. In 1170 earl Strongbow landed at Waterford with a large body of followers, and laid siege to that city which he took. He then joined king Dermot's forces, marched for Dublin, and having defeated the monarch Roderick, entered the city, and after great slaughter made himself master of it.

of Ultonians, preyed Cul-an-tuaiseirt: he plundered Cuil Rathain (or Coleraine) and other churches. A small body of the Kinel Owen, commanded by Conor O'Cathain (or O'Kane,) overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which the Ultonians were defeated, with the loss of twenty-one

King Dermot died in his castle at Ferns about the 65th year of his age. His character is drawn by various writers in the darkest colours; he was rapacious, fierce, cruel, vindictive, and of violent passions; though to gain popularity he endeavoured to conciliate the lower classes of the people. It appears he was a man of great stature and strength of body, and possessed of much personal bravery. Holingshed says, "he was a man of tall stature and of a large and great body, a valiant and bold warrior in his nation; from his continual shouting his voice was hoarse; he rather chose to be feared than to be loved, and was a great oppressor of his nobility; to his own people he was rough and grievous, and hateful unto strangers; his hand was against all men, and all men against him."

7. *Deisceart Breagh*.—Now the parish of Dysart in Westmeath, which, according to O'Dugan, (who died A.D. 1372,) in his topographical poem, was the property of O'Giolla Seachlin.

8. *Saitne or Saithe*.—This was one of the establishments referred to by Michael O'Clery in his dedication to Fergal O'Gara, as possessed by the descendants of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum. According to O'Dugan, this district was the property of the O'Caseys, a clan in the county of Westmeath, where O'Dugan has fixed this district. This place is now traceable under the name Sonagh, the property of sir Hugh Morgan Tuíte, Bart., where one of the castles of De Lacy stood, who conferred the property on the Tuíte family.

9. *Fear Ceall, or Fercall*.—The lordship of O'Maolmnaidh or O'Mulloy, which O'Dugan places in the ancient kingdom of Meath, and which comprised the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fercall, or Elgish, in the King's county.

10. *Ely, or Ely*.—Ely O'Fogarty, or South Ely, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary; and Ely O'Carroll lay in the south of the King's county, west of Slieve Bloom, or that portion of the county beyond the boundary of the ancient kingdom of Meath.

11. *Lord of Ossraighe or Ossory*.—Mae Giolla Phadraic was lord or prince of Ossory; and his ancient principality extended through the whole country between the rivers Nore and Suir, being bounded on the N. and E. by the Nore, and on the W. and S. by the Suir. The princes of Ossory make a considerable figure in Irish history, and one in particular, Donal M'Giolla Phadraic, distinguished himself in the wars with Strongbow and the English. At an early period they were dispossessed of part of their patrimony by the kings of Cashel; and the southern parts of their territories were occupied by the Butlers, afterwards earls of Ormond, and other English adventurers; but the northern parts remained with the original proprietors, who, on their connection with the English, changed their name to Fitzpatrick, and took the titles of earls of Upper Ossory. A full account of the county of Kilkenny and the clans of Ossory will be given in a future note.

12. *Uladh, or Ulidia*.—Ulidia comprised the present county of Down, and a part of the county of Antrim. It was also called Dal Araidhe, which took its name from Fiacha Araidhe, king of Ulster in the third century, and was latinised into Dalaradia. In a future number a full account of this territory and its clans will be given.

13. *Cenel-Eoghain, or Kinel-Owen*.—That is, the descendants of Owen, whose territory was called Tir-Eoghain, anglicised to Tyrone, with parts of the counties of Derry and Antrim, and which derived its name from Owen, the fifth son of Niall of the nine hostages, monarch of Ireland, in the fourth century, ancestor to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone. Tir Chonaill, now the present county of Donegal, derived its name from his brother Conall Gulban, the ancestor of St. Columkille, and of the O'Donnells, princes of Tyrconnell. The people of those two territories

chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a large portion of their army. Manus himself was wounded in the engagement, and fled from the field. He was afterwards slain by his brother, Dunslevy, aided by Giolla Aongus, son of Gillespy, a prior of monks, at Down, after having committed many depredations.

are generally designated in the annals under the denominations of Cenel-Eoghain, or the clan of Owen, and Cinel Conaill, or the clan of Connell. The Mae Loughlins were the senior branch of the O'Neills. In the course of these notes a full account will be given of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and of the various clans who possessed those territories.

14. *Orgialla*.—The ancient kingdom or principality of Orgiall, comprised an extensive territory in Ulster, and was called by Ware, Usher, Colgan, and other Latin writers, *Orgallia* and *Eryallia*; and by the English *Oriel* and *Uriel*. In the beginning of the fourth century three warlike princes, called the three Collas, sons of Eochy Doimhleán, son of Cairbre Lifechar, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, made a conquest of a great part of Ulster, which they wrested from the old possessors, princes of the race of Ir, called the Clanna Rory, or Rudericians. The three Collas in the great battle of Achalethderg in Fearnuighe, in Dalaradia, on the borders of Down and Antrim, A.D. 332, defeated the forces of Fergus, king of Ulster, who was slain; and the victors burned to the ground Eamhain Macha or Emania, (near the present city of Armagh,) the famous palace of the Ultonian kings, which had stood for six centuries, and had been long celebrated by the Irish bards. The place where this battle was fought is called also Carn Achy-Leth-Derg, and is now known as the parish of Aghaderg, in the barony of Iveagh, county of Down, where there still remains a huge Carn of loose stones near Loughbrickland. The sovereignty of Ulster thus passed from the race of Ir to the race of Heremon. The names of the three chiefs were Colla Uais, or Colla the noble, Colla Meann, or Colla the famous, and Colla-da-Chrich, or Colla of the two territories. Colla Uais became monarch of Ireland A.D. 327, and died A.D. 332. The territory conquered by the three Collas comprised according to Usher, O'Flaherty, and others, the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, and obtained the name of Oirgiall, as stated by O'Halloran, from the circumstance of the Collas having stipulated with the monarch of Ireland, for themselves and their posterity, that if any chiefs of the clan Colla should be at any time demanded as hostages, and if shackled, their fetters should be of gold: thus, from the Irish *or*, gold, and *giall*, a hostage, came the name *orgialla*. The term Oriel, or Uriel, was in general confined by the English to the present county of Louth, which in former times was part of Ulster; that province extending to the Boyne at Drogheda. We find in Colgan and Mae Geoghegan, that the O'Carrolls, a noble clan of the race of the Dal Fiatachs, were at the time of St. Patrick, kings of Orgiall, or that part of it comprising the county of Louth. The Dal Fiatachs or Dalfiataeians, who founded many powerful families in Ulster, particularly in Dalaradia or Down, were descended from Fiatach Fionn, monarch of Ireland at the commencement of the second century, of the race of Heremon. The O'Carrolls continued kings of Orgiall, down to the twelfth century, when they were dispossessed by the Anglo-Normans under John de Courcy. Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Orgiall, the last celebrated head of this race, founded the great Abbey of Mellifont in Louth, in the twelfth century. The territory of Louth is mentioned in the earliest times under the names of *Magh Muirtheimhne*, or the Plain of Muirtheimhne, so called from Muirtheimhne, son of Breogan, uncle of Milesius, who possessed it. Part of the territory of Louth and Armagh was called Cualgne, from Cualgne, another son of Breogan, who, according to our old Annalists, was killed there in a battle between the Milesians and the Tuatha-De-Danans, about a thousand years before the christian era. Sliabh Cualgne, now Slieve Gullion mountain in Armagh, acquired its name from the same person. Louth was in ancient times also called Machaire Chonaill, or the Plain of Conall, from Conall Cearnach, or Conall

Tiarnan O'Rourke, with the men of Brefne,¹⁶ plundered the people of Saithne, slew great numbers of them, and carried away an immense booty in cattle.

Another predatory excursion was made by Tiaran O'Rourke, into Deisceart Breagh, on which

the Victorious, the renowned warrior, who was chief of the Red Branch knights of Ulster, about the commencement of the Christian era, and whose descendants possessed this territory. (It may be here remarked that the celebrated hero of Ossian's poems, Cuchulin, the relative and cotemporary of Couall Cearnach, had his residence at Dun-Dealgan, now Dundalk.) The descendants of Conall Cearnach were the Magennises, lords of Iveagh, in Dalaradia, or county of Down, the O'Moras, or O'Moores princes of Leix, in Kildare and Queen's county, and others. Amongst the other chief clans who possessed Louth were the Mac Canns, Mac Cartans, O'Kellys, O'Moores, O'Callaghans, O'Carraghars, Mac Colmans, Mac Campbells, Mac Ardells, Mac Kennys, O'Devins, O'Markys, O'Branagans, Mac-Scanlons, and others.

In the reign of king John, A.D. 1210, Louth was formed into a county, and acquired its name from the town of Louth, in Irish *Lugh Mhagh*. In the Inquisitions the county is called *Lovidia*. The chief Anglo-Norman or British families settled in Louth were the De Lacys, De Verdons, De Gernons, De Pepards, De Flemings, barons of Slane; the Beliefs of Barmeach, who had formerly the title of barons of Duleek; the De Berminghams, earls of Louth, a title afterwards possessed by the Pluukets, a great family of Danish descent; the Taaffies, earls of Carlingford; the Balls, Brabazons, Darcys, Dowdals, and Clintons, the Dromigools of Danish descent, &c.; the Fortescues now earls of Claremont, and in more modern times, the family of Gorges, barons of Dundalk; and the Fosters, viscounts Ferard, and barons of Oriel.

The posterity of the three Collas, called clan Colla, founded many powerful clans and noble families in Ulster and other parts of Ireland. From Colla Uais were descended the Mac Donnells, earls of Antrim in Ireland, and lords of the Isles in Scotland; also the Mac Rorays, a great clan in the Hebrides, and also many families of that name in Ulster, anglicised to Rogers.

From Colla da Chrich, were descended the Mac Mahons, princes of Monaghan, lords of Ferney, and barons of Dartree, at Conagh, where they had their chief seat. The Mac Mahons were sometimes styled princes of Orgiall. An interesting account of the Mac Mahons, of Monaghan, is given by sir John Davis, who wrote in the reign of James the First. It may be observed that several of the Mac Mahons in former times changed the name to Mathews. The other chief clans of Monaghan were the Mac Kennas, chiefs of Truagh; the Mac Cabes; the Mac Neneys, anglicised to Bird; the Mac Ardells; Mac Cassidys; O'Duffys, and O'Corrrys; the O'Cosgras, Mac Cuskers or Mac Oscars, changed to Cosgraves, who possessed, according to O'Dugan, a territory called Fearra Rois, which comprised the district about Carrickmacross in Monaghan, with the parish of Clonkeen, adjoining, in the county of Louth; the Boylans of Dartree; the Mac Gil Michaels, changed to Mitchell; the Mac Donnells; the O'Connells, and others.

This part of Orgiall was overrun by the forces of John de Courcy in the reign of king John, but the Mac Mahons maintained their national independence to the reign of Elizabeth, when Monaghan was formed into a county, so called from its chief town Muineachan, that is, the Town of Monks. The noble families now in Monaghan, are the Dawsons, barons of Cremorne; the Westenras, lords Rossmore; and the Blayneys, lords Blaney. The other chief landed proprietors are the families of Shirly, Lesley, Coote, Corry, and Hamilton.

From Colla-da-Chrich were also descended the Mac Guires, lords of Fermanagh, and barons of Enniskillen; the O'Flanagans of Fermanagh; the O'Hanlons, chiefs of Hy-Meith-Tire, now the barony of Orior in Armagh, who held the office of hereditary regal standard-bearers of Ulster; the Mac Cathans or Mac Canns of Clan Breasail, in Armagh; the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon; and the O'Madagans or

occasion he slew Giollu Enain Mac Lughadha, chief of Cuirene,¹⁷ and Mac Gilleseachnail, chief of Deisceart Breagh. O'Lamhduibh was slain on that occasion by the men of Meath. Donal Breaghagh (O'Mclaghlin) lord of East Meath, gave hostages to Tiarnan O'Rourke.

O'Maddens, chiefs of Siol Anmchadha or Silanchia, now the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

Colla Meann's posterity possessed the territory of Modhorn, that is, the districts about the mountains of Mourne.

That part of Orgiall, afterwards forming the county of Armagh, was possessed, as already stated, partly by the O'Hanlons and Mac Canns, and partly by the O'Neills, O'Larkins, O'Duvans, and O'Garveys of the Clanna Rory, who according to O'Brien, possessed the Craobh Ruadh, or territory of the famous Red Branch knights of Ulster; O'Hanrathys of Hy-Meith Macha; O'Donegans of Breasal Magha; and others.

The native chiefs held their independence down to the reign of Elizabeth, when Armagh was formed into a county A.D. 1586, by the lord deputy, sir John Perrott. In Pynnar's Survey of Ulster, in the reign of James the First, the following are given as the chief families of British settlers, viz:—the Atchesons, Brownlows, Powells, St. Johns, Hamiltons, Copes, Rowllstons, &c. The noble families now in Armagh, are the Atchesons, earls of Gosford; the Caulfields, earls of Charlemont; and the Brownlows, barons of Lurgan. The Hamiltons in former times had the title of earls of Clanbrassil.

In the ancient ecclesiastical divisions the territory of Orgiall was comprised within the diocese of Clogher; but in the 13th century the county of Louth was separated from Clogher and added to the diocese of Armagh. In early times there were bishops' sees at Clones and Louth, which sees were afterwards annexed to Clogher. In the early writers we find the bishops of Clogher frequently styled bishops of Orgiall and Ergallia. At present the diocese of Clogher comprises the whole of Monaghan, the greater part of Fermanagh, parts of Donegal and Tyrone, and a small portion of Louth.

The see of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century, became the seat of an archdiocese, and the metropolitan see of all Ireland. The diocese of Armagh comprehends the greater part of that county, with parts of Louth, Meath, Tyrone, and Londonderry, and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the sees of Meath, Ardagh, Kilmore, Clogher, Raphoe, Derry, Down and Connor, and Dromore.

15. *Mac Duinsleibhe O'Heochada, or Mac Dunslevey O'Heoghy.*—The Mac Dunsleveys were princes of Uladh or Ulidia, now the county of Down, and of the Clanna Rory of the race of Ir. The name of Roderick Mac Dunslewy, prince of Ulidia, frequently occurs in the account of the wars with John de Courcy, when the latter invaded Ulster. The name is derived from *Dun* a fortress, and *Sleibhe*, of the mountain, from the circumstance of one of the chiefs having his fortress at the mountains of Mourne. The Annalists add the name O'Heoghy, which was the original name of the family, and is still found in that country under the name of Haughey and Hoey; and the name Mac Dunslewy is also found in various parts of Ireland. This name has undergone various mutations, as *Ulltach* and *Ulltachan* in Irish, always anglicised Dunslewy, the word *Ulltach* shewing the origin of the family from Ulidia. Some of this clan also call themselves Nultys and Mac Nultys, which is a modification of the same name.

16. *Brefne.*—Brefney was divided into two principalities, viz., Brefney O'Rourke, or West Brefney, comprising the present county of Leitrim, with the barony of Tullaghagh, and part of Tullagh-onoh, in the county of Cavan; and Brefney O'Reilly, or East Brefney, now the county of Cavan; the river at Ballyconnell being the boundary between Brefney O'Rourke and Brefney O'Reilly. In a future number a full account will be given of these two territories, and all their clans.

17. *Cuirene, or Machaire Cuirene.*—This district comprised the present barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath, which, according to O'Dugan and Dr. O'Brien, was the lordship of O'Tolarg.

The people of *Ily Maine*¹⁸ plundered Ormond on seven different expeditions from Palm Sunday to Low Sunday.

The church of St. Cianan of Duleek¹⁹ was plundered by the knights of Miles de Cogan. Some of them were slain on the day following by the Danes of Dublin, in revenge of their dishonour of St. Cianan.

A battle was fought at Dublin between Miles de Cogan and Asgal, son of Reginald, king of the Danes in Ireland; many fell on both sides of the English knights and Danes of Dublin, among whom was Asgal himself, John, a Norwegian from the Orkney Isles, and many others.

Roderick O'Connor, Tiarnan O'Rourke, and Murchad O'Carroll, marched with an army to Dublin to besiege the city, then in the possession of earl Strongbow and Miles de Cogan. They remained there for a fortnight, during which time many fierce engagements took place. The king marched through Leinster with the cavalry of Brefney and Oriel, and burned the corn of the English. While Roderick was thus engaged, earl Strongbow and Miles de Cogan attacked the camp of the northern Irish, slew many soldiers, and captured their provisions, armour, and horses.

The son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh (or Mac Carthy) defeated the Danes of Limerick, and slew many of them, including Foirne, son of Giolla Cainidh, and Torcar, son of Treni; he also burned the market-place and half the fortress.

18. *Ith-Maine* or *Ily Maine*.—The principality of the O'Kellys, a large territory comprised within the present counties of Galway and Roscommon, and extending from the Shannon at Lanesborough to the county of Clare, and from Athlone to Atheury in the county of Galway.

19. *Duleek*.—In the original *Doimhliag*, (that is, a house of stone,) was founded by St. Cianan, who died A.D. 489. This village which was formerly a parliamentary borough, lies in the parish of the same name about five miles S.W. of Drogheda. Duleek had in early times a famous monastery, and was the seat of a small diocese, afterwards united to the see of Meath.

20. *Tanist of Brefney*.—"A successor was nominated for the prince in his life-time to fill the throne after his demise. As suppose his son or brother, or the most respectable relation, they denominated him *Coimree*, a word translated from the finger on which the ring is worn, which comes nearest to the middle finger in situation and length. Thus Tanist, (or the heir apparent,) second to the prince in rank and authority, and from this the title of Tanistry-law is derived by Davis and Ware. Each of the other candidates of the family is called *Riogh Damhna*, (or heir presumptive) which is royal, that is, a subject qualified to receive the royal form. But if he was attached to any liberal or mechanical art, he was denominated *Adhbhar* only, which also denoted matter, (or material for a king or chief); that is, a matter disposed to be instructed in the rudiments of such an art."—*O'Flaherty's Ogygia*.

Tiarnan O'Rourke at the head of the men of Brefney and Oriel, marched a second time to Dublin, and attacked Miles de Cogan and his knights, but he was defeated with the loss of his son Hugh, Tanist²⁰ of Brefney, the grandson of Dermot O'Quinn, and many others.

A party of Siol Murray²¹ went on a predatory excursion into Thomond,²² they plundered Sir-taghan O'Lidiudha (Liddy,) and slew himself in a battle.

Siol Anmchadha,²³ and Muintir Cionaeth,²⁴ plundered Ely and took away a large prey in cattle.

The earl's son having gone out on a predatory excursion, plundered the churches of the plain of Leinster and a large portion of *Ily Faolain*, (or O'Byrne's country.)

The people of West Connaught²⁵ and a party of Siol Murray plundered the west of Corcomroe,²⁶ and carried away an immense prey in cattle.

The earl's people went on a predatory excursion and plundered Clnain Conaire, Galam, and Lathraeh Briuin, (in the county of Kildare.)

The daughter of O'Heoghy, wife of Murchad O'Carroll, lord of Oriel, died.

The Connaught squadron remained on the Shannon and on Lough Derg Deire²⁷ from November to May.

Donnell Breaghagh (O'Melaghin) concluded a peace with Tiarnan O'Rourke; and the people of East Meath submitted to him.

21. *Siol Muireadhaigh* or *Murray*.—The descendants of Muireadhaeh Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died A.D. 700. The O'Conors were chiefs of this territory, and many of them were kings of Connaught. An account of this territory, and all its clans will be given in a future number.

22. *Thomond*.—Tuadh Mumhan or North Munster, which formed in ancient times a kingdom in itself, and of which a full account will appear in a future number.

23. *Siol Anmchadha*.—Now the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lismagh, on the other side of the Shannon in the King's county, of which according to O'Dugan, O'Madagain, (O'Madden,) and O'Huallachain, were chiefs.

24. *Muintir Cionaeth*.—The family of O'Kenny, or as they are now called, Kenny, were, according to O'Dugan, chiefs of Clann Laitheamhain, conjointly with the family of O'Finnegan: their district lay in the west of the county of Roscommon, along the Shannon.

25. West Connaught or *Iar Connacht*.—Now Connemara in the west of the county of Galway, of which O'Flaherty was principal chief. This territory was bounded on the east by Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; and comprised the baronies of Moycullen and Ballinahinch, and the half barony of Ross.

26. *Corcomroe*.—In the original *Coreumdruadh*, or *Corcomdruadh*, east and west. This territory derived its name from Core

Henry the Second, king of England, duke of Normandy, earl of Anjou, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year with a fleet of two hundred and forty ships, and landed at Waterford.²³

A.D. 1172.

Brighdein O'Kane, coarb of St. Maedhog,¹ died.

Giolla Aodha O'Muidhin (O'Mugin) of the people of Lough Con, bishop of Cork, died. He was distinguished for his piety, continence, and wisdom.

Tigearnagh O'Maoileoin, (Malone) coarb of St. Kieran² at Clonmaenois, died.

Tiarnan O'Rourke, lord of Brefney and Conmaicne,³ for a long time a very powerful chieftain, was treacherously slain at Tlaghtgha⁴ by Hugo de Lacy and Donal, son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe. He was beheaded and ignominiously carried to Dublin; his head was placed over the town-gate, and his body was gibbeted with his feet upwards, on the north side of the city, a woful spectacle to the Irish.⁵

Donal O'Ferrall, chief of Conmaicne, was slain by the people of the king of England.

Maolmaire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muintir Birne, was slain by Hugh Mac Aengusa (or Magen-

nis, and by the Clan Hugh, (the tribe name of the Magennises,) of Ulidia.

Dermod O'Caolaidhe (Keely,) died.

The Kinel Owen were defeated by Flaithbheartach O'Maoldoraidh⁶ and the people of Tirconnell, who committed great slaughter among them by the miracles of God, through the intervention of St. Patriek and St. Columkille, whose churches they plundered.

The fourth visitation of the entire province of Connaught, and as far as Armagh, was made by Giolla-Mae-Liag (Gelasius,) coarb of St. Patriek, and primate of Ireland. (He died in A.D. 1174, in the 87th year of his age.)

Mae Gillepseoir (Mac Gillespy,) chief of the Clan Aeilabra, Brehon (or judge) of the tribe of Monaig, was treacherously slain by Dunslevy O'Heoghaidh, king of Ulidia; the Ulidian nobles, who were the sureties between them, were the persons who slew him.

The people of Anghaile (Anally,) and Muintir Megiollgain, were treacherously plundered by the son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English, who took much cattle and booty. They afterwards marched to Ardagh of bishop Mel, plundered all the country, and slew Donal O'Ferrall, chief of Anally.⁷

Feardoid, third son of Fergus, by Meadhbh or Maud, queen of Connaught, in the beginning of the Christian era, from whom descended O'Loughlin of Burren, and O'Conor Corcomroe, lords of the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the county of Galway.

27. An expansion of the Shannon in the county of Tipperary.

28. Henry II. landed at Waterford on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October, A.D. 1171, with an army consisting of 500 knights, and about 4000 men at arms.—*Lanigan*.

1. *St. Maedhog* was the founder of the monastery of Ferns, which afterwards became the seat of a diocese, of which he was first bishop. He died on the 31st of January, A.D. 632, and was interred at Ferns. He was a native of Brefney, where he founded monasteries and churches at Dromlane and Rosinver. His original name was *Aodh Og*, that is, Young Hugh, to which, after he became a celebrated ecclesiastic or saint, was prefixed the pronoun *Mo* or "My," a title of respect in those days, precisely as at present used in the address "*My Lord*."

2. *St. Kieran*, who founded the monastery of Clonmacnois, afterwards a bishops' see, in the parish of the same name, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county, died on the 9th of September, A.D. 459.

3. *Conmaicne*.—There were several districts of this name in Connaught, the inhabitants of which were called Conmaicne, or the descendants of Conmac, one of the three sons of queen Maud of Connaught, whom she bore at one birth for Fergus Mac Roy, the exiled king of Ulster, about the beginning of the Christian era. This place was designated Conmaicne of Moyrein, in Brefney O'Rourke, which, according to O'Flaherty, extended into the county of Longford. Under the date A.D. 1475 it is stated that Fenagh, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Leitrim, lay in Moyrein, and by some authorities Conmaicne of Moyrein and Muintir Eoluis were

considered identical. The Mac Rannalls, (anglicised to Reynolds) were the principal chiefs of Muintir Eoluis, which territory comprised the southern part of the county of Leitrim, and extended from Slieve-an-Iarain and Lough Allen, to Slieve Carbury, west of Balona, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough Scur, and Leitrim, (See Annals under the year 1490,) and the monasteries of Fenagh, Mohill, and Cloon. Under the year 1562 it is stated that the power of O'Rourke extended from Caladh, in the territory of Hy Maine, (in the county of Roscommon) to Droghda, or Droos, on the borders of Leitrim, Donegal, and Sligo, and from Granard in Taffa or Teffia, in the county of Longford, to the strand of Eohuile, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, near Ballysadare; and it may therefore be inferred that Conmaicne of Moyrein extended as far as Granard. It is stated however, under the present year 1172, that Donal O'Ferrall, of the Anally family, was chief of Conmaicne, or that portion of Longford adjoining the county of Leitrim.

4. *Tlaghtgha*.—A hill near Athboy, in the barony of Lune, county of Meath. Mr. Hardiman, in his Statute of Kilkenny, states that this is now called the Hill of Ward, between Athboy and Trim. It is stated by O'Flaherty that a fire temple of the Druids stood here in the time of paganism, and that in the reign of Tuathal Teachtmair, monarch of Ireland in the second century, solcunn conventions were held here every year on the night of the last day of October, or the feast of Samhain, to appease the gods by immolating victims and raising fires.

5. *The Kingdom of Meath*.—Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, was married to the daughter of Murtagh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath. The ancient kingdom of Meath was formed in the second century by Tuathal Teachtmair, (or Tuathal the Acceptable,) who was monarch of Ireland from A.D. 130 to A.D. 160, by the combination of a portion from each of the then four provinces or king-

A general synod of Ireland, both of the clergy and chief laity, was held at Tuam in Connaught, at which Rory O'Connor and Cadhla O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam, presided; three churches were consecrated.

A.D. 1173.

Murragh O'Cobhthaidh (Coffey,) bishop of Derry and Raphoe, died. He was a man of pure chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and chief conservator of the canons of the church; after bestowing food and raiment on the poor and needy,

doms, and their annexation to Meath: hence it became a *Cuigeadh*, or fifth province, which term was afterwards and has been to the present applied to a province. The Irish name is *Midhe*, or, according to some authorities, *Meidhe*, which signifies a neck, because it was formed by a portion or neck taken from each of the four provinces. Others derive it from *Midhe*, who was chief Druid to Nemedius, and by whom the first sacred fire was kindled in Ireland at *Uisneach*. By the Latin writers it is written *Midia* and *Medina*. According to Keating, Meath contained eighteen territories called *Triochas*, thirty townlands in each territory, twelve ploughlands in each townland, and a hundred and twenty acres in each ploughland. He describes its boundaries as extending from the Shannon eastward to Dublin, and from Dublin to the river Righ, (now the Rye water, which falls into the Liffey at Leixlip,) then by a line drawn through Kildare and the King's county to Birr, from the Righ westward to Chun Conrach, from thence to French-Mill's ford, and to the Cmar (or junction) of Clonard, (on the southern border of Meath,) thence to Tochar Cairbre, (the bog pass of Carberry, in the barony of Carberry, and county of Kildare,) thence to Geashill, (King's county,) to Drumchuillin, (a parish in the barony of Eglish, and King's county,) and to the river called *Athlain Chara* (probably the Little Brosna, or the river flowing into the Shannon from Lough Couragh, between Frankford and Birr,) thence by the Shannon northwards to Athlone, and Lough Ribh (or Lough Ree, a part of the Shannon between Westmeath and Anally or Longford on one side, and Roscommon on the other,) and finally thence to Drogheda, being bounded on the north by Brefney and Orgiull. Thus the ancient kingdom of Meath comprised the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Dublin, Kildare, King's county, the greater part of Longford, and small portions of Brefney and Orgiull on the borders of the present counties of Cavan and Louth.

The great plain of Meath which included the greater parts of the present counties of Meath and Dublin, was known by the name of *Magh Breagh*, signifying the Magnificent Plain, mentioned by the Latin writers under the name of *Bregia*, and by O'Connor, (*Rev. Hib. Scrip.* Vol. I.) as *Campus Brigantium*, or the Plain of the Brigantes, from being possessed by the Brigantes, who were called by the Irish *Clanna Breogain*. Part of the territory of Bregia obtained the name of *Fingal* from the Danes, or rather Norwegians, who planted a colony there in the tenth century, along the coast between Dublin and Drogheda, and who were called by the Irish *Fionn Ghaill*, signifying the Fair-haired Foreigners: hence the name Fingal. The plain of Bregia extended from Dublin to Drogheda, and thence to Kells, and contained the districts about Tara, Trin, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, &c. Another great division of ancient Meath was called *Teabhtha* or Tefia, which comprised the present county of Westmeath, with parts of Longford and the King's county.

Meath was for many ages the seat of the Irish monarchy; and from the kings of Meath were generally elected the monarchs of Ireland. From the earliest period to the fifth century the monarchs of Ireland were occasionally elected from the descendants of each of the three sons of Milesius, namely, from the races of Heber,

ordaining priests, deacons, and clergymen of every degree, repairing and consecrating many ecclesiastical establishments and cemeteries, building many monasteries and abbeys, performing every clerical duty, and gaining the victory of devotion, pilgrimage, and penance, his spirit departed to heaven, in the Black Abbey church of Columkille, at Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle was performed on the night of his death, viz:—the dark night became bright from dusk till morning, and it appeared to the inhabitants that the adjacent parts of the globe were illuminated; and a large body of fire moved over the town and remained

Heremon, and Ir. From the fifth to the eleventh century, during a period of six hundred years, the Hy Nialls of the race of Heremon held exclusive possession of the Irish monarchy, until A.D. 1002, when *Brian Boromhe*, king of Munster, of the race of Heber, dethroned Malachy the Second, and became monarch of Ireland.

The Hy-Nialls took their name from their immediate ancestor, Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was monarch of Ireland from A.D. 379 to A.D. 406. They were divided into two great families, denominated the northern and southern Hy Nialls. One branch of the northern Hy Nialls consisted of the O'Neills, who were descended from *Eoghau*, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, and were princes of Tyrone, and in many instances kings of Ulster, and monarchs of Ireland: the other branch consisted of the O'Donnells, princes of Tyreconnell, and some of whom were also monarchs of Ireland, who were descended from Conall Gulban, another son of the monarch Niall.

The southern Hy Nialls were descended from four other sons of Niall, but chiefly from his son Conall Criomthann, many of whose descendants were kings of Meath, and monarchs of Ireland. This family took the name of Clan Colman, from Colman More, son of Dermot, son of Criomthann, and monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 554 to A.D. 565. The descendants of the Clan Colman, kings of Meath, took the name of O'Maolseachlainn or O'Melaghlin, from Maolseachlainn or Malachy, monarch of Ireland, their ancestor in the tenth century.

The ancient monarchs had four royal palaces in Meath, namely, at Teamair or Tara, at Tailten, at Theltega, and at Uisneach. Amergin, the celebrated bard of Dermot, monarch of Ireland in the sixth century, derives the name of Teamair from Tea, the queen of Heremon, who was buried there, and *Mur*, which signifies "Mound," hence *Tea Mur*, or the Mound of Tea. By Latin and English writers it is named Temoria and Temor, and was celebrated for the great national conventions held there, called the *Feis Tamhrach*. Tailten obtained its name from *Tailte*, queen of Eochaidh, son of Eire, the last king of the Firbolgs, who was buried there. This place was long celebrated for the great assemblies of the people held there annually in August, at which various sports and recreations similar to the Olympic games of Greece were exhibited, and marriage contracts ratified. It is known as Teltown, near the river Blackwater, between Kells and Navan. Theltega, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was situated near Athboy, and was celebrated as a seat of Druidism. The hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath, between Mullingar and Athlone, was another great seat of Druidism.

The chiefs and clans of the kingdom of Meath, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, are given in O'Dugan's Topography as follows: to which are added various clans not mentioned by O'Dugan, but whose names are collected from other sources. I. O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath. Of this family Murtoch O'Melaghlin was king of Meath at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, when the kingdom of Meath was granted by Henry II., to Hugh de Lacy. II. O'Hairt or O'Hart; O'Riagain or O'Regan; and O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly, whom O'Dugan styled prin-

in the south east; all the people rose from their beds, for they thought it was day; and it (the light) continued so eastward along the sea.

Conaing O'Haengusa (Henesey,) chief eanon of Roserea, died.

Edru O'Miadhachain (O'Meehan,) bishop of Cluain (Clonard,) died at an advanced age, after a well-spent life.

Cionadh O'Ronan, bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maolmochta O'Maolseachnaill, abbot of Clonmacnois, died.

A great prey was taken by Hugh Magennis and the Clan Hugh. They plundered the Trian More

of Armagh. He (Hugh) was, however, killed three months afterwards.

Domhnall Breaghaeh (Donald of Bregia) O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, was slain at Durrow of Columkille, by his own brother Arthur, aided by Muintir Laighachain.

Giolla-Mac-Liag (Gelasius,) son of Rory, successor to St. Patrick, primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, and pure of heart towards God and man, died happily, on the 27th of Mareh, being the Wednesday before Easter, in the 87th year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the Abbey of Columkille, at Derry, before his elevation to the see of Armagh.

ces of Tara. According to the book of Clonmacnois, quoted by Hardinian in his Statute of Kilkenny, page 7, the O'Kellys were lords of Bregia, long before the Anglo-Norman invasion. The O'Kellys of Bregia, it appears, were of a different race from the O'Kellys of Hy Maine, being a branch of the southern Hy Nialls, and descended from Aodh Slaine, monarch of Ireland: the son of Dermot was also monarch of Ireland, in the sixth century. III. O'Congalaidh, probably O'Connolly, whom O'Dugan describes as one of the four princes of Tara. IV. O'Ruaidhri or O'Rory, now anglicised to Rogers, lord of Fionn Fochla, in Bregia. V. O'Falamhain or O'Fallon, lord of Criche-na-g-Ceadach, so called from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair More, king of Leinster, and monarch of Ireland in the second century. The country of the O'Fallons was near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, but they were afterwards driven across the Shannon into Roscommon. VI. O'Coindealbhain or O'Kendellan, or O'Connellan, prince of Ibh-Laoghaire, or Ive-Leary which, according to Mac Geoghegan and others, was an extensive territory in the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, and was possessed by the descendants of Laoghaire, monarch of Ireland at the time of St. Patrick. The parish of Castletown Kendellan in Westmeath shows one part of this ancient territory, and the townland of Kendellan's town near Navan shows another part of it. O'Braoin or O'Breen, chief of Luighne, now the parish of Leney, in the barony of Corcaree, Westmeath. VIII. O'Haongusa or O'Hennesey, chief of Hy-Mac-Uais, now the barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath. The Clan Mac Uais, or Mac Eyoys, sometimes called Mac Veaghs, of the race of Clan Colla, were the original chiefs of this territory. IX. O'Haodha, supposed to be O'Hughes or O'Heas, chief of Odhbha, (probably Odra or Oddor, in the barony of Skrine, near Tara.) X. O'Dubhain or O'Duvin, chief of Cnodbha, probably Knowth near Slane. XI. O'Hainbeith or O'Hanvey, chief of Fearbile, now the barony of Farbill in Westmeath. XII. O'Cathasaigh or O'Casey, chief of Saithne, now Sonagh in Westmeath, [See note on Saithne.] XIII. O'Leochain or O'Loughan, chief of Gailenga, now the parish of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. XIV. O'Donchadh or O'Donoghoe, chief of Teallach Modharain, probably now Tullamore, in the King's county. XV. O'Hionradhain or O'Hanrahan, chief of Corcaraidhe, now the barony of Corcaree in Westmeath. XVI. O'Maolmuaidh or O'Mulloy, prince of Ferceall, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and English or Fercall. XVII. O'Dubhlaidhe or O'Dooley, chief of Fertullach, the present barony of Fertullagh, in Westmeath. XVIII. O'Fionnallain or O'Finnellan, of the race of Heber, and tribe of the Dalcassians, lord of Delbhna Mor, now the barony of Delvin, in Westmeath. XIX. O'Maollugach or O'Mulledy, chief of Broghia, part of the now baronies of Delvin and Farbill. XX. Mac Cochlain or Mac Coghlan, of the Dalcassians, lord of Dealbha-Eathra, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county. XXI. O'Tolairg or O'Toler, chief of Cuirene, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath. XXII. Mac Eochagain or Mac Geoghegan, prince of Cenel Fiaheaidh, now the barony of Moycashel, with parts of Rathconrath, and Fertullagh. The Mac Geoghegans were one

of the principal branches of the Clan-Colman, and were called Cenel Fiaeha, from one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages. XXIII. Mac Ruairc or Mac Rourke, chief of Aicme-Enda, descended from Enda son of Niall of the Hostages. This clan was located in the district in which is situated the Hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Rathconrath in Westmeath. XXIV. O'Cairbre or O'Carberry, chief of Tuath Binn. XXV. O'Heochadhia or O'Heoghy, chief of Cenel-Aengusa. XXVI. O'Maelcolain, chief of Delvin Beag, or Little Delvin, adjoining the barony of Delvin.

Teathbha or Tefia, as before mentioned, formed a great portion of the ancient kingdom of Meath. O'Flaherty states that Tefia, which became the territory of Maine, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, and of his descendants, comprehended the greater part of the present county of Westmeath, with nearly the whole of Anally, or the county of Longford. It was divided into north and south Tefia. North Tefia, or Cairbre Gabhra, was that portion of Anally about Granard, which obtained its name from Cairbre, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, and his descendants, who were its possessors. South Tefia comprised the remaining portion in Anally and Westmeath. O'Dugan, in the continuation of his Topography of Meath, enumerates the different chiefs and their territories in Tefia. The principal chiefs of Tefia, according to him, were the following:--I. O'Catharnaigh or O'Kearney. II. O'Cuinn or O'Quinn. III. O'Coinfiachla, now O'Convally. IV. O'Lachtinain, or O'Loughnan, by some anglicised to Loftus. V. O'Muircagain, or O'Murrigan. The O'Quinns were chiefs of Muintir Giolgain, and had their chief castle at Rathcline, in Longford. The other chiefs were:--I. O'Flannigain or O'Flanagan, chief of Comar, which O'Dugan places beside O'Braoin's country. II. O'Braoin or O'Breen, of Breaghmuine, now the barony of Brawney in Westmeath. III. Mac Conmadha or Mac Conway of Muintir Laodagain. IV. Mac Aodha or Mac Hugh of Muintir Tlamain. V. Mac Taidhg or Mac Teige, (by some anglicised to Tighe, by others to Montague,) of Muintir Siorthachain. VI. Mac Amhalgaidh or Mac Gawley, chief of Calraidhe or Calrigia, a territory on the borders of Westmeath and the King's county. Mac Geoghegan states that this territory comprised the barony of Kilcourcey, in the King's county. Count Magawley of the Austrian service, was of this ancient clan. VII. Mac Garghamna or Mac Gaffney, of Muintir Maolsionna. VIII. O'Dalaigh or O'Daley, of Corea Adhaimh, or Coreaduin. On the map of Ortelius, by O'Conor, O'Daly is given as in, or contiguous to, the barony of Clonlunan, in Westmeath. IX. O'Scolaidhe or O'Scully, of Dealbha Iarthar or West Delvin. X. O'Comhraidhe, anglicised to Curry, of Hy Mac Uais, the present barony of Moygoish in Westmeath. O'Haodha, or O'Hugh, or O'Hea, of Tir Teabtha Shoir, or East Tefia. XII. O'Cearbhaill or O'Carroll, of Tara. XIII. O'Duinn, O'Doyne or O'Dunn, of the districts of Tara. XIV. Mac Giolla Seachloinn or O'Shaughlin, of Deisceart Breagh, now the parish of Dysart in Westmeath. XV. O'Ronain of Cairbre Gaura, or northern Tefia. XVI. O'Haongusa or O'Hennesey, of Galinga beag, now the parish of Gallen, in the King's county.

A.D. 1174.

Maol Iosa O'Conaghtan, bishop of Sial Murray, (Elphin,) died.

Maol Patrick O'Banan, bishop of Conor and Dal Araidhe (Down,) a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died happily in Hy of Columkille, (Iona in the Hebrides,) at a good old age.

Giolla Machaidhbco, (latinised Maccabeus,) abbot of Peter and Paul's monastery at Armagh, a zealous and efficient servant of Christ, died on the 31st of March, in the 70th year of his age.

Flann (Florence) O'Gorman, chief professor (or

lecturer) of Armagh and of all Ireland, a learned and erudite doctor of divinity and moral law, having studied twenty years in France and England, and passed twenty more governing and superintending the schools of Ireland, died happily on the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.

Murghes O'Dubhthaigh (or Maurice O'Duffy,) abbot of the monastery of Ath-da-la-arg at Boyle, died.

Rory O'Cearbhaill (or O'Carroll,) lord of Ely, was killed on Inis Clothran, (an island in Lough Ree on the Shannon, in the county of Longford.)

Congalach O'Coinfiacra, lord of Teathba, died.

The following chiefs and clans in Meath and Westmeath have not been given by O'Dugan, *O'Sionnaigh*, anglicised to Fox, of the southern Hy Nialls, lords of Maithir Tadhguin, an extensive territory in Tella, containing parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Cloonlara in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilconrey, in the King's county. The head of this family was distinguished by the title of The Fox, and obtained large grants of lands from queen Elizabeth, with the title of lord of Kilconrey. The *O'Malones*, a branch of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, who had large possessions in the barony of Brawney, in Westmeath. In former times these chiefs had the title of barons of Clan-Malone and afterwards obtained that of barons Sanderlin, of Lake Sanderlin, in Westmeath. The *O'Fogans*, a numerous clan, in Meath and West Meath, of which there were many respectable families, the head of which had the title of baron of Feltrim in Fingal. The following also were clans of note in Westmeath, viz:--the O'Connors, and O'Higgins. In Meath O'Leinseachs, or O'Lyneches, O'Murphys, and O'Murrays, the O'Brogans, and others. The chiefs and clans of ancient Meath were, with few exceptions, of the race of the southern Hy Nialls. There are now but few families of any note, descendants of the ancient chiefs of Meath.

In the year 1172 Henry II., granted to Hugh de Lacy for the service of fifty knights, the whole kingdom of Meath, of which that chieftain was made *lord Palatine*, with as full and ample powers as Murchlord O'Molaghlán, then king of Meath, who was dispossessed. The original charter in Latin, conferring the grant, will be given in the course of this work. De Lacy divided Meath amongst his various chiefs, who were commonly denominated de Lacy's barons. Hugh Tyrrell obtained Castleknock; and his descendants were for a long period barons of Castleknock. Gilbert de Angulo or Nangle, obtained Magheristeen, now the barony of Morgallion, in Meath. Jocelin, son of Gilbert Nangle, obtained Navan and Ardaraean. The Nangles were afterwards barons of Navan. Many of the Nangles took the Irish name of Mac Costello, and from them the barony of Costello in Mayo derived its name. William de Missett obtained Lun; and his descendants were barons of Luncarty Trillick.

Adam Felpo or Pimpoe obtained Slrinc, Santreff, or Santry, and Clontorth, (either Clontark or Clontarf.) This family had the title of barons of Slrinc, which title afterwards passed to the family of Marward. Gilbert Fitz-Thomas obtained the territories about Kenlis; and his descendants were barons of Kells. Hugh de Hese obtained Dees or the barony of Dees in Meath. The Husesys were made barons of Crathra. Richard and Thomas Fleming obtained Crandon and other districts. The Flemings became barons of Slane, and a branch of the family viscounts of Longford. Adam Dillard or Dillard obtained Dullenevarty. Gilbert de Nugent obtained Delvin and his descendants were barons of Delvin, and earls of Westmeath. Richard Tuile received large grants in Westmeath and Longford. The Tuiles received the title of barons of Moyashell, in Westmeath. Robert de Lacy received Rathwire in Westmeath, of which his descendants were barons. Jeffrey de Constantine received Kibbrey in Westmeath, of which his descendants were barons. William Pelic received Castlebreck and Magheristherinan,

now the barony of Magheradernon in Westmeath. The Petits received the title of barons of Mullingar. Myler Fitz-Henry obtained Magheranran, Rathkenin and Athinorker, now Ardnoreher. Richard de Lachapelle, brother to Gilbert Nugent, obtained much land.

The following great families, either of English or Norman descent, settled in Meath in early times. The de Genevilles succeeded the de Lacys as lords of Meath; and afterwards the great family of Mortimer, earls of March in England. The Plumketts, a family of Danish descent, became earls of Fingal, and branches of them barons of Dunsaney, and earls of Louth. The Prestons, viscounts Gormanstown, and another branch viscounts of Tara. The Barnwalls, barons of Trimblestown, and viscounts Kingsland. The Nettervilles, barons of Dowth. The Bellevs, barons of Dulceek. The Dareys of Platten, some of whom were barons of Navan. The family of Jones were afterwards barons of Navan. The Cusacks, barons of Clonmullen. The Fitz-Eustaces, barons of Portlester.

The following were also families of note in Meath. The de Batthes of Athearn. The Dowdalls of Athlumney. The Flenings of Staholmock. The Betaghs of Moynalty, of Danish descent. The Cruises of Cruisetown and Cruis-Rath, &c. The Drakes of Drake-Rath. The Corballys. The Everards. The Cheevers, some of whom had the title of barons of Mount Leinster. The Dardises. The Delahoids. The Balfies. The Berfords. The Cad-dells. The Scurlocks or Sherlocks. The Dillons. In more modern times the following families of note. The Brabazons, earls of Meath. The Butlers, barons of Dunboyne. Wharton, baron of Trim. Seomberg, viscount Tara. Cholmondeley, viscount Kells. Hamilton, viscount Boyne. Colley Wesley or Wellesley, of Dangan, earl of Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley, and duke of Wellington. The Taylors, earls of Beville, and marquesses of Headfort. The Hlghs, earls of Darnley. The marquess Conyngham at Slane. Langford Rowley, baron of Summerhill. The Gerards, Garnetts, Barneses, Lamberts, Napper of Lougherew, Wallers, Tisdalls, Winters, Coddingtons, Nicholson, and Thomsons, respectable families in modern times in Meath.

In Westmeath the following great families of English descent were located, together with those already enumerated. The Dillons, who according to Lodge's Peerage, by Areladall, were originally descended from a branch of the southern Hy Nialls; their ancestor, a chieftain named Dillune or Delion, in the seventh century, went to France, and being a famous warrior, became duke of Aquitaine. One of his descendants came to Ireland with king John, and got large grants of lands in Westmeath and Anally, his descendants were lords of Drumrany, in the barony of Kilkenny West, and having founded many great families in Meath and Connaught, became earls of Roscommon, viscounts Dillon in Mayo, barons of Clonbrock, and barons of Kilkenny West, and several of them were counts and generals in the French and Austrian service. The Daltons and Delaneres obtained large possessions in Westmeath and Anally. The chief seat of the Daltons was at Mount Dalton, in the barony of Rathconrath, of which they were lords, and some of them distinguished in the service of foreign states, and were counts of the Holy Roman Empire. The Deases in Meath and Westmeath.

Mulrooney O'Kiardha, (O'Keary,) lord of Cairpre (Carbury in Meath,) was treacherously slain by the English of Dublin, assisted by Mac Turnin, by the son of Hugh O'Ferrall, and by Keallagh O'Finnellan, lord of Delvin More.

The diocese of Westmeath, (the ancient see of Fore,) was annexed to the abbacy (or see) of Clonmacnoise by a general decree of the clergy of Ireland.

Earl Strongbow having marched with an army into Munster, Roderick O'Conor, (king of Connaught,) proceeded thither with his forces to oppose him. When the English received intelligence of Roderick's advance, they sent for reinforcements to Dublin, who marched with all possible speed to Thurles. Donal O'Brien advanced thither at the head of the Dalcassians, (clans of Clare,) and battalions from West Connaught, and with a large army of the Siol Murray, (clans of Roscommon,) besides the numerous and select army commanded by king Roderick. A fierce battle ensued, in which the English were defeated by means of great valour. Seven hundred of them having been slain, the few who survived fled in

dismay with the earl to Waterford. O'Brien after the victory returned home.

Maolscahlain O'Donagan, lord of Aradh,¹ was slain by O'Conor.

A.D. 1175.

O'Brien or O'Byrne, (Malachy,) bishop of Kildare, died.

Maol Iosa, son of Cleraighchuir, and Giolla Donal Mac Cormack, his successor, both bishops of Ulidia, (Down,) died.

Flaithbertagh O'Brolchain, coarb of Columkille,¹ a tower of wisdom and hospitality, to whom the clergy of Ireland had given a bishop's see for his great virtues and superior wisdom, and offered the superintendence of the monastery of Iona, after a patient suffering died, at the Black Abbey church of Derry. He was succeeded in the abbey by Giolla Mac Liag O'Brennan.

The Kinel Enda² were defeated in battle with much slaughter, by Eachmarcach O'Kane and Neill O'Gormley.

Manus O'Maolsachlain, (or O'Melaghlin,) lord

In more modern times are the following families having titles in Westmeath. The Rochforts, earls of Belvidere, and de Ginkells, earls of Athlone.

In Meath the following baronets are located, viz.:—sir William Somerville, sir Henry Meredith, sir Francis Hopkins, sir Charles Dillon; and in Westmeath the following:—sir Percy Nugent, and count Nugent, sir Richard Nagle, sir John Bennet Piers, sir Richard Levinge, and sir John O'Reilly.

Meath constituted the chief part of the *English Pale*, and was divided into the counties of East and West Meath, in the reign of Henry VIII., but its extent was diminished, as East Meath in early times contained parts of Dublin and Kildare, and West Meath contained parts of Longford and King's county.

The Ecclesiastical Divisions of ancient Meath were as follows: It contained several small bishops' sees, namely, Clonard, Duleek, Ardbracan, Trim, Kells, Slane, Dunshaughlin, and Killskyre, in East Meath, with Fore and Uisneagh or Killere, in Westmeath. All those sees were consolidated in the twelfth century, and formed into the diocese of Meath. In the year 1568 the ancient see of Clonmacnois, in Westmeath and King's county, was annexed to the diocese of Meath. The ancient see of Lusk, which lay in the kingdom of Meath, was united to the diocese of Dublin. The diocese of Meath is one of the ten which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprehends almost the whole of the counties of Meath and Westmeath, a large portion of the King's county, with parts of Kildare, Longford, and Cavan, being nearly co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of Meath.

6. The O'Muldorries were princes of Tirconnell, prior to the O'Donnells, and are supposed to be the same sept.

7. *Anghaile* or *Anally*, which was formed out of the ancient territory of Teffia, comprised the whole of the county of Longford, and was the principality of O'Ferrall of the Clanna Rory. His chief residence was in the town of Longford, anciently called Longphort-*ui-Fhearghail*, or the fortress of O'Ferrall. It appears that this territory was divided into upper and lower Anally, the former com-

prising that portion of the county of Longford south of Granard, and a part of the county of Westmeath possessed by O'Ferrall *Buidh* or the Yellow; the latter that portion north of Granard, possessed by O'Ferrall *Ban*, or the Fair. The O'Ferralls were dispossessed of the eastern parts of this territory by the English settlers, the Tuites and Delamares, who came over with Hugh de Lacy in the twelfth century. Amongst the old clans of Anally were also the following, viz.:—O'Cuinn or O'Quinn, who had his castle at Rathcline; and the Mac Gillegans. The Muintir Megiollgain or Giollgain, were located by O'Dugan in the territory of Muintir Eoluis, that is, in the northern portion of the county of Longford, and their chief was O'Quinn. A district called *Corcard* was possessed by the O'Mulfinnys; the Mac Cormacs; Mac Corgabhans (now Gavaus); O'Dalys; O'Slamans or Slevins; and O'Skollys. The O'Ferralls maintained their sovereignty till the reign of Elizabeth, when Anally was formed into the county of Longford by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sidney. In modern times the following families have formed the nobility of this county. The Aungiers, earls of Longford, afterwards the Flemings, and at present the Pakenhams. The Lanes, earls of Lanesboro', and at present the Butlers. The Gores were earls of Anally, and the family of Forbes are now earls of Granard. The see of Ardagh was founded by St. Mel in the fifth century, and the bishops were also styled bishops of *Conmaicene*, as the diocese included the territory in Leitrim called *Conmaicene*. The diocese of Ardagh at present comprehends nearly the whole of the county Longford, a large portion of Leitrim, and parts of Westmeath, Roscommon, Sligo, and Cavan. In the Roman Catholic division the ancient see of Clonmacnois, in the King's county, is united to Ardagh, but in the Established Church the see of Clonmacnois has been united to the diocese of Meath.

1. *Aradh*, now the barony of Ara, county of Tipperary.

1. The *coarb* or successor of St. Columkille was the abbot of Derry. Flaithbheartagh O'Brolchain resigned the see of Derry.

of East Meath, was taken treacherously by the English, and hanged by them at Trim.

Donal Caemhnaech (Kavanagh,) the son of Dermot, king of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Forchern and O'Nolan, (clans in Carlow.)

The son of Donal, son of Donagh, (Fitzpatrick) lord of Ossory, was treacherously slain by Donal O'Brien. Teige, the son of Fergal O'Rourke, was also slain.

Dermot, son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon, son of Torlogh O'Brien, had their eyes put out, in their own house at Caislean-*ui-Chonaing*, (Castle Conell) by Donal O'Brien; Dermot shortly afterwards died. Mac-an-Leithdirg O'Conor, the son of O'Conor of Coreomroe, was also slain by Donal on the same day.

Roderick O'Conor, king of Ireland, marched an army into Munster. He compelled Donal O'Brien to fly from Thomond, and spoiled the country on that expedition.

Conor (Cornelius,) Mac Concoilleadh, abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul's, and afterwards the coarb of St. Patrick, (archbishop of Armagh,) died at Rome, whither he had gone to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Giolla Colum O'Maolmuaidh (Mulloy,) lord of Ferkale, was treacherously slain by Roderick, son of Conor Mac Coghlan.³

2. The *Kinel Enda* were the O'Gormleys, chiefs of Moy Ith in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal. The O'Caithans or O'Kunes were powerful chiefs in Derry, of whom a full account is given in the note on *Tir-Eoghain*.

Cinel, *Muintir*, *Clann*, *Siol*, *Teallach*, *Hy*, *O*, and *Mac*. As these words constantly occur in the Annals, it is necessary to explain their meaning. The word *Cineal*, *Cinel*, or *Cneul*, pronounced *Kinel*, signifies a people, or race, for instance the *Cinel Eoghain*, that is, the people or descendants of Eogan or Owen, a term applied to the people of Tyrone, and the posterity of Owen, son of king Niall, who possessed that territory. In like manner the name *Cinel Conaill* was applied to the people of Tyreconnell, or Donegal, the posterity of Conall Gulban, brother of Owen, son of Niall. In the translation of the Annals the word is written *Kinel*, as conveying the proper pronunciation. *Muintir* also signifies a people or tribe, but in a more limited sense than the word *Cinel*, for instance, *Muintir Maolmordha*, a term applied to a tribe of the O'Reillys, descended from Maolmordha, one of their ancient chiefs; *Muintir Eoluis*, the tribe name of the Mac Ruall's of Leitrim. *Clann* or *Clan*, literally signifying a family, or descendants, is a term generally known. *Siol* signifies a race, or descendants, or a tribe, for instance *Siol Muireadhaigh*, pronounced *Sheel Murray*, the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught, as descended from Muireadhaigh Milleathan, king of Connaught in the seventh century. *Teallach* is also a term applied to a tribe or clan, for instance, *Teallach Eeachtugh*, that is, the tribe of Eachaidh, a name applied to the tribe of the Mac Gawrans, and also to their territory, now the barony of Tullaghaw, in the county of Cavan. All the foregoing terms are also applied to the territories possessed by the various clans, as well as to the clans them-

A.D. 1176.

The abbeys of Fabhar (or Fore,) and Ceanannus (or Kells,) were laid waste by the English, and by the people of Hy Briuin.¹

Louth was devastated by the English.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by the Muintir Branain, namely, Dal-m-Binne.²

The daughter of Roderick O'Conor, king of Ireland, and wife of Flaithbheartach O'Maoldoraidh, was slain by the sons of O'Cairellain.

Bean Midhe, daughter of Donagh O'Carroll, and wife of Cumaghe O'Floinn (Flynn), lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cumaghe O'Flynn, lord of Hy-Tuirtre, Firlee and Dal Araidh (Down,) was slain by his own kinsman Conmidhe, aided by the people of Firlee.³

Donal O'Brien besieged the city of Limerick and expelled the English therefrom.

A castle was erected by the English at Kells.

The English earl, Richard (Strongbow,) died of an ulcer in his foot, a visitation attributed to SS. Bridget, Columkille, and other saints, whose churches he had destroyed; and it is said that he thought he saw St. Bridget killing him.⁴

The castle of Slane, which was occupied by Richard Fleming and his forces, and from which he was in the habit of making predatory excursions into Oriel and Hy Briuin, and against the men of

selves. *Hy*, in Irish *Ibh*, pronounced *Ir*, is the plural of *Ua*, or *O*, which is the preposition *from*, and thus signifies of, or from. The word *Hy* is adopted by various writers instead of *Ibh*, and is retained in the present translation. The word *Ua* or *O* prefixed to Irish surnames, signified originally a grandson, but was afterwards applied to all the descendants. *Mac*, signifying a son, was in after times applied to the descendants of the same ancestor.

3. The Mac Cochlains or Coghlan's, a powerful clan, were chiefs of Deabhna Eathra, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county.

1. There were several places called Hy-Briuin, as will be afterwards explained in the note on Brehney.

2. The *Dal-m-Binne* or *m-Buinne* were so called, according to O'Flaherty, from Buinn, son of Fergus Mac Roy, king of Ulster. It was an ancient district in the county of Antrim. See *Dalriada*.

3. *Hy-Tuirtre* was an ancient territory in Dalaradia, on the borders of Down and Antrim, extending from Lough Neagh to Slieve Mis, of which the O'Flynn's were chiefs. It was afterwards called Clannaboy and possessed by the O'Neills. *Fir Li* or *Firlee* was a district on the borders of Tyrone and Derry, near Lough Neagh and the river Bann. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick by Colgan it is called *Leacorum fins*.

4. It is necessary here to give some account of Strongbow, a name so intimately connected with the English Invasion, the most important event in Irish history. The ancestors of Strongbow were descended from the dukes of Normandy, and came to England with William the Conqueror. They were lords of Clare in Suffolk, from which they took the name of de Clare, and were created earls of Pembroke in Wales. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Pembroke, being a

Meath, was plundered by Maoleachlain, son of Mac Loughlin, lord of Kinel Owen, at the head of the Kinel Owen, and the people of Oriel. They slew about five hundred or more of the English and their horses, and not one person escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were abandoned in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel Owen, those of Kells, Calatrom, (Galtrim,) and Derry Patrick. Richard Fleming was slain on that occasion.

Roderick O'Connor, king of Ireland, granted a Bally Biatach (townland) to God and St. Bearraidh forever, namely, *Tuaim Achaidh*. The witnesses for confirming this grant by O'Connor and his successors for ever, were Cadhla O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam, Aireachtach O'Roduibh (Rody,) Flann O'Fionnachta (Fecnaghty,) Hugh O'Floinn, Ruairc O'Maoilbrenainn, Ignaidhe (Ignatius) O'Manachain, Giollu-an-Coimide Mac Anlestairs, (Mac Allister) O'Hainlidhe (O'Hanly,) and Conor Mac Dermott.

Donal, son of Torlogh O'Connor, lord of North Connaught, the most exemplary man for generosity, good order, and counsel, among the Irish, died and was buried at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donal, son of Torlogh O'Brien, king apparent of Munster, died.

Donal O'Mailli (or O'Mally,) lord of Hy Mallia, died.

Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son Cormac Liathanach; Cormac, however, was treacherously put to death by his own people, and Dermot re-took possession of the lordship.

Donal Fitzpatrick, lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh Mac Gillabroidi O'Rourke died.

Donal, son of Giolla Patraic, lord of Cair-

pre O'Ciarda, was treacherously slain by Art O'Melaghlin, who was deposed by the men of Mcath, who conferred the principality on Donogh O'Melaghlin, whose son Flan was slain by (the people of) Carbry O'Ciarda.

A.D. 1177.

Cardinal Vivianus came to Ireland on the first Sunday in Lent, and convened a synod of the Irish bishops and abbots at Dublin, in which they enacted many ecclesiastical regulations not now observed.¹

Hugh O'Neill, the youth called Toinleasg, lord of Kinel-Owen for a considerable time, and heir presumptive to the monarchy of Ireland, was slain by Maolachlain and Ardgall O'Loughlin; but the latter fell by the hand of O'Neill in the conflict.

John de Courcy, accompanied by the knights of Dalaraidhe, marched an army to Dun-da-Leathglas (Down), and slew Donal, son of Cathusach, lord of Dalaraidhe. Down was plundered by de Courcy. He erected a castle there from which they defeated the Ultonians in two engagements. They also defeated the Kinel-Owen and Orgallians; and Conor O'Cairrellain, chief of Clan Dermot,² and Giolla-Mac-Liag O'Dongaile (or O'Donnelly,) chief of Ferdroma,³ and many other chiefs were slain in the battle. Donal O'Flaherty, shot by arrows in the same engagement, died of his wounds in St. Paul's church at Armagh, after penance and receiving the eucharist and extreme unction. John de Courcy then proceeded to Hy Tuitre and Fir Li, but Cumidhe O'Floinn burned the eastern plain before him; Colerain also, and many other churches were burned.

famous archer, was designated *de arcu forti*, or Strongbow, and his son Richard also bore that name, and the titles of earl of Pembroke, Strigul and Chopstow; and Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, who invaded Ireland, is described by Cambrensis and Hollingshed as follows: "Earl Strongbow was of a sanguine complexion, freckled in the face, his eyes grey, and features feminine, his voice not strong, neck slender, in stature tall and well formed, courteous and gentle in manners; what he could not compass by deeds, he would win by good words and gentle speeches; in time of peace he was more ready to yield and obey, than to rule and command; out of the camp he was more like a soldier-companion than a captain, but in the camp and in war, he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captain. Of himself he was slow to adventure anything, but being advised and set on he refused no attempts. In all chances of war, he was still one and the same manner of man, being neither dismayed by adversity, nor puffed up with prosperity."

Strongbow, as already mentioned, was invited to Ireland by Der-

mod Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, who gave him his daughter Eva in marriage, at Waterford A.D. 1171, with the reversion of the whole kingdom of Leinster after Dermot's death. By his wife Eva Strongbow had an only daughter, Isabel, who was married to William Le Mareschal, Earl Marshal of England, afterwards earl of Pembroke. After many battles with the Irish chiefs Strongbow died at Dublin of a mortification in his foot, in the month of May, A.D. 1176, and was buried in Christ Church, where his monument still remains. The descendants of the Anglo-Norman chiefs who came with Strongbow, were known by the name of the Strongbowmians, and form to this day many of the principal families in Ireland.

1. Cardinal Vivianus was the Pope's Legate in Ireland.

2. The O'Carolans of the Clanna Rory, were chiefs of Clann Diarmada, now the parish of Clandermot, or Glendermot, in Derry,

Niall O'Gairmleadhaigh (Gormley), lord of Fermaighe Ith and of Kinel Enda, was slain by Donogh O'Cairellain and the Clan Dermod in the precincts of Derry Columkille. The house in which Niall was at this time was set on fire, and he was slain at the door while endeavouring to make his escape. After this Donagh O'Cairellain made peace with God, Columkille, and the people of Derry, on his own account and on behalf of his descendants; and he made an offering to St. Columkille, and the people of Derry, for his sons, grandsons, and descendants for ever. He likewise bestowed upon them a Bally Biatach, in the parish of Domhnachmore; and he gave them the *Mac Riabhach*,¹ the most valuable goblet in Ireland at that time, which was an equivalent for *sixty cows*. He built a house for the clergyman in lieu of that which was burned over O'Gormley, and paid him the loss sustained by the fire. The whole Clan Dermod, also, made restitution on their own behalf.

Morogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, took with him Miles de Cogan, and his knights to Roscommon, to lay waste Connaught, from ill will towards his father. The Conacians burned Tuam, and many other churches in the country, to prevent the English from fixing their quarters in them. They defeated the English and expelled them from the country. Roderick put out the eyes of his son, Morogh, for having joined the English.

O'Maoldoraidh (chief of Tyreconnell,) and the Kinel Conell were defeated by Conor O'Cairellain; and the Kinel Enda suffered great slaughter in the battle. The son of O'Searraigh (Foley), and many other chieftains were slain.

Donal O'Hara, lord of Lieney,⁵ died.

A.D. 1178.

Donal O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Giollu-Criost O'Heothaidh (O'Heoghaidh or O'Hoccy,) bishop of Connaicene, died. (See note on Anally.)

Conor, son of Cualladh O'Lainnidh (Luiny,) took the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen,¹ and expelled Donal, son of Donal O'Gormley, from Moy-Ith,² who fled to Donogh O'Duibhdiorma in Inisowen. Three months afterwards the Kinel-Moen took the chieftainship from Conor and conferred it again on Donal O'Gormley. Giolla Caoch (the Blind,) O'Ederla and O'Flanagan, two of Donal's party, treacherously slew Conor in Donal's house, although he was under the protection of the chief *Erenach* of *Ernaidhe*,³ who was then with him. Shortly afterwards the Kinel-Moen expelled Donal O'Gormley from the chieftainship, and placed Rory O'Flaherty in power over them. The three sons of O'Flaherty acted treacherously towards Kinel-Moen, and slew Donal, son of Donal O'Gormley, and Tiarnan, son of Rannall Mac Donall, with eight of the gentry of Kinel Moen. Raghnaill, son of Eachmarcach O'Cathain, had been slain by the Kinel Moen, in the beginning of the summer, and it was to revenge him that Galach O'Luinidh and Murtogh O'Petain (Peyton) were slain, and that the aforementioned treachery was committed against Kinel Moen.

There was a great wind in this year, by which many trees were uprooted, and many churches laid prostrate. One hundred and twenty trees fell at Derry Columkille.

John de Courcy, with his foreigners, marched into Machaire Chonaill,⁴ which they plundered. He remained encamped for one night at Glionn Ríche.⁵ Murogh O'Carroll, lord of Orgiall and Cu-Ulladh,⁶ son of Dunslevey, king of Ulladh attacked de Courcy's forces, of whom they slew four hundred and fifty! Of the Irish one hundred and fifty were slain on the field of battle, including O'Nainffed (O'Nency,) lord of Hy-Meith-Macha (a territory in Monaghan and partly in Armagh.)

John de Courcy, in an expedition into Dalaraidhe (or Dalaradia,) was opposed by Cu-Midhe O'Flainn (Flynn,) lord of Hy-Tuirtre and of Firlee,

on the borders of Tyrone. Many of this clan have changed their name to Carleton.

3. *Fear Droma*, an ancient territory in the county of Donegal, written *Fardrom* and *Fardrome*, in the inquisitions taken of that county.

4. *Mac Riabhach* signifies the *Grey* or *Speckled Boy*, a fanciful name given to this curious goblet.

5. The O'Haras, chiefs of Lieney, now the barony of Lieney, in the county of Sligo.

1. *Kinel-Moen*, now the barony of Raphoe, in the county Donegal.

2. *Moy-Ith*, or the plain of Ith, so called from Ith, the uncle of Milesius, who landed at this place, where he was wounded, or, as some state, killed, by the Tuath-De-Dnnans. According to O'Flaherty this district lay in the barony of Keenaght in the county of Derry. O'Gormly was chief of Moy-Ith and Kinel Enda. The family name O'Duibhdiorma has been corruptly anglicised to Mac Dermott.

who gave him battle. The English were defeated with great slaughter through the interposition of St. Patrick, St. Columkille, and St. Brendan; and de Courcy with difficulty escaped to Dublin, covered with wounds.

The king of England's constable for Dublin and East Meath marched with his forces to Clonmacnois, and plundered all the town except the churches and the houses of the bishop. God and St. Kieran wrought a visible miracle against them, for they could neither plunder nor rest, but abandoned their schemes, and departed the next day.

The river of Galway was dried up for several days, so that all things lost in it from time immemorial were recovered, and great quantities of fish were taken by the inhabitants.

The people of Dealbhna-Eathra (O'Coghlin's,) Maoileachlainn Beag (the Little,) and a party of the men of Teffia (the Foxes,) were defeated by Art O'Melaghlin, aided by the people of Offaley, and the English, in which battle Muiredhach Mac-an-t-Sionnaigh (Fox,) was slain.⁷

3. *Ernaidhe*, now the parish of Urney, which partly lies in the barony of Raphoe, but chiefly in that of Strabane, county of Tyrone.

4. *Machaire Chonail*. See note on Orgiall.

5. *Glinn* or *Glen Righe* was the vale of the Newry river.

6. *Cu-Ulladh*. This Cu-Ulladh was a celebrated chief, son of Conor Mac Dunsleive, king of Ulidia, now the county of Down. O'Connor (Rev. Hib. Serip. vol. i.) states that he was called Cu-Ulladh, signifying the Hound of Ulladh, from his great swiftness of foot, and bravery in battle. The defeat of de Courcy was owing to the valour of Cu-Ulladh.

John de Courcy was the most renowned leader of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. He was descended from the dukes of Lorraine in France, and his ancestor came to England with William the Conqueror. He was a man of great strength, of gigantic stature, and indomitable courage. Holingshed says that, "de Courcy was mighty of limb and strong of sinews, very tall and broad in proportion, a most valiant soldier, the first in the field and the foremost in the fight, a noble and right valiant warrior." Campion in his *Chronicle* says of him, "John de Courcy was a warrior of noble courage, and in pitch of body like a giant." It is remarked that in private life he was modest and religious; he was, moreover, the founder of many monasteries. Holingshed states that, "he rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, to fulfill a prophecy made by *Merlin*, that a knight riding on a white horse and bearing birds on his shield should be the first of the English who with force of arms would enter and conquer Ulster." De Courcy and his forces subjugated a great part of Orgiall, now the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, together with Ulidia, or the county of Down, and had his chief castle at Downpatrick. He was married to Africa, daughter of Godred, king of the Isle of Man, and was created earl of Ulster by Henry II. After various contests with his great rivals the de Laeys, lords of Meath, he was at length overcome, taken prisoner, and banished from Ireland, and died an exile in France, A.D. 1210. The de Courcys, his successors in Ireland, were created barons of Kinsale, and in consideration of the fame of their ancestors were allowed the peculiar privilege of wearing their hats in the royal presence—a right which

Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, died at Eanach-Duin.

Mac Awley was slain by the Siol-Anmchadha.⁸

Maelsechlainn Beag O'Melaghlin stormed the fortress of Art O'Melaghlin, and expelled him from his mansion, and also slew Flan, son of Mac Awley, chief of Calry.⁹

A.D. 1179.

In this year the following ecclesiastics died: namely, Tuathal O'Connachtaidh, bishop of Tir Briuin;¹ Colman O'Scannlain (or O'Scanlan,) *Aircinneach*² of Cloyne; Giollu Domhnaill O'Forannain, *Aircinneach* of Ard Sratha;³ and Maelmuire Mac Giollu Commain, *Secnap*, or prior of Ard Sratha.

Armagh was entirely consumed by fire with all its churches and chapels, except St. Bridget's Church, and that of *na bh-Feartha*, or of the Miracles.

All the churches of Tyrone from the mountains

the baron of Kinsale exercised on the occasion of George the Fourth's visit to Ireland.

7. See note on Meath.

8. The Siol-Anmchadha were the O'Madigans or Maddens. See note on Siol-Anmchadha.

9. *Calry*, a district in the county West Meath, the ancient property of the Mac Awleys. See note on Meath.

1. *Bishop of Tir Briuin*. Ware mentions Tuathal O'Conachtaigh, bishop of Hua Brunc, or Enaghduine, as attending at the council of Kells, A.D. 1152. Enaghduine, now the parish of Annadown, county of Galway, was an ancient bishop's see, afterwards annexed to Tuam.

2. The title *Aircinneach*, or *Erenach*, originally meant an Archdeacon who, according to ancient discipline, was the manager of the property of the church. By degrees this office fell into the hands of laymen, who consequently assumed the title of Archdeacons. In the middle ages several archdeacons are found in one and the same diocese, some called *majores*, others *minores*. In the course of time the Erenachs became exceedingly numerous in Ireland. They were universally laymen, except that they were tonsured, on which account they were ranked among the *clerici* or clerks. Each of these Erenachs used to pay, and was bound to do so, a certain subsidy, refectons, and a yearly pension to the archbishop or bishop, in whose diocese the lands held by them were situated, in proportion to the quantity of land and the custom of the country. Usher observes, that in the diocese of Derry and Raphoe the bishop got a third part, the other two-thirds being reserved for the repairs of churches, hospitality, and Erenachs' maintenance. In fact the Erenachs were the actual possessors of old church lands, out of which they paid certain contributions, either in money or kind, towards ecclesiastical purposes. There was another title in the church somewhat similar but superior in rank to the *Aircinneach*, called *Comharba* (Coarb,) corruptly written *Corba* or *Corbe*, and in the plural *Corbas*, *Corbes*, and *Comarbans*. Some of the Coarbs in latter times were laymen, and possessed lands belonging to episcopal sees, paying, however, certain mensal dues to the bishops, who did not hold the lands in demesne. On the whole it appears

southwards were abandoned on account of the wars, commotions, and famine.

O'Ruadhachain, lord of *Ua n-Eachdach*,⁴ died of a disease of three nights duration, after his expulsion for having violated the Canon Laws of St. Patrick a short time previously.

A peace was concluded by Donogh O'Cairellain and the Clan Dermot, with the Kinel Moen and O'Gormley. Awlave Mac Meannan was brother of Donogh's wife. This treaty was ratified in the church of Ardstraw, where the oaths were administered by the clergy of that church as well as of Domhnach-Mor and of Urney. O'Gormley (Awlave) came on the following day, demanding more sureties, to the house of Donogh O'Cairellain; but they killed him in the middle of their people, before the mansion door, in the presence of his sister, Donogh's wife; they also slew three of his party, namely, Cionaedh, son of Art O'Bracain, (or Bracken.) and the son of Gillerist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, the foster brother of Donogh O'Cairellain. Shortly after the churches of Ardstraw, Domhnach-Mor, and Urney were devastated by the men of Moy-Ith.

One hundred and five houses were burned in a plundering attack on Clonmacnois.

Clonfert and all its churches were burned.

Lothra, Ardfert, Cashel, Tuaim-da-ghnialainn (Tuam.) Dysart Kelly, Kil-meadhan, and Balla (in the county of Mayo,) were all destroyed by fire.

Maelseachlain O'Maoilmiadh, chief of Muintir Eoluis, died.

Ivar O'Casey, lord of Saithne, died.

Maolaghlín Riagh O'Shaughnessy,⁵ lord of the half of Kinel Aodh, was slain by the son of Donogh O'Cathail, (or O'Cahal.)

A.D. 1180.

Lorecan O'Tuathail, (or O'Toole,) *i.e.* Laurence, archbishop of Leinster, and legate of Ireland, was martyred.¹

Macraith O'Daighre, (or O'Deery,) Airceinneach of Derry, died.

Raghnall O'Carolan was slain by the Kinel Moain within the precincts of Derry-Columkille.

Donogh O'Carolan was slain by the Kinel Conaill (O'Donnells,) in revenge of his treachery to O'Gormley. This happened through the intervention of the saints, because he had violated their sanctuaries.

Aindilis O'Dochartaigh (or O'Dogherty,) died at Derry Columkille.

A battle, commonly called *The battle of the Cenors*, was fought between Conor of Moan Moy, son of (king) Rory O'Conor, and Conor O'Kelly, lord of Hy Mainc, in which O'Kelly, Teige his son, Dermot his brother, Maolseachlain, son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, son of Teige O'Conor, were slain.²

Maurice O'Hedlún (O'Heyne or Hynes,) lord of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne,³ was slain by the men of Munster.

Carrghamhain O'Giollaltain, chief of Muintir Maoiltsiona,⁴ was slain by Hugh Mac Carrghamhna on Innis Endaimh on Morlough.

that the coarbs, erenachs, and airceinneachs were in ancient times the monasteries of Church Lands. (See Usher and Lanigan.)

3. *Ard Sretha*, now Ardstraw, an ancient episcopal see in Tyrone, afterwards united to the diocese of Derry.

4. *Ua n-Eachdach* or *Ie Eachdach*, now the barony of Iveagh county of Down.

5. O'Shaughnessy's territory was Kinel Aodh, in the south-west of the county of Galway.

1. Laurence O'Tuathail or O'Toole was the son of Murtogh O'Tuathail, prince of Imaille, in the present county of Wicklow. He became abbot of Glendalough, and afterwards archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1162. In the year 1175, having gone to England on some business with king Henry, he nearly lost his life while in the net of commencing to celebrate Mass in the cathedral of Canterbury, a man, supposed to be a maniac, having approached the altar and struck him to the ground by a violent blow on the head with a club. The archbishop, from his active exertions to raise the Irish people and to resist against the English, incurred the enmity of king Henry. In the year 1180, the arch-

bishop went again to England to arrange some matters with the king, who treated him in a tyrannical manner, and prevented his return to Ireland. King Henry having gone to France, the persecuted prelate followed him, with a view to accommodate matters, but on his arrival in Normandy he was seized with a fever, of which he soon afterwards died, on the 14th of November, A.D. 1180, in the monastery of Argum, now Eu, in the church of which he was interred. Grief and persecution having prematurely cut off this eminent prelate, the Annalists mean to intimate that fact by stating that he died a martyr. In person he was tall and graceful, and of a comely countenance; he was equally eminent for his piety and patriotism, and was a man of unbounded charity. During a famine of three years' duration he daily gave alms to five hundred destitute persons, whom he also supplied with food, clothing, and other necessities. For his eminent virtues and sanctity he was canonized by Pope Honorius III., A.D. 1226. The festival of St. Laurence O'Toole, as patron saint of the diocese of Dublin, was annually celebrated on the 14th of November.

2. This battle, commonly called the battle of the Cenors, from the Christian names of the two chiefs being Conor, is mentioned

Donal, son of Teige O'Cinneididh (or O'Kennedy,) lord of Urmhumha,⁵ (or Ormond,) died.

Maolmuire, son of Con the Charitable, chief sage of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh, (or O'Caheny,) lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan, in Kilcoman.⁶

Awlave O'Toghda, chief of Bredagh, was slain by O'Gaibhtheachain, (or O'Gavaghan,) chief of Moy Eleg.⁷

Murogh O'Lachtna, chief of the two Backs,⁸ was drowned in Lough Con.

A. D. 1181

Dunghal O'Caellaidh (or O'Keely,) bishop of Leithglinne (or Leighlin,) died.

Maolmuire O'Dunain, abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan, in Lugh Magh, died.¹

Maolciarain O'Fiodhabhra (or O'Fidaver,) coarb of St. Kieran,² died.

A battle was fought between Flaithbeartach O'Maeldoraidh (or Flaherty O'Muldorrey,) lord of Kinel Connell, and the sons of the king of Connaught, on Saturday in Whitsuntide, in which sixteen sons of the lords and chiefs of Connaught fell, besides many of the gentry and soldiery. The Kinel Connell held the Conacians in subjection for a considerable time afterwards. According to some records the following are the names of the chiefs who fell in this battle:—Bryan and Manus, sons of Torlogh More; Mulrooney; two sons

of Hugh O'Conor; Hugh, son of Conor O'Kelly; Giollacrist, son of Mac Oireachtaidh O'Rodhuibh; (or O'Rody;) Eachmarcach O'Muircadhaidh (or O'Murray;) Donogh, son of Bryan Luigneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, son of Murtogh O'Conor; the three O'Maoilbrenains (or O'Brenans;) the two Mac Giollabuidhes (or M'Gilwees;) Hugh, grandson of Roderick; and many other men of note.³

Donal, son of Hugh Mac Lochlainn (or Mac Loughlin,) marched an army of the Kinel Owen of Tlach Oge into Ulidia, and defeated the Uliadians, with the men of Hy Tuirtre and of Firlee, who were commanded by Rory Mac Duinnsele and Cumidhe O'Flainn (or O'Flynn.)

O'Cathain (or O'Kane,) Eachmarcach,⁴ assembled an army of the men of Moy-Ith, and of Kinel Binnigh of the Glen, and crossed Tuaim.⁵ They plundered Firlee and Hy-Tuirtre, and took an immense prey of cattle.

Tomaltach O'Conor was promoted to the coarbship of St. Patrick (or see of Armagh.) He made a visitation of the Kinel Owen (Tyrone), received his dues from them, and gave them his benediction.

A.D. 1182.

Hugh O'Caellaidh¹ (or O'Keeley,) bishop of Oriel, and chief canon of Ireland, died.

Donal O'Huallachain, archbishop of Munster (Cashel,) died.

Donal, son of Hugh O'Lachlainn (or O'Loughlin,) marched an army to Dunbo² in Dailriada,

by Charles O'Conor as the battle of Ruba Gcailain. Maonmaigh was an ancient territory in Galway, afterwards, according to O'Brien, called Clanricard.

3. *Hy Fiachrach Aidhne* was an ancient territory in the county of Galway, co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

4. *Innis Endaimh* is probably Innis Aingin, which Lanigan says was the Island of All Saints in Lough Ree on the Shannon. Muin-tir Maoiltsiona was Fox's country in West Meath.

5. *Urmhumha*, that is, East Munster or Ormond, an extensive ancient territory which lay in the present counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford. See note on Ormond.

6. *Cill Chomain*, or *Kilcoman*, the parish of Kilcoman, in the barony of Erris, county of Mayo.

7. According to O'Dugan, O'Duibhdiairmaid, (anglicised to O'Dermott,) was chief of Bredagh. This territory was situated between Lough Foyle in Derry and Lough Swilly in Donegal, and the district is still traceable by the river Breadach in that locality, which falls into Lough Foyle. The parish of Moville lay in this district. O'Toghda, a name anglicised to Todd, was chief of the territory. Moy Elegh was the plain of Aileach in the same locality, in which was seated the famous palace of Aileach, a residence of the kings of Ulster.

8. The district called the two Backs, lies between Lough Con and the river Moy, in the barony of Tyrawley, and county of Mayo,

and was anciently the property of the Mac Fimbises, the celebrated historians and antiquaries of Leacan.

1. *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, that is, the Hill of the Ants, a name applied to the large Moat or Mound at Ardee; hence the abbey meant is that of Ardee in Louth.

2. *Coarb of St. Ciaran*, that is, abbot or bishop of Clonmacnois.

3. This was called the battle of Cnoc-Cairbre, and was fought in the barony of Carburry, county of Sligo.

4. Whenever the chief or head of a territory or clan is mentioned, the surname is given first and then the christian name, for instance, O'Neill, Hugh; but among the inferior chiefs the christian name is frequently used first. Sometimes the surname alone is expressed, as O'Donnell, that is, The O'Donnell. To the names of the Anglo-Norman and English chiefs, and even to those of some of the Irish, the definite article *The* is prefixed, as *An Diolamhnach*, that is, The Dillon; *An Sionnach*, The Fox; &c.

5. *Tuaim*, now Toom Bridge on the river Bann, near Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim.

1. *O'Caellaidh* is called by Ware and others O'Kelly and O'Killedy.

2. *Dunbo* or *Dunboe*, a parish in the barony of Colerain, county of Derry.

where he gave battle to the English; but the Kinel Owen were defeated, and Raghmall O'Breislen, Gilcreest O'Kane, and many others fell. They carried away with them *the Gospels of St. Martin*.

Bryan, son of Torlogh O'Brien, was treacherously killed by Raghmall Mac Conmara (or Mac Namara) Beag.

Hugh Mac Cargamhna, chief of Muintir Maolstiona, was killed by Gillu-Ultain Mac Cargamhna.

Murogh, son of Taichleach O'Dubhda (or O'Dowd,) was slain by Maolseachlain O'Maolruannaigh (or O'Mulrooney).

Awlave O'Ferrall expelled Hugh O'Ferrall, and assumed the chieftainship of Anally.

A.D. 1183.

Joseph O'Haotha,¹ bishop of Hy Kinselagh, died.

Bec O'Heaghra (or O'Hara,) lord of Lieney in Connaught, was treacherously killed by Conor O'Diarmada (or O'Dermott,) on Lough Mac Fercadaidh, in his own house.

A skirmish arose between O'Flaherty, viz. the Giolla Riabhach, and the son of O'Gormley. O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel Moen fell in the conflict.

Fergal, son of Awlave O'Rourke, was killed by Loghlin, son of Donal O'Rourke.

Gillultan Mac Cargawna, chief of Muintir Maolstiona, was slain by the sons of Sionnagh O'Catharnidh (or O'Kearney) aided by five others.

A.D. 1184.

Giolla Iosa O'Maolin, a bishop, died.

Bryan of Brefney, son of Torlogh O'Conor, died.

Maoil Iosa O'Carroll was elected successor of

St. Patrick, (to the archbishopric of Armagh,) which had been vacated by Tomaltach O'Conor.

Art O'Melaghlin, lord of West Meath, was treacherously killed by Dermot of the Friars, the son of Torlogh, at the instigation of the English, and Maoilseachlain Beag (the Little,) caused himself to be appointed chief, and three days afterwards defeated Dermot in a battle, in which were slain the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others.

A castle was erected by the English at Kill-Air (in West Meath.)

Another castle was attacked and plundered by Maoilseachlain, aided by Conor of Maon Moy O'Conor, in which many English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Eas Ruadh (Ballyshannon,) was dedicated to God and St. Bernard, by Flaherty O'Muldorrey, lord of Tyrcconnell, for the good of his soul.

Cenfaoladh O'Grada (or O'Grady,) successor to St. Cronan of Tuaim Grene,¹ died.

Niall, son of the Sionagh O'Catharnaidh, died.

Awlave, son of Fergal O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was treacherously slain by Mac Raghnaill (Mac Reynolds.)

Donal O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail, died at Cong of St. Feichin (in Mayo.)

Fergal O'Reilly was treacherously killed by Maelechlain O'Rourke.

A.D. 1185.

Maoilisu O'Murray, professor at Derry Columkille, died at a venerable age.

Philip Unsesra,¹ with his English forces, remained at Armagh six days in the middle of Lent.

Gillcreest Mac Cathmhaoil² (Mac Campbell,) head chieftain of the Kinel Fercadaidh and of the

1. Joseph O'Haotha, O'Hehe or O'Hugh, bishop of Hy Kinselagh, in the county of Wexford, that is, bishop of Ferns.

1. Tuaim Grene, now the parish of Tomgraney, in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare.

1 Philip Unsesra. This was Philip of Worcester, the lord deputy of Ireland, who is represented by various writers as a most corrupt and rapacious governor. Stuart, in his history of Armagh, says, that he entered that city in mid-lent, with his forces, accompanied by Hugh Tyrrel, and subjected the inhabitants to six days' pillage, having robbed the clergy and churches. Hammer in his Chronicle says of Worcester:—"In March, about the middle of Lent, he came to Armagh, where he extorted and per force exacted

from the clergy there a great mass of money and treasure, and from thence he went to Dune (Down,) and from Dune to Dublin, laden with gold, silver, money, and money's worth, the which he extorted in every place where he came, and other good did he none. Hugh Tyrrel, his fellow scraper, took from the poor priests of Armagh a great brass pan or brewing furnace, which served the whole house." It is further stated, that as a judgment from Providence for those sacrilegious robberies, Worcester was seized with a sudden and violent cholick, which nearly killed him, and that the house where Tyrrel lodged having taken fire, all the plunder he had was consumed to ashes together with the horses that carried it. It appears that Tyrrel, terrified in conscience, restored their pan to the priests of Armagh.

2. Mac Cathmhaoil. See note on Tir Eaghain.

clans, viz.: clan Aengus, clan Dubhinrecht, clan Fogarty O'Ceannfhoda, and clan Colla, of Fer-managh, the chief of the councils of the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Negnaidh (O'Neney,) aided by Muintir Chaonain (the O'Keenans;) and his head was carried away by a party of them, but recovered in a month afterwards.

Maoilseachlain, son of Murtoigh O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maoilisa O'Dalaigh (O'Daly,) chief sage of Erin (Ireland,) and of Albain (Scotland,) head chieftain of Corcaraidhe and of Corcadaimh,³ a nobleman distinguished for learning, poetry, and hospitality, died at Clonard, while on a pilgrimage there.

John, son of king Henry the Second of England, came to Ireland, with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the country. He took possession of Leinster and Dublin, and erected castles at Tioprat Fachtna, and Ardfinan,⁴ from which he proceeded to plunder Munster; but Donal O'Brien defeated his forces with great slaughter. John soon afterwards returned to England to lodge complaints with his father against Hugh de Lacy, who was then the king's representative in Ireland, but who sent neither tribute nor hostages from the Irish princes.

A fierce contest broke out in Connaught between the Rioghdamhnaidh (or heirs to the crown,) of that country, namely, Rory O'Conor; Conon of Maonmoy, the son of (king) Roderick; Conon, the descendant of Dermot; Cathal Carrach, son of Conon of Maonmoy; and Cathal Croibhdhearg (the Red handed,) the son of Torlogh. Many fell in the conflict. Roderick and his son made peace with the other nobles.

West Connaught was burned, both houses and churches, by Donal O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carrach, son of Conon of Maonmoy, son of Roderick, burned Killaloe, both houses and churches, first plundering and carrying away their property. He, with the English, also spoiled and plundered Thomond. The English

marched with him to Roscommon, where he gave them three thousand cows for their services.

Amhlaoibh O'Muireadhaigh (Awlave O'Murray,) archbishop of Armagh, and of Kinel Feradaigh, a shining light, illuminating both clergy and people, died; and Fogartaidh O'Cearbhallain (O'Carolan,) was elected his successor.

Dermot Mac Carthy, lord of Deasmumhan (Desmond,) was slain by the English of Cork.

Donal Mac Gillpatrick, lord of Ossory, died.

A.D. 1186.

Maolcallan, son of Adam, son of Cleirchein, bishop of Clonfert, died.

Donal, son of Hugh O'Loughlin, was deprived of his territory, and Roderick O'Flaherty was elected chief thereof, by a party of the Kinel Owen of Tullaghoge.¹

Con O'Breislein, chief of Fanat, the torch of hospitality and bravery of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin, and a party of the Kinel Owen. Inisowen was afterwards plundered in retaliation.

Giollapatraic Mac Anghiollachuir, chief of Hy Branain, was slain by Donal O'Loughlin, at the instigation of the people of Hy Branain.²

Roderick O'Conor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conon of Maonmoy, and the entire of Connaught was laid waste between them. He (Roderick,) was, however, by the advice of the Siol Murray, brought back, and a Triochad Cead³ of land was given him.

Hugh de Lacy confiscated and transferred many churches to the English lords in Meath, Brefney, and Oriel, and to him the rents of Connaught were paid. He reduced and seized the greater portion of Ireland for the English, and erected castles in all parts of Meath, from the Shannon to the sea. After completing the castle of Dermagh (Durrow,) he came out to view it, accompanied by one-third of the English. There came towards him a certain young man, whose name was Giolla-

3. *Corcaraidhe* and *Corca Adaimh*. See the O'Dalys, in the note on Meath.

4. *Tioprat Fachtna* and *Ardfinan*. *Tioprat Fachtna* lay in the west of Ossory, in the parish of Tubrid, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny. *Ardfinan* castle was at Ardfinan, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, county of Tipperary, on the borders of the Suir.

1. *Tullaghoge*, the place at which the O'Neills were inaugurated; it lies between Grange and Donagherry, in the parish of Desertcreight, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.

2. *Hy Branain*. See note on Dalriada.

3. *Triochad Cead*. A *Triochad Cead* comprised, according to various authorities, thirty Ballybetaghs, or 120 quarters of land,

gan-ionathar O'Miaidh, of the men of Tefia, who, having a battle-axe concealed about him, gave de Lacy a blow with which he struck off his head, which, along with the body, rolled into the castle ditch, at the sanctuary of Columkille. Giolla-gan-ionathar made his escape by flight, both from English and Irish, into the wood of Clair, and soon after came to the Sionnach (Fox,) and O'Brien, at whose instigation he had slain the earl.⁴

Murogh, son of Teige O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, was killed by O'Conor of Maonmoy.

O'Breislein, chief of Fanat, in Kinel Connell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

A.D. 1187.

Muirheartach O'Maoiluidhir, bishop of Clonfert and Clonmaenois, died.

Maoiliosa O'Cearbhaill (O'Carroll,) bishop of Airghiall (Clogher,) died.

Roderick O'Flaherty, lord of Kinel Owen (Tyrone,) was slain on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Maoldoraidh (*i.e.* Flaherty.)

The Rock of Lough Key was burned by an accidental fire. Upwards of seven score persons, men and women, perished, either by drowning or burning, in the space of one hour, among whom

was Duibheasa O'Heyne, the lady of Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg.¹

Giollaiosa, son of Oiloll O'Brien, prior of Hy Maine, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

The castle of Killair (in Westmeath,) was burned and destroyed by O'Conor of Maonmoy and Maelsechlain Beag, and not one of the English escaped to tell the tale. They took their arms and armour together with their horses, and two knights were amongst the slain.

Donogh O'Rourke was treacherously killed by the Muintir Eoluis.

Druimeliabh (Drumcliff,) was plundered by Maelseachlain, lord of Hy Briuin and Conmaiene, aided by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and the English of Meath. A fortnight afterwards Maelseachlain O'Rourke was killed in Conmaiene, and the son of Cathal O'Rourke had his eyes put out by O'Maoldoraidh (*i.e.* Flaherty,) as a punishment for the violation of Columkille's sanctuary, and one hundred and twenty of the relatives of Maelseachlain O'Rourke were killed in Conmaiene, and in Cairpre (Carbury) of Drumcliff, all which happened through the miracles of God, and intervention of Columkille.²

Mac Dermott (Maurice,) son of Teige, lord of Moylurg, died in his own house at Claonlough, in Clan Cuain.³

each quarter containing 120 Irish acres, that is, 14,400 acres, and this quantity of land was considered equivalent to a barony.

4. *Hugh de Lacy.* The castle of Dearmagh, or Durrow, in the King's County, was erected by de Lacy, on the site of a famous monastery of St. Columkille, which he had thrown down; and his death was attributed by the Irish to that circumstance as a judgment from Heaven. The man who killed de Lacy fled to his accomplices in the wood of Clair or Clara; but it appears from Mac Geoghegan and others, that the Irish attacked and put to the sword the English retinue at the castle, and that having got de Lacy's body into their possession, they concealed it nearly ten years; for it is stated in Ware, under the article Simon Rochfort, bishop of Meath, and in Archdall's notice of the abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin, that the body was not recovered till the year 1195, when it was interred with great pomp in the abbey of Beccive, in Meath; Matthew O'Heney, archbishop of Cashel, and John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, attending at the ceremony. The head of de Lacy was brought to Dublin and buried in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munimene, in the abbey of St. Thomas, which he had endowed. It appears that a curious controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas and the monks of Beccive, about de Lacy's body, which was at last decided in favour of the abbey of St. Thomas, by Simon Rochfort, bishop of Meath, together with the archdeacon of Meath, and the prior of Dulcey, who had been appointed by the Pope as judges in the case.

Hugh de Lacy makes a remarkable figure in the English invasion. The de Lacys came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were earls of Lincoln in England. Hugh de Lacy came to Ireland with Henry II., A.D. 1171, and obtained from that monarch a grant of the whole kingdom of Meath, as already

stated in the note on Meath. He was lord palatine of Meath, and many years chief governor of Ireland. He erected numerous castles, particularly in Meath and Westmeath, as those of Trim, Kells, Ardnorcher, and Durrow, &c., and endowed some monasteries. He is thus described in Holingshed:—"His eyes were dark and deep set, his neck short, his stature small, his body hairy, not fleshy, but sinewy, strong, and compact; a very good soldier, but rather rash and hasty." It appears from Hanmer and others, that he was an able and politic man in state affairs, but very ambitious and covetous of wealth and great possessions; he is also represented as a famous horseman. De Lacy's second wife was a daughter of king Roderick O'Conor; and his descendants, the de Lacys, were lords of Meath, and earls of Ulster, and founded many powerful families in Meath, Westmeath, and Louth, and also in Limerick, some of whom were distinguished marshals in the service of Austria and Russia.

1. Mac Dermott was prince of Moylurg, now the Plains of Boyle, or barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and had his chief castle at Lough Key. In the text seven hundred persons are said to have lost their lives, but the mistake has been corrected by an interlineation, which states the number at one hundred and forty.

2. *Druimeliabh* or *Drumcliff*, was a famous monastery in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo, founded by St. Columkille. It appears that O'Rourke, chief of Brefney, who plundered it in conjunction with the English, usurped that principality after the death of Tiarnan O'Rourke. Flaherty O'Muldorrey, who killed O'Rourke for having committed this sacrilege, was prince of Tirconnell.

Raghnall Mac Coghlan, lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, son of Maoileachlain O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was slain by the sons of Con Mac Raghnall.

Aireachtach Mac Amalgaidh (Mac Awley,) chief of Calraidhe (Calry,) died.

A.D. 1188.

Martin O'Brolaigh, the chief sage of the Irish, and professor at Armagh, died.

Hugh O'Bechan, bishop of Innis Cathaidh,¹ died.

Awlave O'Daighre, having gone to Hi (Iona,) on a pilgrimage, died with sincere repentance.

Roderick O'Cananain, a long time chief of Kinel Connell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldorrey, on the bridge of Sligo, where he was decoyed from Drumcliff, and along with him were also killed his kinsman, and a party of his people. Manus O'Garvey, chief of Feardroma, who had attacked O'Cananain, was slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Dogherty, in revenge for O'Cananain.

Donal O'Cananain, having accidentally cut his foot with an axe, at Derry, while cleaving some wood for fuel, died, having the curse of the clergy of St. Columkille.

The English of the castle of Moycoba (in Down,) and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and advanced as far as Leim-Mic-Neill, where they seized some cattle. Donal O'Loughlin, with his followers, pursued and overtook them at Cabhan-na-g-Crann-

ard.² A battle ensued, in which the English were defeated with great slaughter. Donal, son of Hugh O'Loughlin, lord of Aileach, heir presumptive (Rioghdamhna) to the crown of Ireland, a man eligible in person, in bravery, and in wisdom was slain in this engagement by a thrust from a spear. On the same day he was conveyed to Armagh, where he was interred with great honours and solemnity.

Edaoin, daughter of O'Quin,³ lady of Munster, while on a pilgrimage at Derry, died victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy, and the English of Ireland, joined by Conor O'Dermott, having marched into Connaught, O'Conor of Maonmoy (O'Conor, king of Connaught,) summoned the chiefs of that country to his assistance. Donal O'Brien, with a large force of the men of Munster, joined the king of Connaught's army. The English burned several churches throughout the country, and did not halt until they arrived at Eas Dara (Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.) They then resolved to march into Tirconnell, for the Conacians prevented them advancing into their own country. Upon O'Maol-doraidh (Flaherty) receiving intelligence of the intention of the English, he collected the troops of Kinel Connell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this they burned Ballysadare, and retreated to Coirshliabh (the Curlew mountains,) where the Connaught and Munster forces met and gave them battle. Many of the English were slain, and they retreated from that country with great difficulty, having done much damage on that expedition.

The English of Ulidia⁴ plundered the territory

3. *Clann Cuain*, a territory possessed by a tribe of the O'Dowds, in the north of the barony of Carra, county of Mayo. According to O'Dugan, Mac Dermott, prince of Moylurg, was their lord or chief.

1. *Innis Cathaidh*, now Inniscattery, an island in the Shannon, west of Limerick, had a famous monastery founded by St. Senan, in the sixth century, became a bishop's see, and afterwards united to the diocese of Limerick.

2. *Cabhan-na-g-Crannard*. Magh Coba, or Moycoba, signifying the plain of Coba, was a district situated near Downpatrick, where de Courcy had a castle. Cabhan (or Cavan) na-g-Crannard, signifies the hollow field of the high trees. It was afterwards called Cavan-na-Cath, that is, the hollow field of the fights. According to Stuart, in his history of Armagh, the place where this battle was fought is situated about two miles from Armagh on the road to Newry. Donal O'Loughlin, who commanded the Irish, and was killed in this engagement, was Rioghdamhna, or heir presumptive to the Irish monarchy. He was prince of Aileach, a

title taken from Aileach in Donegal, a royal residence of the Ulster kings. The O'Loughlins were a branch of the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone, and took their name from Loughlin O'Neill, a valiant chief, one of their ancestors. In the same year that Donal O'Loughlin was killed we find also, in the Annals, that another chieftain named Donal O'Loughlin defeated the English in a battle in Tyrowen, in which he also was slain.

3. The O'Quins, a powerful family in the county of Clare. See note on Thomond.

4. *Dalaradia* and *Ulidia*. As Dalaradia and Ulidia are frequently mentioned in the Annals, it will be necessary here to give an account of them. *Uladh*, or *Ulidia*, derived its name, according to Keating, O'Flaherty, and others, either from *Ollshaith*, signifying great treasure, or from *Ollamh Fodhla*, who was monarch of Ireland about six centuries before the Christian era. The name *Uladh* was applied to the province of Ulster, but in after times was confined to a large territory comprising the present county of Down and part of Antrim, and was latinised *Ulidia*. This territory also obtained the name of Dalaraidhe. The word

of Kinel Owen, but they were pursued and attacked by Donal, son of Hugh O'Loughlin, lord of Kinel Owen, and defeated with great slaughter,

but O'Loughlin himself was slain in the thick of the battle.

Dal signifies a part or portion, and also descendants or a tribe, and hence *Dal-Araidhe* signifies the descendants or tribe of *Araidh*, as being descended from *Fiachu Araidh*, king of Ulster in the third century, who is described as of the race of Ir, or *Clann Rory*, called *Rudericinns*, and whose posterity possessed this territory, the name of which was latinised into *Dalratria*. In O'Flaherty, Lanigan, Dubouddieu's surveys of Down and Antrim, and others, the extent and boundaries of *Dalratria* are given as follows:—It comprised the present county of Down, with a great part of Antrim, extending from Newry, Carlingford Bay, and the Mourne mountains, to Slieve Mis mountain, in the barony of Antrim; thus containing, in the south and south-east parts of Antrim, the districts along the shores of Lough Neagh and Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, and the peninsula of Island Magee, to Larne, and thence in a line westward to the river Bann. The remaining portion of the county Antrim obtained the name of *Dalriada*, a territory which will be described hereafter. It has been erroneously stated by some writers that the boundary between *Dalaraidhe* and *Dalriada* was the river Buais, or Bush, in the barony of Dunlinc, county of Antrim.

The territory of Uladh or *Dalaraidhe* is connected with the earliest events in Irish history. *Inbhear Slainge*, or the Bay of Slainge, now either the Bay of Dundrum or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down, derived its name from Slainge, son of Partholan, who planted the first colony in Ireland. *Sliabh Slainge*, or the mountain of Slainge, also took its name from Slainge, the son of Partholan, who was buried there. Giraldu Cambrensis calls it *Mons Salunga*. It is now called Slieve Donard; it is the highest of the Mourne mountains, and one of the most magnificent in Ireland. It obtained the name of Donard from St. Domangort, a disciple of St. Patrick, who built an oratory on its summit, which in after ages became a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Magh Innis, or the Plain of the Island, a name applied to the peninsula now called Lecale, is stated by our old Annalists as the place where Fionachta, monarch of Ireland, the son of Ollamh Fodhla, died and was buried. In the first century, in the reign of Lughnadh Rimbhdearg, monarch of Ireland from A.D. 65 to A.D. 73, Lough Neagh, according to the ancient Annalists, suddenly burst forth and overwhelmed by its waters the surrounding plains. *Dalaradia* is also remarkable as the scene of St. Patrick's early captivity, (it being there that he was sold as a slave to a chieftain named Milecho, whose flocks he tended near Mis mountain,) and is celebrated as the place where he made the first converts to Christianity, and finally as the place of his death and burial. He died at Sabhal, afterwards the abbey of Saul, in the parish of Saul, and was buried in the cathedral at Dune, which was called after him Downpatrick. The *Dal Fiatachs*, so designated as descendants of Fintech Fionn, monarch of Ireland in the second century, of the race of Heremon, were also inhabitants of *Dalaradia*, and founded many powerful families in this territory and other parts of Ulster. A colony of *Picts*, from north Britain, settled in Ulster at a very early period, chiefly in Uladh or *Dalaradia*, and other parts of the present counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry. The *Picts* were called by the Irish *Cruithnids*, which signified *Painted Men*. The *Cruithneans*, or Irish *Picts*, had their own princes and chiefs, and are frequently mentioned in Irish history, from the first to the tenth century. The *Picts* of *Dalaradin* were intimately connected by intermarriages with the old Milesians of the race of Ir. The great battle of Achmídhilthidhearg, in *Dalaradin*, in the fourth century, has been already described in the note on *Orgiall*. In A.D. 637, Conall Claon, king of Uladh, a valiant prince of the race of Ir, having attempted to recover the monarchy of Ireland, which had been wrested from his ancestors by the descendants of Heremon, was defeated, and forced to fly to North Britain or Albany, afterwards called Scotland, but returning with a powerful force of *Picts*, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons, and being joined by his allies in Uladh or *Dalaradia*, he fought against Donal the Second, monarch of

Ireland, the famous battle of *Moyrath*, (now *Moirra*, in the county of Down,) one of the bloodiest engagements recorded in Irish history, which continued seven successive days, and in which, on the seventh day, the invaders were defeated, and Conall Claon, with almost all his forces, slain. Donal Breac, king of the Albanian Scots, a commander in Conall's army, narrowly escaped with his life from this battle, and fled from the field with the shattered remnant of his forces.

In A.D. 680, as mentioned in O'Connor's *Dissertations*, Cathasach and Ultan, princes of the *Cruithnians* of *Dalaradia*, leagued with the Britons to invade Ireland, and united their forces at Rath More, in Magh Line, but were defeated by the Northern *Ily Nialls* in a great battle. This Rath More was a royal residence of the kings of *Dalaradia*; it was situated in the parish now called Donegore, county of Antrim, and is comprised in the Manor of Moylinny, and not at Coleraine, as stated by Beaufort and others.

In the beginning of the twelfth century, Magnus, the celebrated king of Norway, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, invaded Ireland with a powerful army, and ravaged the country. His progress was opposed by the men of Ulster, and in a great battle fought at Magh Coba, or the Plain of Coba, near Downpatrick, on St. Bartholomew's day, the 24th of August, A.D. 1103, the foreigners were totally defeated, Magnus himself with Sigurd, earl of the Orkneys, and other valiant commanders, being slain. The surviving remnant of the Norwegians fled to their ships, and sailed to Scotland. King Magnus was buried near the cathedral of Downpatrick. A most curious and interesting account of this battle is given in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities* from the *Saga* of Snorro, the Icelandic historian.

The chiefs and clans of *Dalaradia* or *Ulidia*, and the territories which they possessed in the twelfth century, as collected from O'Dugan's *Topography*, are as follows:—The *Craobh Ruadh*, or the portion of the *Redbranch Knights* of Ulster, a large territory which comprised the central parts of the present county of Down, with some adjoining parts of Armagh, is given by O'Dugan as the head territory of Uladh. The principal chiefs of the *Craobh Ruadh* were—I. O'Duinnslebh, called by the Annalists, Mac Duinnslebh, as king of Uladh, which name has been anglicised O'Dunlevy, or Mac Donlevy, as already explained under A.D. 1171; O'Heochadha, anglicised to O'Heoghy, or Hoey, a branch of the Mac Dunslevys; O'Haidith; O'Eochgain; O'Lahradha; O'Leathlobhra; O'Luingsigh, or Lynch; O'Moran; and O'Mathghmhina. O'Gairbhith, or O'Garvey, and O'Ainbith, or O'Hanvey, were chiefs of *Ily Eachach Coba*, now the barony of Iveagh. II. Mac Aongusa, or Magennis, chief of *Clan Aodha*, or *Clan Hugh*, the tribe name of the family. The Mac Gennises had the baronies of Iveagh and Lecale, and part of Mourne, and were lords of Iveagh, Newry, and Mourne. They were descended from the famous warrior Conall Cearnach, and were the head of the *Clanna Rory* of Ulster. III. Mac Artain, or Mac Cartan, chief of Kinel Fingartaigh, now the baronies of Kinelarty and Dufferin. IV. O'Duibheanaigh, or O'Duvany, chief of Kinel Amalgaidh, or Amhargaidh Uí Morna, or Uí Mughroin, now Clanawley, in the county of Down. V. Mac Duileachain, or O'Duibh-lechain, chief of *Clan Breasail Mac Duileachain*, near Kinelarty, in the barony of Castlereagh. VI. O'Coltarain, or Coulter, chief of *Dal Coirb*, in the barony of Castlereagh. The following clans collected from O'Dugan were located in *Dalaradia*. VII. O'Flonn, or O'Flynn, and O'Domhnallain, or O'Donnellan, chiefs of *Ily Tuirtre*. The territory of *Ily Tuirtre* lay along the northern shores of Lough Neagh and the river Bann, and extended to Slieve Mis, comprising the baronies of Toome and Antrim, in the county of Antrim, and was afterwards known as northern Clanaboy. VIII. O'Leirc, or Ere, chief of *Ily Fiachrach Finn*, in the barony of Massareene. IX. O'Criadain, or O'Credan, chief of *Machaire Meadhaidh*, now the parish of Magheramisk, in the barony of Massareene. X. O'Ilaotha, or O'Ilugh, chief of *Fearnmhoghie*, or Fermoy, a district in the county of Down, on the borders of

A.D. 1189.



AOLCAINNIDH O'Fercomais (now Mac Comas,) professor at Derry, was drowned between Ard (Ardmagilligan) and In-nisowen.

John de Courcy, and the English, plundered Armagh.

The entire of Armagh, situate between St.

Antrim, in the barony of Lower Iveagh: XI. O'Caomhain, or O'Keevan, chief of Magh Lini, now Moylinny, a district in the barony of Antrim. XII. O'Machoiden, chief of Mughdhorn, or Mourne. XIII. O'Lachnain, or O'Loughnin, chief of Modharn Beag, or Little Mourne.

In addition to O'Dugan, the following clans in Dalaradia are given from other authorities. The Mac Gees of Islandmagee. The Mac Gillmores, a warlike clan, who possessed the districts of the great Ards. The Mac Rorrs, or Rogers, chiefs of Killwarlin. The O'Kellys of Clanbrasil Mac Coolechan, in the county of Down. The Mac Wards. The Mac Gobhans, or Mac Gowans, also given by some writers as O'Gobhans, or O'Gowans, a name which has been anglicised to Smith. These were a powerful clan of the race of Ir, or the Clanna Rory, and were descended from the famous warrior Conall Cearnach. They were mostly expelled by the English into Donegal, from whence great numbers of them emigrated to the county of Leitrim, and they are still very numerous in Rossinver, as well as in the county of Cavan. Dal Buinne was a district in Dalaradia not given by O'Dugan, but occurring in the Annals, and derived its name, according to O'Flaherty, from Buinn, son of Fergus Mac Roy. It was situated on the borders of Down and Antrim, and contained the parish of Drumboe, in Down, with those of Lisburn, Magheragall, Magheramask, Glenavy, Aghalee, and Aghagallen, in Antrim.

In the fourteenth century Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, with his forces, crossed the Bann, and took possession of the northern part of Dalaradia, which, from its being possessed by his posterity, who were called *Clann Aodha Buidhe*, was anglicised to *Claneboy* or *Clandeboy*. It extended from Carrickfergus Bay, and the river Lagan, westward to Lough Neagh, and contained, according to Dubourdieu and other authorities, the baronies of Belfast, Massareene, Antrim, and Upper Toome, in the county of Antrim. This territory was called North Claneboy, to distinguish it from South Claneboy, which was in the county of Down. A part of North Claneboy also obtained the name of Bryan Carragh's country, from having been taken from the O'Neills by a chief of the M'Donnells, who was called Bryan Carragh.

South Claneboy, a territory which derived its name from the same Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, comprised the baronies of Ards, Castlereagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale, and extended, according to Mac Geoghagan, from the Bay of Dundrum to the Bay of Carrickfergus, or Belfast Lough.

In A.D. 1177, John de Courcy, with his forces, overran a great part of Orgiall and Ulidia, or Dalaradia, and for a period of twenty years carried on an incessant warfare with the native chiefs. He fixed his head quarters at Downpatrick. After de Courcy had been driven out of Ireland by his great rivals, the de Lacys, lords of Meath, the latter obtained possession of Ulidia, and were created earls of Ulster. The de Burgos next became earls of Ulster, and possessors of Ulidia, which title and possessions afterwards passed to the Mortimers, earls of March, in England. The chief Anglo-Norman and English settlers in Ulidia under de Courcy and his successors were the Audleys, Bissetts, Copelands, Fitzsimons,

Bridget's crosses and St. Bridget's church, including the fortress, the Trian,¹ and the churches, was consumed by fire.

Murogh O'Carroll, lord of Oirgiall, died in the great monastery,² after due penance.

Donal, son of Murtoth O'Loughlin, was killed by the English of Dalaraidhe while amongst them.

Echmilidh,³ son of Mac Cana (or Mac Can,) the delight and happiness of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-hoidhche (Son of the Night), O'Maol-ruanaidh,⁴ lord of Fermanagh, being expelled from his lordship, fled for refuge to O'Carroll. Shortly

Chamberlains, Bagnalls, Martells, Jordans, Mandevilles, Riddles, Russells, Smiths, Stauntons, Logans, Savadges, Walshes, and Whites. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare, obtained Lecale in the reign of queen Mary. The following noble families are found in more modern times in the county of Down. The Hamiltons, barons of Claneboy, and earls of Clanbrassil. The Montgomerys, earls of Mount Alexander, in the barony of Ards. The Cromwells, viscounts of Ardglass, a title afterwards possessed by the Barringtons. The Hills, barons of Killwarlin, viscounts of Hillsborough, and now marquesses of Downshire. The Annesleys, barons of Glerawley and viscounts Annesleys of Castlevellan. Rawdon Hastings, earls of Moira. The Jocelyns, barons of Clanbrassil, and earls of Roden. The Stuarts, viscounts Castlereagh, now marquesses of Londonderry. The Dawneys, viscounts of Down. The Wards, barons of Bangor. The Needhams, earls of Kilmorby, and viscounts of Newry and Mourne. The Smythes, viscounts of Strangford. The Blackwoods, barons of Dufferin.

In the reign of Edward II. the chief part of Ulidia was divided into two counties, namely, *Down* and the *Ards*, or Newtown, and in the reign of Elizabeth both were formed into the county of Down.

In the *ecclesiastical divisions* the see of Down, in Latin Dunum, was founded by St. Cailan, or Coelan, in the fifth century. The bishops of Down are frequently mentioned as bishops of Dundaleathghlass, an ancient name of Downpatrick; they are also styled bishops of Uladh, or Ulidia. The diocese of *Down* comprehends the greater part of the county of Down, with a small portion of Antrim, and is united to the see of *Connor*. The see of *Dromore*, which was founded by St. Colman in the sixth century, comprises a large part of the county of Down, with small portions of Armagh and Antrim. At Newry a great Cistercian monastery was founded by Murtoth Mac Loughlin, king of Ireland, in the twelfth century. A mitred abbot presided over both it and the lordships of Newry and Mourne, and exercised episcopal jurisdiction. This abbey was named in Irish *Iubhair Chinn Traighe*, which signifies, *Of the Yew at the Head of the Strand*, from a yew tree planted there by St. Patrick; and its name was latinised *Monasterium de viridi ligno*. At *Beauchoir*, or Bangor, in the county of Down, an abbey was founded by St. Congal, in the sixth century, and was famous for its college in the early ages.

Dalriada or *Dalriada*. This ancient territory comprised all the remaining portion of the county of Antrim, not mentioned in Dalaradia, with a small part of the present county of Derry, as it is stated in these Annals at the year 1182, that Dunboe was in Dalriada, now the parish of Dunboe, in the barony of Colerain, county of Derry. Dalriada was named from Cairbre Riada, son of Conaire, monarch of Ireland in the third century. Some Irish chiefs from Ulster, descendants of Cairbre Riada, founded a colony in Albany, afterwards called Scotland, and after having conquered the Picts of that country became the founders of a kingdom also called Dalriada. From the chiefs of the Dalriadians were descended the ancient Scottish kings, and also the house of Stuart. The

after an English force came to that country, O'Carroll and O'Maolruanaidh gave them battle, but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Maolruanaidh was slain.

O'Conor, of Maonmoy, (son of Roderick,) king of Connaught over both Irish and English, was slain by a party of his own people, namely, by Manus, son of Floinn O'Finachta (who was called the *Crosach Donn*,⁵) aided by Hugh, son of Bryan of Brefney, son of Torlogh O'Conor; Murtoth, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige; and Giolla-na-naomh, son of Giollacomain, son of Muireadhach Ban (the Fair) O'Maoilnichil of the Tuatha⁶ (or Districts.) It was a sad thing for a faction to have conspired to kill the monarch elect of Ireland, to whom the greater portion of the princes of Leath Mogha (or the south of Ireland,) gave their suffrages, for Donal O'Brien came to

territory which obtained the name of Dalriada in Ulster is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history; and our old Annalists record the battle of Murbolg, which was fought in this district between the Nemedians and Fomorians. It is stated that Sobairee, monarch of Ireland of the race of Ir, about nine centuries before the Christian era, erected a fortress, in which he resided, at Dunsobairee, or the fortress of Sobairee, near Murbolg. It is also mentioned that Rotheachta, king of Ireland, was killed by lightning at Dunsobairee. This place, now called Dunseverick, is situated on a bold rock projecting into the sea near the Giants' Causeway. The chief, O'Cathain, in after times, had his castle at Dunseverick, the ruins of which still remain. On the sea coast of Antrim is that stupendous natural curiosity the Giants' Causeway, of volcanic origin, consisting of a countless number of basaltic columns of immense height, which, from the regularity of their formation and arrangement, have the appearance of a vast work of art, and hence were supposed to have been constructed by giants. In O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, under the word Fomar, it appears that the ancient Irish called this wondrous production of nature *Clochán-na-Fomaraigh*, signifying the Causeway of the Fomorians. These Fomorians, it may be observed, are mentioned by our old historians as a colony of African pirates, descendants of Hain, who had settled in the North of Ireland, on the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, and are represented as a race of giants. Dalriada was divided into two large districts: 1st. The Glynnys, so called from its consisting of several large glens, extended from Oldersfleet or Larne, to the vicinity of Ballycastle, along the sea shore, and contained the barony of Glenarriu, and part of Carey. 2nd. The Routes, called Renta, or Ruta, which comprehended the baronies of Dunluce, and Kilconway.

The chief clans in Dalriada were the O'Kanes, above-mentioned, and the Mae Uidhiliu or Mae Quillans, who held the territory of the Routes, and had their chief seat at Dunluce. In these Annals, A.D. 1211, the Mae Donnells of the Hebrides are mentioned as having invaded the territories of Antrim and Derry, where they afterwards made settlements. In the reign of Elizabeth Somhairle Buidhe Mac Donnell, called by English writers Sorley Boy, a chief from the Hebrides, (descended from the ancient Irish of the race of Clan Colla, as given in the note on Orgiall,) came with his forces and took possession of the Glynnys. After many long and fierce battles with the Mae Quillans, the Mac Donnells made themselves masters of the country, and dispossessed the Mae Quillans. Dubourdien, in his Survey of Antrim, says: "A lineal descendant of the chief Mae Quillan lives on the road between Belfast and Carrickfergus, near the silver stream, and probably enjoys more happiness as a respectable farmer, than his ancestor did as a prince in those turbulent times." The Mac

his mansion at Dunleoda⁷ and remained with him on a visit for a week, and O'Conor gave him sixty cows out of every Triochad Cead (or barony) in Connaught, and ten valuable articles of gold, but O'Brien accepted only of the cup (or goblet) of Dermot O'Brien, his own ancestor. Roderick Mac Dunslevey, king of Ulidia, also paid him a friendly visit. Donal Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond, came to his mansion, and O'Conor gave him five steeds out of every barony in Connaught. Mael-seachlain Beag, king of Tara, visited O'Conor, and received large presents, as did also O'Rourke.⁸

After the death of O'Conor of Maonmoy, the Siol Murray waited on Roderick O'Conor, king of Ireland, to give him the government of Connaught; and as soon as Roderick came to Moy Aoi,⁹ he took under his charge the hostages of Siol Murray and Connaught, for it was at Iniselothran on

Donnells were created earls of Antrim, a dignity which they still enjoy. The O'Haras, a branch of the great family of O'Hara in Sligo, have also been long settled in Antrim. Several families of the O'Neills have been also in Antrim from an early period. The other clans in this territory were the O'Siadhails or O'Shields; the O'Quinns; O'Furries; Mae Allisters, Mae Gees, &c.

The following are the noble families in Antrim, in modern times. The viscounts O'Neill, a branch of the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone. The Chichesters, earls of Belfast, and marquesses of Donegal. The earl Mac Cartney, baron of Lisanoure. The Clotworthys and Skeffingtons, earls of Massereene. And the Vaughans, barons of Lisburne. Antrim was formed into a county in the reign of Edward II.

The *diocese of Connor* was founded by St. Aengus Maenisius in the fifth century. It comprehends almost the whole of the county of Antrim, with small portions of Down and Derry.

1. *The Trian* or *Third*, was a division of Armagh.
2. The great monastery was that of Mellifont, near Drogheda in Louth.
3. *Eaehmilidh Mac Cana*, or *Mac Can*. The name Eaehmilidh is derived from *Each*, a steed, and *Milidh*, a knight, and is equivalent to the Latin *eques auratus*, a knight or esquire: The Mac Cans were chiefs of Clan Breasail, an ancient territory on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone, near Lough Neagh, comprising the present baronies of Ouncilland in Armagh, and extending into the county of Tyrone. The family of Hamilton have been in modern times earls of Claubrazil.
4. O'Maolruanaidh was descended from the Clan Colla, and of the same stock as the Mac Guires, lords of Fermanagh.
5. *Crosach Donn* signified the brown haired squinter.
6. According to O'Dugan, O'Branan, and O'Maoilnichil were chiefs of Coreaseachnaill, in the county of Rosecommon, for which territory the Tuatha, or Districts, was another name.
7. *Dunleoda*, now Dunloe, where a castle was built by Conor Maonmoy (O'Conor), near Ballinasloe, afterwards possessed by the earls of Clancarthy.
8. It appears that the large presents of cattle, golden articles, &c. made by O'Conor to the provincial princes, were in the nature of compensation, or tributes, which were always paid by the monarchs to the provincial kings and princes, who did them homage and acknowledged their authority, as may be seen in the celebrated work called *Leabhar-na-g-Ceart*, or the *Book of Rights*.
9. *Moy Aoi*, or *Magh Aoi*, also called *Machaire Chonnacht*, comprised the large plain in the county of Rosecommon, between the towns of Rosecommon and Elphin.

Lough Ree, that the hostages of O'Connor Maonmoy were kept at that time.

Flaherty O'Maoldoraidh, lord of Kinel Connell, remained encamped with his forces at Corran (in Sligo,) and was opposed by all the Conacians, both English and Irish.

Conor O'Dermott was slain by Cathal Carrach, son of O'Connor of Maonmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I.¹⁰ was proclaimed king of England on the 6th of July.

O'Maoldoraidh (Flaherty,) marched a large force into Connaught, and encamped at Corran. The Conacians, both English and Irish, opposed him, but no advantage was gained on either side, and both armies returned.

A.D. 1190.

Dermod O'Rabhartaigh (O'Rafferty,) abbot of Durrow, died.

Maelseachlain O'Neachtain and Giolla Bearaidh O'Sluaghadaigh, were slain by Torlogh son of Roderick O'Connor.

Mor, daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and of Duibheasa, daughter of Dermod Mac Teige, died.

A conference was held to conclude a peace between Cathal Croivdearg (O'Connor,) and Cathal Carrach (O'Connor,) at Clonfert Brendan. The Siol Murray came to the meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick (Thomas O'Connor,) Conor Mac Dermott, and Aireachtach O'Rody, but they could not reconcile them. O'Connor and the Siol Murray came to Clonmacnois that night, and early on the following morning they embarked on the Shannon, and sailed into Lough Ree. A great storm arose on the lake by which their vessels were separated, and the boat in which O'Connor sailed became unmanageable in conse-

quence of the violence of the storm, and was swamped, so that all perished with the exception of Cathal Croivdearg and six others. Among those drowned were Airachtach O'Rody; Conor, son of Cathal; Conor and Awlave, the sons of Hugh Mac Oirechtaigh (Mac Geraghty;) O'Maoilbrenainn, the son of O'Mannachain, and many others.

A.D. 1191.

Roderick O'Connor went from Connaught into Tirconnell to the seat of Flaherty O'Maoldoraidh, and from thence into Tyrone, requesting forces from the north of Ireland to enable him to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the people of Ulster would give him no support. He then proceeded to the English of Meath for the same purpose, but they would not assist him. From thence he went into Munster, whence he was recalled by the Siol Murray, who granted him lands in Tir Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha-na-Hechtge.¹

Ailleann, the daughter of Riagan O'Mailruan-aidh, the wife of Aireachtach O'Rody, died.

A.D. 1192.

The porch of the refectory of the black church of St. Columkille at Derry, was built by O'Kane of the Creeve,¹ and by the daughter of O'Inneirghe (O'Henery.)

Taichleach O'Dowd, lord of Hy Amhalgaidh and Hy Fiachrach,² was slain by his two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maoilruain,³ died.

The English were defeated at Carraidh Eacharadh⁴ by the Muintir Maoiltsiona.

The castles of Ath-an-urchair and Cillbisge⁵ were erected this year.

10. *Richard I.* The chronology of the kings of England, followed in those notes, is that of Sir Harris Nicholas, the most accurate authority on the subject. Henry II. died at the castle of Chinon, in Normandy, on the 6th of July, A.D. 1189, and was succeeded by his son Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion.

The year of king Henry's arrival in Ireland, as already given in the Annals, is A.D. 1171. Ware, O'Flaherty, and Lanigan, give the same year, though Leland and others erroneously state A.D. 1172, as the year of his arrival.

1. *Tir Fiachrach* was in the county of Galway. See note in p. 15. *Kinel Aodha-na-hEchtge*, a district in the south-east of the same county.

1. *O'Kane of the Craoibh or Creeve.* This territory was identical with the present barony of Colerain, county of Derry.

2. *Lord of Tyrawley and Tireragh.* The baronies of Tyrawley, in the county of Mayo, and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, which in the original are written *Uan-Amhalgaidh* and *Ua Ffiachrach*.

3. *Siol Maoilruain, or Maoilruana.* This territory lay in the west of the county of Roscommon, and comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, part of the parish of Kiltewan, in the county of Roscommon, and a considerable portion of Ballynakill, in the county of Galway. It also comprehended the mountain district of Sliabh-uis-Fhloinn, or O'Flynn's mountain, celebrated in the Irish song of the *Droigheanan Donn*, or the "Black Thorn."

4. *Carraidh Eacharadh*, now Corry, near Ballinalack, county of Westmeath.

5. The castles of Ardnorcher and Kilbixey, in Westmeath.

The English committed great depredations on Donal O'Brien. They marched over the Plain of Cilldalna (Killaloe,) into Moy O'd-Toirdhealbhaidh (or Torlogh's Plain,) where they were overtaken by the Dal g-Cais (Dalcassians,) who slew a great number of them. On that expedition the English built the castles of Cill Fiachal and Cnoc Raflonn.⁶

Donal O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory with great slaughter.

A.D. 1193.

Eochaidh O'Baoighill (O'Boyle,) was slain by the people of Hy Fiachra of Ard Sratha.¹

Maolpadraic O'Coffey died.

Cathal Mac Gaithene died.

Derforghaill, wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, and daughter of Murchadh O'Maoileachlainn,² died in the monastery of Droichead Atha (Drogheda,) in the 85th year of her age.

Dermot, son of Conbroghda O'Diomusaigh (O'Dempsey,) a long time chief of Clan Maoilughra, and lord of Hy Failge,³ died.

Cathal Odhar Mac Carthy was slain by Donal Mac Carthy.

Murtogh, son of Murrough Mac Murrough, lord of Hy Cennselaigh,⁴ died.

Hugh O'Maoilbrenan, chief of Clan Conchubhair,⁵ was slain by the English of Dublin.

O'Carroll, lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who hanged him, having first put out his eyes.

Inis Clothrann was plundered by the Mac Costelloes,⁶ and the sons of Conor of Maonmoy.

6. *Cill Fiachail*, or Kilfeacle, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, county of Tipperary. Knockraffon, a beautiful hill near the river Suir, in the parish of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary.

1. The territory of Hy Fiachra, in Tyrone, comprised the parish of Ardstraw, and some adjoining districts.

2. *Derforghaill*. This was the celebrated princess Dervorgilla, daughter of the king of Meath, and wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Breffny. She has been already mentioned as celebrated in Irish history, on account of her abduction by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, which was the cause of the English invasion. By other writers her death is stated to have taken place at the monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda.

3. The O'Dempseys were chiefs of Clan Maoilughra, or Glenmalire, a territory which, according to O'Brien, was divided between the King's and Queen's counties. Hy Failge, or Offaley, was an extensive territory, containing parts of the present King's and Queen's counties, of which O'Conor was supreme chief.

A.D. 1194.

Constantine O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donal, son of Torlogh O'Brien, king of Munster, a refulgent torch of peace and war, and the brilliant star of hospitality and generosity of the men of Munster and Leth Mogha, died. He was succeeded by his son Murtogh.

The English took possession of Inis O'Fionnain,¹ but they were driven out of it.

Cumidhe O'Flynn² was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costelloe (or Nangle,) marched to Easruadh (Ballyshannon,) but was obliged to return without obtaining advantages.

Maolseachlainn, son of Donal Fitzpatrick, lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, son of Dunslevey O'Heoghy, was treacherously killed by O'Hanlon.

Hugh the Blind, son of Torlogh O'Conor, died.

Sitring, son of Floinn O'Feenaghty, chief of Clan Murchadha,³ died.

Donagh, son of Murtogh, son of Torlogh (O'Brien,) was slain by Murtogh, son of Donal O'Brien.

Murogh, son of Awlave O'Cinneidigh (O'Kennedy,) was killed by Loughlin, son of Macraith O'Kennedy.

A.D. 1195.

Donal O'Conaing (Gunning,) bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florent, son of Riagan O'Maoilruanaidh, (Mulrooney,) bishop of Elphin, died.

Donal O'Finn, successor of St. Brenan of Clonfert, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

4. *Hy Kinselagh*, or *Cennselagh*, was an extensive territory, containing a great part of the county of Wexford, and part of Carlow.

5. The O'Maoilbranans were chiefs of Clanconor, a district in the county of Rosecommon; and another family of the same name were located in Leix, Queen's county.

6. *Inis Clothrann*, was an island in Lough Ree, county of Longford, which had a celebrated abbey. The Mac Costelloes here mentioned were the English family of the Nangles, as explained in the note on Meath.

1. St. Fintan's island, in Lough Dearg, county of Donegal. See *Seward*.

2. O'Flynn was lord of Hy Tuirtre, in Dalaradia, and this Cumidhe appears to have been the chief who defeated de Courcy in A.D. 1177.

3. O'Finnaghta was chief of Clan Murchada, a district in the county of Roscommon.

Conor Mac Fachtna died in the church of Derry.

Sitrig O'Gormley was slain by the son of Dunslevey.

John de Courcy, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, marched an army to bring the English of Leinster and Munster under subjection.

Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, joined by Mac Costelloe, and a party of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, as far as Imleach Iubhair (Emly,) and Cashel; they burned four great castles, and several others of a minor description.

Cathal Mac Dermott came from Munster into Connaught, and conquered all before him, until he arrived at Lough Mask and Inisroba (at Ballinrobe in Mayo,) where he seized on all the shipping of Cathal Crovdearg, which he took to Caislean-na-Caillighe (in Lough Mask,) from whence he committed many depredations on all sides. Cathal Crovdearg, with a party of the English, and the Clan (or Siol) Maolruanaidh, marched thither, and at length concluded a peace with Mac Dermott, notwithstanding all the depredations he had committed.

A.D. 1196.

The cathedral of Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great portion of the fortress, were burned.

Murcheartach, son of Murcheartach O'Loughlin, lord of Kinel Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, the tower of bravery, and feats of arms of Leath Cuinn, the demolisher of the cities and castles of the English, and a founder of churches and delightful sanctuaries, was slain by Donogh, son of Blosghaidh O'Kane, at the instigation of the Kinel Owen, after they had sworn by the three shrines, and the canon of St. Patrick, to be faithful to him. His remains were conveyed to Derry Columkille, and interred there with honours and solemnity.

Roderick Mac Dunslevey, joined by the English,

and the sons of some chieftains of Connaught, marched his forces into the territories of Kinel Owen, and of Airtheara (Orior in Armagh.) The Kinel Owen of Tellaghoge, and the men of Orior, marched to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and gave them battle; and Mac Dunslevey was defeated with a dreadful slaughter of his forces. In this battle were slain twelve sons of the nobles and chiefs of Connaught, with a great number of the common soldiery. Among the nobles slain were Bryan Buidhe O'Flaherty; the son of Maolisa O'Conor of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faily; and the son of O'Faelain of the Desies.

Mac Blosghaidh O'Cairin, having plundered Termon Dabeog,¹ was himself slain in a month afterwards, with a dreadful slaughter of his people, through the interposition of God and St. Dabeog.

Donal, son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick and Munster, in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and expelled them from Limerick; he also defeated them in two other battles.

Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, took holy orders in the monastery of Boyle, and was succeeded in the lordship by Tomaltach.

Hugh O'Ferrall, lord of Muintir Anally, was treacherously killed by the sons of Sitrick O'Quinn.

The chiefs of Muintir Eoluis were treacherously killed by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Muireadhach Mac Rannall, viz. the Giolla Ruadh, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, by whom the aforementioned nobles were slain.

Mahon, son of Conor of Maonmoy, heir presumptive to the crown of Connaught, was slain by O'Moore, (Donal,) and the men of Laoighis,² while defending a booty which he had taken from the English; and in retaliation, O'Moore was slain by Cathal Carrach O'Conor.

Congalach, son of Fergal O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Lieney, at Sliabh Da-En.³

1. *Termon Dobeog*, or the church lands of St. Dabeog, who founded a monastery on an island in Lough Derg, county of Donegal.

2. *Laoighis*, or *Leix*, the principality of the O'Mordhas, or

O'Moores, was situated in the Queen's county, on the borders of Kildare.

3. *Sliabh Da-En*, or *Slieve Daen*, a mountain to the south of Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

Iodnaidhe O'Mannaehain (O'Monaghan,) lord of Hy Briuin of the Shannon,⁴ died.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by Muirheartach Midhigh.

A.D. 1197.

John de Courey, with the English of Ulidia, marched to Eas Craoibhe,¹ where they built the castle of Kill Sanctan. They plundered and laid waste the district of Cianaeha, and left Roitsel Pitun (Peyton,) with a strong garrison in the castle, from which they sallied out, plundering and devastating the country and churches. Shortly afterwards Roitsel Pitun went on a predatory excursion to the port of Derry, and plundered Chuain I, Eanach, and Dearn Bruach; but Flaherty O'Muldoraidh, lord of Tireconnell and Tirowen, with a party of the northern Clan Neill, attacked him on the strand of Ua-Congbhala (near Faughanvale.) The English were defeated with great slaughter, through the interposition of Columkille, Caindeach (Canice,) and Breacan, for having plundered their churches. Amongst the slain was the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin.

Mac Etigh, one of the people of Keenaght, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry Columkille, and carried away with him the four most valuable cups in Ireland, which were called, the Mac Riabhach, the Mac Solas, the cup of O'Maoldoraidh, and the crooked goblet of O'Dogherty. He broke them to pieces, and took off their valuable ornaments. In three days after the robbery, these precious ornaments and the robber were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty (O'Maoldoraidh,) at the Cross of Executions, to avenge St. Columkille for having profaned his altar.

Flaherty O'Muldorrey, lord of Tireconnell, Tir-

owen, and Orgiall, the defender of Tara, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, a Conall² in heroism, a Cuchulain in valour, a Guaire in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in bravery, died on the 2nd day of February, after a patient suffering, at Inis Saimer, in the 30th year of his government, and 59th of his age; and was buried at Druim Tuama, with the customary honours.

Eachmarcach O'Dochartaigh (O'Dogherty,) thereupon assumed the government of Tireconnell, and in a fortnight afterwards John de Courey, at the head of a strong force, crossed Tuaim (Toom Bridge,) into Tirowen; from thence he proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry Columkille, where he remained for five nights, and then crossed over by water to Cnoc Nascaín (in Inisowen.) Eachmarcach O'Dogherty, at the head of the Kinell Connell, marched to oppose him, and a battle ensued, in which many fell on both sides, and the people of Tireconnell sustained great loss, a hundred of their men being slain, amongst whom were Eachmareach himself; Donogh O'Taireert, chief of Clan Snedgile, the mainstay of hospitality, generosity, wisdom, and counsel of all Tireconnell; Giolla Brighde O'Dogherty; Mac Dubhain; Mac Fergail; the sons of O'Boyle, and many other chiefs. The English, after the battle, plundered Inisowen, from which they took a great prey of cattle, and then retreated.

Conchobhar O'Cathain, died.

Conor, son of Teige (Mac Dermott,) lord of Moylurg, and of Moy Aoi, the tower of dignity, prudence, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died, after sincere repentance, in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle.)

Mac Raith O'Laithbheartaigh (O'Flaherty,) tanist of Tirowen, and Maolruanaidh O'Cairellain, chief of Clan Dermott, were killed.

Donal, son of Rannall Mac Rannall, was

4. *Hy Briuin-na-Sionna*, or *Hy Briuin of the Shannon*, a territory in Roscommon, between Elphin and the Shannon, comprising the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Cloueraft. The O'Monaghans were chiefs of this territory, and had their castle at Lisadorn.

1. *Eas Craoibhe*, is now called the Cuts' Fishery, near Colerain; *Kill Sanctan Castle* was also near Colerain. *Cianaeha*, above mentioned, is the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Derry.

2. This celebrated chief, Flaherty O'Maoldoraidh, or O'Muldorrey, is compared to the ancient heroes, namely, Conall Cearnach,

chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, and Cuchulainn, another famous contemporary warrior of the Red Branch; Mac Lughach, probably Lughaidh Mac Con, who was a great champion in Munster, in the reign of king Connae; or perhaps Lughaidh Lamhfada, who is celebrated for having expelled the Fomorians. Guaire, here mentioned, was a king of Connaught, renowned for his hospitality. Inis Saimer, given as the place of O'Muldorrey's death, was the monastery of Ballyshannon, and the place of his burial was Druim Tuama, a monastery founded by Columkille, now the parish of Drumhorne, in the barony of Tirhugh, county of Donegal.

treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duibhdara.

Roderick O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Croibhdearg (the Red Handed,) O'Conor, king of Connaught.

A.D. 1198.

Giolla Mac Liag O'Branain resigned his abbacy of Derry Columkille, and Giolla Criost O'Cearnaigh (O'Kearney,) was appointed in his place by the chiefs and clergy of the north of Ireland.

Roderick O'Conor,¹ king of Connaught and of all Ireland, both English and Irish, died in canonical orders at Cong, after sincere repentance, victorious over the world and the devil; his body was conveyed to Clonmacnois, and was interred there, on the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Bryan of Brefney, son of Torlogh O'Conor, was slain by Cathal Carrach, son of Conor of Maonmoy.

Cathalan O'Maolfabhail, lord of Carraig Brachaidhe,² was slain by O'Derain, and in retaliation O'Derain himself was immediately after killed.

John de Courcy marched into Tirowen, and plundered and spoiled the churches of Ardstraw and Raphoe. He afterwards came to Derry Columkille, where he remained for nine days, during which time he plundered Inisowen and the adjacent country, but did not succeed in carrying off the booty, for at this time Hugh O'Neill, with five armed ships, came to the church of Lathairne (Larne,) burned a part of the town, and slew eighteen of the English. The English of Magh Line (Moylinny,) and Dalaradia, mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach

until they came up to him, while in the act of burning the town. A battle ensued in which the English were defeated, as they were in five different engagements afterwards, between that town and the place where the English took to their shipping. Hugh lost but five men. As soon as John de Courcy received intelligence of this he left Derry.

A war broke out between the Kinel Connell and the Kinel Owen. The Kinel Connell joined O'Hegnigh against the Kinel Owen, and they held a conference to ratify their union at Termon Dabeog. Hugh O'Neill came thither with the Kinel Owen to prevent the meeting, attacked O'Heigny, and defeated him; and O'Neill obtained hostages.

Hugh, at the head of the Kinel Owen, marched the same day, and plundered the Kinel Connell, on the plain of Moy Ith; he took away with him many cattle, after slaying O'Duibhdiarma,³ who opposed him with a troop of horse.

Hugh O'Neill, with a force of the Kinel Owen, marched a second time to the plain of Moy Ith, to give the Kinel Connell battle; but the Kinel Connell marched out of their camp, and made friendly and peaceable terms with them on that occasion.

Cathal Croibhdearg O'Conor made peace with Cathal Carrach, son of Conor of Maonmoy, whom he recalled to the country, and gave him lands.

A.D. 1199.

Maol Iosa Mac Giolla Erain, the airchinneach of Kilmore, in Hy Niallain,¹ successor elect of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baodain died in Hy (or Iona,) of Columkille.

1. *Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair*, or *Roderick O'Conor*, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, after having reigned eighteen years, abdicated the throne A.D. 1184, and retired to the monastery of Cong, in Mayo, where, after a religious seclusion of thirteen years, he died, A.D. 1198, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried in the same sepulchre with his father, Torlogh O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, at the north side of the great altar, in the cathedral of St. Kieran, at Clonmacnois. O'Conor (*Rer. Hib. Scrip.* vol. I.,) says he bequeathed gold, silver, and many other things to God, to the poor, to all the churches of Ireland, and to those of Rome and Jerusalem. In the chronological poem on the Christian kings of Ireland, written in the twelfth century, by Giolla Moduda, abbot of Ardbracan, as quoted in vol. I. of O'Conor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.* is the following verse:—

"Oeht m-Bliadhna agus deieh Ruaidri an Ri,
Mae Toirdhealbhaidh an t-Ard Ri,
Flaith na n-Eirend: gan fhell,
Ri deighneach deig Eirenn.

"Eighteen years the monarch Roderick,
Son of Torlogh, supreme sovereign,
Ireland's undisputed ruler,
Was fair Erin's latest king."

2. *Carraig Brachaidhe*, in the barony of Inisowen, county of Donegal.

3. *O'Duibhdiarma* was a chief in Inisowen.

1. *Kilmore in Hy Niallain*, that is, the parish of Kilmore,

The English of Ulidia marched three great armies successively into Tirowen. The third army pitched their camp at Domhnachmore of Moy Iomchlaire,² from which they sent a large party to spoil and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill, who marched to meet them, arrived at the place at the same time with the English; he attacked and routed them with great slaughter; and such as escaped, fled by night, and did not halt until they passed over Tuaim (Toom Bridge.)

Rory O'Dunsleve, joined with a party of the English of Meath, marched his forces and plundered the monastery of S.S. Paul and Peter (at Armagh,) and left only one cow in the place.

Donal O'Dogherty, lord of Kinel Enda, and of Ardmiodhair,³ died.

Donogh Uaithneach, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Rodubh Mac Roedig, chief of Kinel Aengusa, was slain by the English while plundering Hy Earca Chein.⁴

Cathal Croibhdearg O'Conor was driven from Connaught, and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill marched his forces to assist Cathal Croibhdearg, and was joined by the men of Moy Ith, and of Orgialla. They went as far as Teach Baoithin of Artagh,⁵ from whence they returned to Ballysadare, where they were overtaken by Cathal Carrach, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, at the head of the English of Limerick. A battle ensued, in which the northern forces were defeated, and O'Hegnidh (O'Heney,) lord of Oriel, and many others, fell.

John de Courcy, at the head of the English of Ulidia, joined by the son of Hugo de Lacy, at the head of the English of Meath, marched their

forces to relieve Cathal Croibhdearg, and arrived at Kilmaeduaigh. Cathal Carrach, at the head of the Conaicians, marched thither, and gave them battle, in which the English were defeated with such slaughter, that although their original force consisted of five battalions, only two survived the battle. They fled, but were closely pursued from the field of battle, as far as Rinn Duin,⁶ at Lough Ree, where de Courcy was hemmed in, and a great number of the English slain; many others were drowned, for they had no means of escaping but by crossing the lake eastward in boats.

Ruarc O'Maoilbrenainn, chief of Clan Conor,⁷ died.

John was proclaimed king of England, on the 6th of April.⁸

Murchadh Mac Coghlan, lord of Delvin Eathra, died.

A.D. 1200.

Cadhla O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age.

Uaireirge, son of Maolmordha, son of Uaireirge O'Neachtain, a learned professor of Clonmacnois, a man distinguished for sanctity, charity, and all other virtues, and chief of the Culdees of Clonmacnois, died on the 10th day of March.

Maol Eoin O'Carmacain, coarb of St. Comman, (abbot of Roscommon,) died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected prince in his place; he plundered Tir-Enda, slew many people, and took away with him a large prey of cattle.

Egneachan O'Domhnaill (O'Donnell,) lord of Kinel Connell, sailed with his fleet by sea, and sent his forces by land, and encamped at Gaoth-

situated partly in the barony of Lower Orior, but chiefly in that of O'Neilland, county of Arniagh.

2. *Domhnach Mór Maighe Iomchlaire*. The parish of Donaghmore, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.

3. *Lord of Kinel Enda and Ard Miodhair*. See note on Kinel Enda at p. 10. According to O'Brien, Ard Miodhair lay near Fanat, in the county of Donegal.

4. *Chief of Kinel Aengusa, &c.* See note on Meath. Hy Earca Chein, or Ibh Earca, now the barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny.

5. *Teach Baoithin Airtigh*, that is, Tibohine, Tanghboyne, or Artagh, a parish in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon. It obtained its name of Teach Baoithin, or the House of Baoithin, from St. Baoithin, who, according to Colgan, was bishop of this place in the seventh century.

6. *Rinn Duin*, signifies the peninsula of the fortress. This peninsula was situated in Lough Ree, on the shore of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon, about eight miles north of Athlone. There was a fortress here from the earliest times, and afterwards a strong castle, called Randown castle, which belonged to the O'Conors. Cill Mic Duach, or Killmaeduaigh, a parish, and the seat of a diocese in the barony of Kiltarton, county of Galway.

7. *Clan Conchobhair, or Clan Conor*. O'Dugan gives Maolbrenainn as chief of Clan Conor, in south Connaught, in Roscommon. This name has been changed to Brennan, and by others to O'Mulrenan.

8. King Richard I. died on the 6th of April, A.D. 1199, at the castle of Chalus, in Normandy, of a wound he received from an arrow, while besieging that place, and was succeeded by his brother John.

an-Chairgin. The Clan Diarmada, on the other side, came to Port Ross to attack the fleet. When the crews of the thirteen ships beheld them, they sallied forth and defeated them. Mac Loughlin, namely, Conor Beag, son of Murtoth, came at this time to assist the Clan Diarmada; but his horse being wounded, he was dismounted, and finally slain by the Kinel Connell, to avenge Columkille and his coarb, whose shrines he had formerly violated. It was on account of the same violation that Murchadh O'Criochain, lord of Hy Fiachrach, was killed. Egneachan's party followed up their victory, and committed great slaughter among the Kinel Owen, and the Clan Diarmada.¹

Meler,² and the English of Leinster, marched their forces against Cathal Carrach, and remained two nights at Clonmacnois. They plundered the town of property and provisions, not sparing even the churches.

Cathal Croibhdearg fled for protection into Munster, to Mac Carthy and William Burke.

Gerrmaide O'Baoighellain³ (O'Boylan,) was killed by Egneachan O'Donnell.

A battle was fought between O'Donnell and O'Ruairc (Ualgarg O'Rourke,) aided by Conor O'Rourke of Glaisfene, in which the Hy Briuin were defeated with great havoc, both in killed and drowned; and among the latter was Conor O'Rourke. The place where that battle was fought was Leac O'Maoldoraigh.⁴

Donagh Uaitneach, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, son of Gillpatrick O'Ciardha, was slain by the English of Clonard. O'Ciardha burned Clonard, and plundered the English who resided there.

Cathal Croibhdearg O'Conor went to plunder

Munster; he burned Castle Connell, the marketplace of Limerick, and the castle of Wilkin, and took Wilkin and his wife prisoners, after having slain twelve knights, with many common people.

Fiachra O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maolruain, died.

Cathal Carrach assumed the sovereignty of Connaught, and drove Cathal Croibhdearg into Ulster, who went to the residence of O'Eignigh, lord of Fermanagh, and from thence to the seat of John de Courcy, with whom he confirmed his covenant of friendship.

A.D. 1201.

Tomaltach O'Conor, successor of St. Patrick, and primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Meallaigh, bishop of Eanach Duin, a brilliant gem, and a pillar of the church, died.

Johanes de Monte Celion, a cardinal, came to Ireland from Rome, as the Pope's legate, and convened a great synod at Dublin, which was attended by the bishops, the abbots, and the clergy of the various orders, as also many of the nobility of Ireland. At this convention many regulations between clergy and laity were satisfactorily arranged. In a fortnight afterwards, the cardinal convened a synod of the clergy and nobility of Connaught at Tuam, where the necessary regulations were enacted.

Niall O'Flynn was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtoth O'Neill, and Murtoth himself was afterwards slain in retaliation.

Conor, son of Maurice O'Edin, died.

Teige O'Breen, lord of Leiney, in Meath, died.

1. It appears that O'Donnell sailed up Lough Foyle, and was attacked by the Clan Dermot, that is, the O'Carolans and others, on the opposite side, in the county of Derry. Hy Fiachra, of which O'Criochain was lord, was a territory about Ardstraw, in Tyrone.

2. *Meler* and *William Burke*, that is, Meiler Fitz Henry, one of the Anglo-Norman leaders, who came over with Strongbow. He was grandson to king Henry I., and a very valiant commander. In A.D. 1199, he was appointed chief governor of Ireland, by king John, and had large grants of land in Westmeath and Kildare. He died in A.D. 1220, and was buried at Connell Abbey, in Kildare, which he had founded. *William Burke*, whose name occurs so frequently in the Annals at this period, was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo. The family of de Burgo came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were earls of Kent in

England. William de Burgo was chief governor of Ireland for some time in the reign of Henry II., and obtained extensive possessions in Connaught. He died A.D. 1204, and was buried in the abbey of Athassell, in Tipperary, which he had founded. He was married to Isabella, natural daughter of king Richard I., and his descendants were earls of Connaught and Ulster, and founded many of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the earls of Clanrickard, and many others of the nobility. The name de Burgo was changed to de Burgh and Burke. See *Lives of Illustrious Irishmen*.

3. The O'Boylans, a clan in Monaghan, on the borders of Tyrone.

4. Leac O'Maoldoraigh, or O'Muldorrey's Rock, situated somewhere on the borders of Leitrim and Donegal, supposed to be at Ballyshannon. The Hy-Briuin, signifies the people of Leitrim, as Hy-Briuin was a name applied to that territory.

Muireadhach, son of Neill, son of Sionnach O'Catharnaigh, died.

Murogh O'Madden, chief of the half of Siol Anmchadha, received a wound in his head from an arrow, of which he died.

Cathal Croibhdearg, and William Burke, at the head of the English and Irish forces, marched from Limerick to Tuam, in Connaught, from whence they went to Huaran (Oran,) to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and finally to the monastery of Ath-da-lo-arg (Boyle,) where they took up their quarters. Cathal Mac Dermott went at this time to plunder Hy Diarmada;¹ he was overtaken and attacked by Teige, son of O'Conor of Maonmoy, and a conflict ensued in which Mac Dermott was slain.

Cathal Carrach, king of Connaught, collected his forces (to oppose Cathal Croibhdearg and Burke before-mentioned,) and marched to Guirtin Cuil Luachra, near the monastery, where they were encamped. The two armies remained close to each other for a week, during which time many skirmishes took place. Cathal Carrach then went to view one of those engagements, when it happened that his party were defeated, and he himself, in the thick of the conflict, was slain; this was attributed to the miracles of God, and the intervention of St. Kieran. In the same engagement Collaid, son of Dermot O'Maoilruanaidh, and many others fell.

After this Cathal Croibhdearg, and William Burke, marched with their forces through Moylurg, Moy Aoi, from thence to West Connaught, to Cong of St. Feichin, where they spent the Easter. William Burke, and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, conspired to betray Cathal Croibhdearg, but God saved him through the intercession of the clergy, who were the sureties of their mutual fidelity. Shortly afterwards William Burke's soldiers came to demand their pay from the Conacians, but the Conacians attacked and slew many of them. William Burke afterwards returned to Limerick, and Cathal Croibhdearg again assumed the title of king of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke marched his forces into

Kinel Connell, and seized on the cattle and property. O'Donnell (Egneachan,) overtook them at Leac-*ui-Mhaoldoraigh*. A conflict ensued, in which the Hy Briuin were defeated with dreadful havoc, both in killed and drowned. On that expedition Conor (O'Rourke,) of Glaisfene was drowned.

The Kinel Owen went on a predatory excursion into Kinel Connell, on the same day, but were defeated by O'Donnell, in a battle in which Gearmaide O'Boylan, and many others of the Kinel Owen were slain.

Tiarnan, son of Donal, son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mac Fiachraigh and the Clan Cathail. Mac Fiachraigh the younger was also slain on that occasion.

A.D. 1202.

Muirheartach O'Carmacain, bishop of Clonfert, died.

Maolcolaimm O'Branain, *aireineach* of Toragh,¹ died.

Donal O'Brolchain, a prior (of Derry,) an illustrious sage and learned doctor, distinguished for his wisdom and worth, form and figure, mildness and devotion, died, after a well spent life, on the 27th day of April.

Maolfinnein Mac Colmain, an admired sage, and the devout Con O'Flanagan, died.

Donal Carrach O'Dogherty, head chief of Ardmiodhair, was slain by Muintir Baoighill,² after plundering many churches and districts.

Conor Roe, son of Donal O'Brien, was killed by his own brother, namely, Murchertach, son of Donal, son of Torlogh O'Brien.

Torlogh, son of Rory O'Conor, having escaped from confinement, Cathal Croibdearg made peace with him, and granted him lands. Torlogh was afterwards expelled by Cathal, but he made peace with him through the intercession of the English.

Donal, son of Muirchertagh O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Conor.

1. Hy Diarmada, or Clan Diarmada, was a district in Hy Maine, of which the Mac Egans were chiefs.

1. Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal, on which an abbey was founded by St. Ernan, in the seventh century.

2. *Muintir Baoighill*, or the O'Boyles, a clan who possessed the barony of Boyleagh, in the county of Donegal.

A.D. 1203.

Mac Giolla Cheallaigh O'Ruaidhin, bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Derry Columkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was unlawfully erected by Ceallach, in the centre of Iona, in opposition to the people of that place; and he did great damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together, for the purpose of going to Iona, namely, Florent O'Cerballain, bishop of Tyrone, (Ardstraw); Maoliosa O'Dorigh, bishop of Tircconnell (Raphoe,) and abbot of the church of SS. Paul and Peter at Armagh; Amhlagaidh O'Fingail, abbot of the church of Derry; Ainmire O'Cobhthaigh (Coffey); with many of the people of Derry, and of the northern clergy. They proceeded to Iona, and pulled down the church before mentioned, in accordance with the ecclesiastical laws; and Amhlagaidh O'Fingail was elected abbot of Iona, by the suffrages of the Scots and Irish.

Dermot, son of Murchertach O'Loughlin, with a party of English, proceeded on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the shrine of Columkille; but they were overtaken by a party of the Kinel Owen, who defeated them, and Dermot himself was slain, through the miraculous interposition of Columkille.

The son of Hugo de Lacy marched, with a force of the English of Meath, into Ulidia, and expelled John de Courcy from thence, after a battle fought between them at Dundaleathglass (Down,) in which many were slain.

Muircheartach of Teffia, son of Conor of Maonmoy, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by Dermot, son of Rory, his uncle, on the plain of Kilmacduagh.

Donal, son of Mac Carthy, at the head of the people of Desmond, defeated the English in a battle, in which upwards of one hundred and sixty of the English were slain.

Faolan, son of Faolan, lord of Hy Faolain, died in the monastery of Congalaidh.¹

Kells, Trim, and Newbridge were burned.

Sitrig of Teffia O'Kelly, of Hy Maine, died.

A.D. 1204.

Sitrig O'Sruithen, aircineach of Congbhala, viz.: the leader of the Hy Murtele, and chosen chief of Clan Snedgile,¹ died, after true penance, and was buried in the church built by himself.

John de Courcy, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by the son of Hugh de Lacy into Tyrone, where he sought the protection of the Kinel Owen; but he was pursued as far as Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew many of his party.

William Burke plundered the whole of Connaught, both lay and ecclesiastical, but God and the saints visited him with their vengeance, for he died of an uncommon disease, unbecoming to mention.

Muirchertach O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, died.

A.D. 1205.

The archbishop O'Heinni,¹ having retired to a monastery, died shortly afterwards.

Donal O'Bedha, bishop of Hy Amalgaidh, (Killala,) died.

Saoirbhrethach O'Doired, aircineach of Domhnachmore, and Patrick O'Moghroin, died.

Manus O'Kane, son of the lord of Ciananacht and Fercraoibhe, the tower of bravery and activity of the North, was wounded with a javelin, of which he died.

Mac Guillbhealaidh O'Carroll, lord of Ely,² was slain by the English.

Conor O'Brien, of Breghmaine, died, while on a pilgrimage at Clonmacnois.

Ragnall Mac Dermott, lord of Clan Dermott, died.

Donal Mac Concoigrighe, chief of Muintir Sercachain, died.

1. The monastery of Congalaidh, or Great Connell, a parish in the barony of Connell, county of Kildare, in which, according to Seward, are the ruins of Great Connell Abbey. In A.D. 1202, a priory was founded here, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and St. David, by Meyler FitzHenry, who placed in it regular canons from the monastery of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire.

1. Clan Snedgile, a tribe in Tircconnell. Congbhala, or Conwall, an abbey over which St. Fiachra presided in the sixth century, was situated near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and gave name to the parish of Conwall.

Donal O'Faolain, lord of the Deisi³ of Munster, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Croibhdírig (O'Conor,) died, after one night's sickness, at Clonmaenois.

Meyler, son of Meyler (Fitz Henry,) took forcible possession of Limerick; on which account a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler. In this contest Cuuladh, son of Connidh O'Laeghachain, chief of Siol Ronain,⁴ was slain by the Kinel Fiachach Mac Neill.

A.D. 1206.

Donal O'Muiredhaidh (O'Murray,) chief professor at Derry, died.

Maolpeadair O'Colmain (O'Coleman,) successor of Caindeach (St. Canice of Kilkenny,) the pillar of piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, prior of Dungiven, and Gilpatrick O'Falachtaidh, aireineach of Duncruithne,¹ died.

Eignaghan O'Donnell, plundered and slew many in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick² went to the king of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland, and to complain against the English in Ireland.

Tomaltaeh, son of Conor, son of Dermod, son of Teige (Mac Dermott,) lord of Moylurg, of Artagh, and of the neighbouring territory of Clan Maolrooney, died.

Eignachan O'Donnell plundered Hy Faranain and Clan Dermod; he carried away cattle, and slew many people. He was pursued and overtaken by the people of Clan Dermod, of Hy Forannain, and of Hy Gormley;³ many were slain and drowned on both sides, but the Kinel Connell at length, with difficulty, succeeded in carrying away the booty.

Rory O'Gara, lord of Slieve Lugh,⁴ died.

Hugh, son of Murogh O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, lord of Ioras (Erris, in the county of Mayo,) died.

Hugh O'Goimghialladh, lord of Partraidhe,⁵ in Carra, was slain by the people of Carra.

Rory O'Toghda, chief of Bredach,⁶ in Hy Amalgaidh, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, and Ivar Mac Murrough, slew each other at Rosecommon.

Murtogh Mac Carghamhna, chief of Muintir Maoiltsionna, died.

Hugo de Laey, the younger, marched with the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tulaghoge (in Tyrone.) He burned some churches, and the corn of the country, but obtained neither hostages nor cattle from Hugh O'Neill on that expedition.

The same party marched into Kianaght; they burned all the churches in that territory, and carried away an immense prey of cattle.

A.D. 1207.

Eignaghan O'Donnell went into Feara Manach (Fernanagh,) and seized some cattle. A large party of the inhabitants attacked him, and slew O'Donnell, lord of Tireonnell, the tower of valour and hospitality of the province in his time. Many of his chiefs were slain along with him, viz.: The Giolla Riabhach, son of Callaidhe O'Boyle; Donogh Conailleach, son of Conor of Maonmoy; Mathgamhan (Mahon,) the son of Donal Midhigh O'Conor, with many other warriors.

Donal, son of Fergal O'Rourke, lord of the greater portion of Brefney, died.

Muiredhaeh, son of Rory O'Conor, and Awlave O'Ferrall, chief of Anally, died.

Dermod O'Madagain (Madden,) lord of Siol Anmehadha, died.

1. *Archbishop O'Heimi.* This was Matthew O'Heney, archbishop of Cashel, who died in the abbey of Holyross.

2. *O'Carbhaill, or O'Carroll,* lord of Ely O'Carroll, in the county of Tipperary.

3. *The O'Faolains, or O'Phelans,* lords of Deisi, in the present county of Waterford, from which the baronies of Decies took their name.

4. *O'Laeghachain,* of Muintir Laedhachain, in Teffia. Siol Ronain was in Cairbre Gaura, in Teffia. Kinel Fiacha was also in Teffia. See note on Teffia.

1. *Dungiven and Duncruithne.* Dungiven, a parish in the barony of Kenaught, county of Derry where there was an Augustinian

priory, founded by the O'Kanes. Duncruithne, now Dunerun, in the parish of Magilligan, county of Derry, had a famous monastery, founded by St. Columkille.

2. The archbishop of Armagh at that time was Eugene Mac Gillivider, who waited on king John in England.

3. This affair happened on the borders of Donegal and Derry, at Lough Foyle.

4. *Sliabh Lugh.* O'Gadhra, or O'Gara, was lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, in the county of Sligo.

5. *Partraighe, or Partry,* an ancient territory in the present barony of Carra, county of Mayo.

6. *Bredcha, or Bredach,* in the parish of Moygawnagh, barony of Tyrrawley, county of Mayo.

The remains of Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, were exhumed, and deposited in a stone coffin or shrine.

Cathal Croibhdearg O'Connor, king of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son Hugh.

A great war broke out amongst the English of Leinster, viz. : between Meyler (Fitz Henry) Jeffry Mares, and William Marusgal, so that Leinster and Munster were spoiled between them.¹

Great contentions also arose between Hugo de Lacy and Myler, in which all Myler's party were spoiled.

Cathal Carrach, son of Dermod, son of Teige (Mac Dermott), plundered Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, and O'Flynn of Eassa.² He was pursued by the Conacians, headed by the following chiefs, viz. : Dermod, son of Magnus, son of Murtogh O'Connor, and Cormac, son of Tomaltach ; Conor Godh O'Hara, lord of Lieney ; and Donogh O'Dowd, lord of Tyrawley and Tireragh. A battle ensued, in which Cathal Carrach was defeated and taken prisoner, his eyes put out, and his son Muirghes, Mac Conghranna O'Flanagan, and many others slain.

Myler Oge (Young Myler,) Murtogh O'Brien, and Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Connor, made a predatory excursion into Tir-Fiachra-Aidhne, where they plundered fifteen towns.

Cathal, son of Rory, son of the Sionnagh O'Catharnaigh,³ lord of Teffia, died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath, marched with their forces to the castle of Ardnorcher, which they besieged for five weeks ; and, having taken it and the territory of Ferkale, they drove Myler out of the country.

A.D. 1208.

David Breatnach (*i.e.* the Briton,) bishop of Purt

Lairge, was slain by O'Faolain (O'Phelan,) of the Decies.¹

Hugh O'Neill marched his forces, on a predatory excursion, into Inisowen. O'Donnell (Donal More,) overtook them, an engagement ensued, with great slaughter on both sides. Donal Mac Murchadha, and a great number of the Kinel Owen, were slain, and the following also fell in the thick of the fight, namely, Cathbhar O'Donnell, Fergal O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Dogherty, and several other chiefs of the Kinel Connell. The Kinel Owen were finally defeated by superior valour.

O'Donnell (Donal More,) marched his forces against Hugh O'Neill, and the Kinel Owen, and took preys and hostages from the country ; but a peace was concluded between them, and they entered into an alliance against the English and Irish who would oppose them.

Duibhinnsi Mac Gennis, lord of Clan Hugh, of Iveagh, was slain by Mac Dunslevy O'Heoghaidh.

Finghin, son of Dermod, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Ualgharg O'Rourke was expelled from the lordship of Brefney, and Art, the son of Donal, son of Fergal, was set up in his place, by the influence of the English.

John, bishop of Norbus,² was sent by the king of England to Ireland as lord justice, but an interdiction was laid on the English by the Pope ; and in order that the bishop's authority might be opposed in Ireland, the English were denied the rites of mass, baptism, extreme unction, and burial, for the space of three years after his arrival.

Murtogh, son of Donal O'Brien, lord of Thomonnd, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in spite of the remonstrance of three bishops, at the instigation of Donogh Cairbreach (of Carberry,) his own brother.

1. Jeffrey Mares was Jeffrey de Marisco, afterwards lord justice of Ireland. William Marusgal was William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke.

2. *O'Flynn of Eassa*, that is, Eass-*ui*-Fhlóinn, or Assylin, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

3. *O'Catharnaigh* was the *Sionnagh*, or principal chief of the family of the Foxes, in Westmeath. See note on Teffia.

1. *Purt Lairge* was the ancient name of Waterford. This David, bishop of Purt Lairge, or Waterford, was kinsman to

Meyler Fitz Henry, lord justice of Ireland. He was appointed, through the English influence, against the will of the Irish, and had a long contest with O'Heda, the Irish bishop of Lismore, whose rights and possessions he had usurped. In consequence of these contests, bishop David was killed by O'Felan, chief of the Decies. See *Ware, by Harris, on Bishops of Waterford and Lismore*.

2. *John, bishop of Norbus*, was John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, who was appointed lord justice of Ireland. At that time Pope Innocent III. had laid an interdict on the kingdom of England, in consequence of king John's opposition to the see of

Dermod O'Caomhain, chief of the district from Tuaim-da-bhodhar to Gleoir,³ died.

Awlave O'Rothlain, chief of Calry, of Cuilearnatan (Coolearny, in the county of Mayo,) died.

A.D. 1209.

Cele O'Duffy, bishop of Mayo, of the Saxons; Giolla Crist O'Kearney, the coarb of Condere; and Flaherty O'Flynn, the coarb of Daehonna-Easa-Mie-Eire, died.¹

Art, son of Donal, son of Fergal O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was slain by Cormac, son of Art O'Melaghlín, and Cormac, son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship.

Donogh O'Ferrall, lord of Anally, died.

John, king of England, sailed for Ireland with a large fleet, and landed at Dublin, where he rested for some time after his voyage; he then proceeded to Tiopraid Ultaín, in Meath, where Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor came to meet him. Walter de Laey was expelled from Meath into England. The king, accompanied by his nobles, proceeded to Carriekfergus, and expelled Hugo de Laey from Ulidia, into England. Hugh O'Neill attended the king's summons, but he returned without making submission. The king besieged Carriekfergus, which surrendered; whereupon he garrisoned it with his own forces. O'Conor returned home, and the king of England next proceeded to Raith Guaire,² where O'Conor a second time waited on him; the king demanded his son as a hostage, in confirmation of his fealty; O'Conor, however, would not consent to give his

son, but gave four of his chiefs in his stead, namely, Conor Godh O'Hara, lord of Lieney; Dermod, son of Conor O'Mulrooney, lord of Moylurg; Fionn O'Carmaeain; and Aircaethach Mac Donogh, a young prince of O'Conor's friends. The king returned to England, and brought the hostages with him.

A.D. 1210.

The English came to Caoluisge (at Ballyshannon.) Hugh O'Neill and Donal O'Donnell proceeded thither with their forces, and defeated and slew many of the English, amongst whom was Fitz Henry the younger; and they distributed their property and booty amongst their own men.

Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, having plundered Moylurg, took the booty with him to his kinsman Dermod's house at Seghais; Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him, but Torlogh fled to the North.

The hostages of Connaught, (taken by king John,) returned to Ireland, namely, Conor Godh O'Hara, lord of Lieney; Dermod, son of Conor O'Mulrooney; Fionn O'Carmaeain; and Aircaethach Mac Donogh.

Murtogh Muimhneach (of Munster,) son of Torlogh More (O'Brien,) died.

A great war broke out between the king of England, and the prince of Wales; and dispatches came from king John, commanding the English bishop (of Norwich,) and the English nobles in Ireland, to return to England. Richard Diuid¹

Rome in ecclesiastical matters, and it appears that the interdict extended to the English in Ireland.

3. *The O'Caomhains* were chiefs of Tuaim-da-bhodhar to Gleoir, a district on the borders of Mayo and Sligo, extending from Foxford to Killaglass, and comprised the parish of Toomore. The Gleoir is a small river in the parish of Killaglass, in Sligo. The O'Caomhains, a branch of the O'Dowds, were a numerous clan, and the name has been changed to Cavanagh.

1. *Cele*, or *Celestine O'Duffy*, as he is called by Ware, was bishop of Mayo, an ancient see, which was annexed to Tuam in the sixteenth century. *Coarb of Condere*, that is, bishop of Connor. The bishops of Connor, in ancient times, were sometimes styled bishops of Dalaraidhe, while those of Down were called bishops of Ulidia. As the territories of Dalaraidhe and Ulidia were nearly co-extensive, and the two sees being afterwards united, it is difficult to determine the exact boundaries of each. *Daehonna-Easa-Mie-Eire*, was a monastery founded by St. Moelona, son of Eire, at Lough Key, near Boyle, county of Roscommon.

2. In the month of June, A.D. 1210, according to various authorities, king John landed at Waterford, with a large fleet and powerful army. According to these Annals he landed at Dublin. Copies of the Annals vary as to the number of ships; in some it is stated at one hundred, in others more; a discrepancy which probably arose from a mistake of the transcribers. In the month of July king John proceeded to Meath, to a place called *Tiopraid Ultaín*, or St. Ultan's Well, which is considered to be Ardraccan, as it had that name from a holy well there, in honour of St. Ultan, who was bishop of Ardraccan in the sixth century. Others state that the castle of Trim was the place where the king stopped in Meath, hence it has been called king John's castle. After proceeding to Downpatrick, Carriekfergus, and other parts of Ulster, king John returned in August by Carlingford, Drogheda, Duleek, Kells, Fourc, and Granard, to Rathwire, where the de Laeys had a castle near Kinnegad, in the parish of Killucan, in Westmeath, where he received the submission and hostages of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, which place is given in the Annals as Rath Guaire.

1. *Richard Diuid*. This was Richard Tuite, who came over

(Tuite,) was appointed lord justice over Ireland, and, shortly after, proceeded to Athlone, in order to send his kinsmen to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, while he himself should govern Dublin and Athlone. During his stay at Athlone, some of the stones of the castle fell on his head, and killed him on the spot, together with his priest, and several others of his party, a circumstance which was attributed to the miracles of God, and SS. Peter and Kieran.

The sons of Roderick O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Conor of Maonmoy, having crossed the Shannon from the east into the Tuatha,² accompanied by a party of the people of Anally, they plundered the district, and carried away the booty into the recesses of Kinel Dobhtha. Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg pursued them, and an engagement ensued, in which the sons of Roderick were defeated, so that they were compelled to recross the Shannon, losing many men and horses.

A.D. 1211.

Sitrig O'Laighenain, the coarb of Comgall (abbot of Bangor,) died.

The castle of Cluan Eois (Clones in Monaghan,) was erected by the English, and the English bishop (of Norwich,) and they marched with a force on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, but were, however, attacked by Hugh O'Neill, and defeated with great slaughter; among the slain was Myler, the son of Robert Fitz Henry.

Thomas Mac Uchtry, with the sons of Randal, the son of Somhairle, came to Derry Columkille, with a fleet of seventy-six ships; and, after plundering and destroying the town, they proceeded to Inisowen, and spoiled the whole peninsula.¹

The Conacians, by command of the English bishop, and Gilbert Mac Costello, marched with

their forces to Easroe (Ballyshannon,) and erected a castle at Caoluisge.²

Roderick, son of Roderick, son of Torlogh O'Conor, was slain by the people of Lieney, in Connaught.

Cormac, son of Art O'Melaghlin, dispossessed the English of Delvin; and Malachy, son of Art, defeated in battle the English who were in possession of that country, and slew Robert of Duncomar, their constable.

Cugacla O'Heyne, died.

Raghnailt, and Cailleach De (the nun,) two daughters of Roderick O'Conor, died.

A.D. 1212.

Drum Caoin,¹ and its church, were burned by the Kinel Owen, despite of Hugh O'Neill.

Fergal O'Kane, lord of Ciannachta, and of the Creeve, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Caoluisge, which was burned by O'Heignig.

The castle of Clones was burned by Hugh O'Neill, and the northern Irish.

Donogh O'Heyne had his eyes put out by Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, against the will of O'Conor.

The battle of Caille-na-Grann,² was fought by Cormac, son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, son of Conor of Maonmoy, against the English, who were defeated with great slaughter; and Piarus (or Pierce) Mason, and the sons of Sleimhne, were amongst the slain.

Donogh Mac Can, chief of Kinel Aongusa,³ died.

Donal O'Daimhin (O'Devin,) was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin, in the porch of the church of Derry.

The Giolla Fiaclach O'Boyle, with a party of

with Strongbow, and got large grants of lands in Westmeath. He was made a palatine peer, with the title of baron of Moyashell, as stated by the learned antiquary, John D'Alton, in his History of Drogheda.

2. *Tuatha*, that is, the districts, a large territory in the county of Roscommon, through which Slieve Baghna, or Slieve Baun, extends from north to south, parallel with the Shannon. Slieve Baun, according to Weld, lies in the barony of Roscommon. It obtained the name *Tuatha*, from having comprised several districts. In the Annals, under the year 1536, it is stated that O'Hanley was chief of this territory, who is also styled by the Annalists and O'Dugan, chief of Kinel Dobhtha.

1. *Somhairle*. This was Sorley Mac Donnell, a chief from the Hebrides. Thomas Mac Uchtry was another chief from Galloway in Scotland, and was sometimes styled earl of Athol.

2. *Caol Uisge*, signifies the narrow water, or ford, where this castle was erected probably somewhere near Ballyshannon.

1. *Drumcaoin*, now Drumquin, near Omagh, county of Tyrone.

2. *Caille-na-grann* signifies the pass of the wood, and is supposed to be the place called Cullen Wood, in the barony of Moyashell, in Westmeath.

3. *Kinel Aongusa*. The Mac Cans were chiefs of Clanbrasil, in Armagh, as already stated, Kinel Aongusa is a territory given by O'Dugan in Meath. See note on Meath.

the Kinel Connell, plundered some of the Kinel Owen, who were under the protection of O'Tairceirt, namely, the Giollareiaigh, chief of Clan Sneidghile and Clan Fingin. O'Taircheirt overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which, however, he was slain, while fighting in defence of those whom he had taken under his protection.

Dermot, son of Roderick O'Connor, took by force the house of Hugh, son of Manus O'Connor, in Killcolmain-Finn,⁴ in Corran, and set it on fire, by which thirty-five persons were burned.

Donal, son of Donal of Bregia O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin, in an engagement in which Gillcreest Mac Colgan, with many others, were slain.

Donal, son of Donal O'Melaghlin, was killed in a predatory affray by Myler's party.

The English of Munster marched with their forces to Roscrea, where they erected a castle; and from thence they proceeded to Kilaghaidh,⁵ where they were overtaken by Murtogh Mac Brien, and his forces, who opposed them in a battle, in which Melaghlin, the son of Catal Carrach, received wounds, of which he died.

A. D. 1213.

Giolla-na-naomh O'Ruadhain, bishop of Lieny, (Achonry,) and Muirigen O'Muirigein, bishop of Clonmacnois, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, abbot of the church of Derry Columkille, an ecclesiastic of noble birth, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and other virtues, died.

Thomas Mac Uchtry, and Rory, son of Randal (Mac Donnell,) plundered Derry Columkille, and carried away the precious and valuable articles of the people of Derry, and of all the north of Ireland, from the Abbey Church to Coleraine.

O'Kane, and the men of Creeve, came to Derry to attack the house of the sons of Mac Loughlin. The prior of the great church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed, and Mahon Magaithne, who collected and commanded this force, was slain in the sanctuary of Columkille, in the porch of the Black Church, a circumstance

which was attributed to the miracles of God, through the intervention of Columkille.

The castle of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and in order to build it, the houses of the town, with all the ecclesiastical establishments except the church, were pulled down.

Hugh O'Neill defeated the English with dreadful slaughter, and on the same day burned Carlingford, sparing neither persons nor property.

Donn O'Breslein, chief of Fanad, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Fionn O'Brolchain, the steward of O'Donnell (Donal More), went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury, of Drumcliff, where he visited, along with his attendants, the house of the poet, Muireagh O'Daly, of Lissadill. On coming into the poet's presence, he betrayed appearances of fear and caution before him, as he was a man of gigantic strength, and as his master had advised him to beware of the poet. O'Daly became enraged on seeing him, and, seizing a sharp axe, he struck him a blow, and slew him on the spot, and then fled into Clanrickard, being afraid of O'Donnell. When O'Donnell obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces and pursued him, and did not rest until he arrived at the place afterwards called Derry O'Donnell, in Clanrickard (so named because O'Donnell encamped there for the night,) when he began to devastate the country by fire and sword, until, Mac William (de Burgo,) at last submitted to him, having previously sent Muireagh into Thomond for refuge. O'Donnell pursued him thither, and proceeded to plunder and lay waste that country also, whereupon Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien sent Muireagh from him for protection to the people of Limerick, to the gates of which O'Donnell pursued him, and, pitching his camp at Moin-ui-Donnell (O'Donnell's Marsh, so called from that circumstance) laid seige to the city, upon which the inhabitants, at the command of O'Donnell, expelled Muireagh, who found no protection, but was sent from place to place, until he arrived at Dublin. O'Donnell after his pursuit, and his visitation of all Connaught, returned home, and having mus-

4. *Kilcolmain Finn*, the parish of Kilcoleman, in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo.

5. *Kilaghaidh* is the parish of Kilaughy, in the King's county.

Mac Brien, the chief, who commanded the Irish, was probably Mac Brien, or Mac I-Brien, of Ara, in Tipperary.

tered another force with all possible speed, in the same year marched to Dublin, and compelled the inhabitants to banish Muireagh to Scotland; whilst there, the poet composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, and requesting peace and pardon for his crime. The third poem commences thus: "Oh! Donal, benevolent hand of peace." Muireagh obtained pardon on account of his laudatory poems, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and with his usual generosity gave him lands and possessions.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered and burnt the castle of Cinn Clair, beat the English, and carried away many horses, and much property.

The English, with a great force, marched to attack Cormac Mac Art (O'Melaghlin,) and both parties having met at the bridge of Tinne, an engagement ensued, in which Mac Art was defeated, and Rory O'Ciardha was slain. Mac Art was expelled from Delvin, and his people were plundered: after this, the English went to Athlone, where they erected a castle; and they also built castles at Cinneidigh, Birr, and Durmaighe.¹

Cormac Mac Art went on a predatory expedition into Delvin, plundered Maoilseachlain Beag (the little,) expelled him from the country, slew William Muilinn, and reassumed the lordship of Delvin.

A. D. 1214.

The bishop O'Ceallaigh, (O'Kelly) of Hy Fiachra¹, died.

Ardgar O'Conor, bishop of Siol Muireadhaigh, (Elphin,) died.

Benmidhe, daughter of Egnigh, wife of Hugh O'Neill, and lady of Aileach, died, after a well-spent life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Malachy O'Loghlin, upon the coarb of Colum-

kill, but Hugh himself was slain by the English in a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columkille.

Cathal Mac Dermott, the son of Teige, lord of Moylurg, the tower of generosity of Connaught died.

Bryan, son of Roderick O'Flaherty, son of the lord of West Connaught, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke plundered the property of Philip Mac Costello, in Crich Cairpre,² and carried off a great prey of cattle.

A. D. 1215.

Dionisius O'Lonargan, archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

Conor O'Henry, bishop of Killaloe, died on his way home, while returning from the fourth general council of Lateran.

Annudh O'Murray, bishop of Conmaicne,¹ and Maolpoil O'Murray, prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Maoilfabhail, chief of Kinel Fergusa, with his brother, and many others, were slain by Muiredagh, son of the great steward of Leamhna.²

Donagh O'Duyiorma, chief of Breadagh, died in the black abbey church of Derry.

Angus O'Carolan, chief of Clan Dermot, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cathmail, chief of Kinel Feraidith, died.

Mac Can, chief of Kinel Aongusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn, lord of Derlas³, died.

Giolla Cuitrigh Mac Cargamna, chief of Muintir Maoilsiona (Fox, of Teffia,) died.

Giola Caomgin O'Kelly, of Bregia, was taken prisoner by the English, in St. Peter's monastery at Athlone, and hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Eitigen, a chief of Clan Dermot,⁴ died.

1. *Cinn Clair* was the castle at Clara, King's county. The *Bridge of Tinne* was at Tinneecross, on the river Cladagh, near Tullamore. The castles built by the English were, as stated in the text, those of Cinneidigh, that is, Kinnitty, in the parish of Kinnitty, King's County; that of Birr; and that of Durmaighe, or Durrow.

1. *Bishop of Hy Fiachra*. The bishops of Killala, were styled bishops of Hy Fiachra Muaidhe, that is, of Hy Fiachra on the Moy, in Mayo and Sligo, to distinguish it from Hy Fiachra Aidhne, an ancient territory in Galway, co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. The bishops of Killala were also sometimes called bishops of Tir Amalgaidh, or Tyrawley. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris.

2. *Crioch Cairbre*, the barony of Carburry, in Sligo.

1. *Bishop of Conmaicne*, that is, bishop of Ardagh, who is called by Ware, Adam O'Murray.

2. *Kinel Fergusa*, a tribe of the Kinel Owen; see note on Tir Eogain. The *Steward of Leamhna*. This was Murdoch, son of the Mormair, or the great Steward of Lennox, in Scotland; one of the chiefs who came over with the Mac Donnells, and other Scots who invaded the north of Ireland at this period. Ogygia II. p. 306.

3. *Derlais*, a district in the county of Antrim, in Hy Tuirtre, of which O'Flynn was chief. See note on Dalaradia.

4. *Clan Dermot*. See note on Hy Maine.

A. D. 1216.

Mahon O'Lavery, (or O'Flaherty,) chief of Clan Donal,¹ died.

Giolla-Arnain O'Martain, chief Brehon, or judge of Ireland, died.

Tomaltach, son of Hugh, son of Araghtagh O'Rody, was slain by Donal, son of Hugh Mac Dermott.

Eaghdon Mac Gilli-Uider,² coarb of St. Patrick, and primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well spent life.

Malachy Mac Dermott was slain by the people of Ferkall, and those of Myler Fitz Henry.

Moragh, son of Roderick O'Conor, died.

The castle of Killaloe was erected by Geoffrey Marisco, and the English bishop (of Norwich,) also erected a mansion there, despite of all opposition.

Henry III. was proclaimed king of England, on the 19th of October.³

A. D. 1217.

Giolla Tigernagh Mac Giolla Ronan, bishop of Oriel, (Clogher,) and chief canon of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance.

Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, died.

Mor, the daughter of O'Brien, (that is, Donal,) the wife of Cathal Croiddearg O'Conor, died.

Donal O'Gara, died.

Nial, the grandson of Loughlin O'Conor, died.

Teige O'Ferrall was slain by Muragh Carragh O'Ferrall.

Gillpatrick Mac Acadhain, chief of Clan Fermaighe,¹ died.

Donal, son of Murragh Mac Coghlan, lord of the greater portion of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Malachy Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim.²

1. *Clan Donal*. There was a district so called, near Lough Con, in the county of Mayo.

2. *Mac Gilli Uidhir*. This was Eugene Mac Gillivider, archbishop of Armagh.

3. *King John* died on the 19th of October, A.D. 1216, and was succeeded by his son Henry III.

1. *Clan Fermaighe*, according to O'Dugan, was a district in Brefney, of which Mac Cagadhain was chief, a name sometimes anglicised Mac Egan, and by others, Mac Coggan.

2. *Liathdruim*, probably the parish of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

3. *Moy Eleog*, a district in the parish of Crossmolina, in Mayo. The district of the Two Backs, in Mayo, has been already explained.

Cathal Fionn (the Fair) O'Laghtna, chief of the Two Backs, was killed in his own house, by O'Flynn, of Moy Eleog.³

A.D. 1218.

Clemens, bishop of Lieney (Achonry,) died.

Giolla-na-naomh (or Giollananeev) O'Gormley, priest of Rathluraigh,¹ died while on a pilgrimage.

Maoiliosa O'Doighre, aircineach of Derry Columkille, died on the 8th of December, after having presided for forty years, and having done every possible service to the church and to the country.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtogh O'Flynn, lord of Hy Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalach O'Cuinn (O'Quinn,) chief of Moy Lugad,² and of the entire of Siol Cathusaigh, who was the tower of bravery, hospitality, and magnanimity of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Malachy, the sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggain.³

Loughlin O'Conor died in the monastery of Cnoc Muaidhe.⁴

The English of Meath, and Murtogh Carrach O'Ferrall, plundered the territory of Hy Briuin, of the Shannon, but were overtaken by Dermot, son of Torlogh, son of Melaghlin, with a party of the Conacians, who defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred were either drowned or slain; and O'Conor himself, and many of his party, were also killed in the thick of the fight.

A.D. 1219.

Hugh O'Malone, bishop of Clonmacnois, was drowned.

1. *Rathluraigh*, that is, Ardstraw, a parish partly in the barony of Omagh, but chiefly in that of Strabane, county of Tyrone; it was an ancient bishop's see, which was removed to Derry in A.D. 1158.

2. *Magh Lugad*, according to the books of Leacan and Ballymote, lay in Kianaght of Glengiven, now the barony of Kenaught, in the county of Derry. Keating states that one of the plains cleared by Nemetius, was Moy-Lughaidh, in Hy Tuirtre.

3. *Kilbeggain*, now the parish of Kilbeggan, in the barony of Moyeshel, Westmeath, where a monastery was founded by St. Beccan, about A.D. 600.

4. *Cnoc Muaidhe*, now the parish of Abbeyknockmoy, in the barony of Tyaquin, county of Galway: where an abbey was founded in A.D. 1189, by Cathal Croiddearg O'Conor, in commemoration of

Fonachtan O'Bronain, the abbot of Derry, died, and was succeeded by Flan O'Brolchain.

Malachy, son of O'Conor of Maonmoy, was slain by Magnus, son of Torlogh O'Conor, after the latter had forcibly taken his house at Clontuiscert.¹

O'Donnell (*i.e.* Donal More,) marched his forces into the Garbh Thrian of Connaught, and obtained hostages, and the submission of O'Rourke, O'Reilly, and the entire tribe of Hugh Fionn.² He afterwards led his forces through Fermanagh, and spoiled every place through which he passed, both church and country, wherever he was opposed.

Walter de Lacy, and Mac William Burke, arrived from England.

Dudara, son of Muireagh O'Malley, was put to death in prison by Cathal Croidhearg O'Conor, in his own fortress, for his misdeeds.³

Enda, son of Danair O'Maoilchiarain, died.

A.D. 1220.

Jacobus arrived in Ireland as the Pope's legate, to arrange and settle the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland, after which he returned.

Dermod, son of Roderick O'Conor, son of Torlogh More (monarch of Ireland,) was slain, on his voyage from the Hebrides, by Thomas Mac Uchtry. Dermod collected a fleet, with which he was coming, for the purpose of having himself made king of Connaught; Mulrooney O'Dowd was drowned on the same expedition.

Malachy, son of Malachy Beag (the Little,) was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermod, son of Bryan the Blind, was treacherously killed by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

Walter de Lacy, and the English of Meath,

marched their forces to Athleague,¹ where they partly erected a castle, but Cathal Croidhearg, with his party, crossed the Shannon, eastward by the Ferry, which so much terrified the English, that they made peaceable terms, and the Conacians demolished the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach (*i.e.* the Grey Friar) Mac Flanchadha, and Fergal Mac Samhradhain, were slain by Hugh O'Rourke (*i.e.* the son of Donnell, son of Fergal,) and the Clan Fermaighe.²

A.D. 1221.

Cormac, abbot of Comar,¹ was slain.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, contrary to the command of the king of England, and having joined Hugh O'Neill against the English, they first proceeded to Colerain, and dismantled the castle, and from thence marched to Meath and Leinster, and reduced the country on that expedition. The Anglo-Irish collected twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, but Hugh O'Neill, and de Lacy collected four large battalions, and marched against the English, who submitted to O'Neill on his own terms.

A.D. 1222.

Mac Gealan, bishop of Kildare, died.

Ailbin O'Mulloy, bishop of Ferns, died.

Maoilisa O'Flynn, prior of Eas Mac Erc,¹ died.

Teige O'Boyle, the prosperity and support of the north of Ireland, the bestower of rich presents, and patron of learned men, died.

Niall O'Neill violated Derry, in defiance of the daughter of O'Kane, but God and Columkille were avenged for this, for he did not live long afterwards.

a great victory which he obtained there over the English; hence it is said the monastery was called *de colle victoriae*.

1. *Clontuskert*, a parish in the county of Galway.

2. *Hugh Fionn*, or Hugh the Fair, was one of the ancient kings of Connaught, and ancestor to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, princes of the two Brefneys. The *Garb Thrian*, signifies the Rough District, a name applied to the mountainous part of the county of Leitrim.

3. The O'Malleys were chiefs of Hy Maille, or Umalia, now the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo.

1. Athliag, or Athleague, was the ancient name of the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough, between Longford and Roscommon; so

that it appears that this castle was built in the vicinity of that place, on the banks of the Shannon.

2. *Mac Flanchadha*, was Mac Clancy, and Mac Samradhain was Mac Gauran, sometimes anglicised to Somers. Both were chiefs in Leitrim and Cavan, as will be fully explained in the note on Brefneiy.

1. *Comar* was probably the Cistercian abbey of Comber, in the county of Down, or perhaps Commer, now the parish of Kilmacreen, county of Galway, where there was also a religious establishment.

1. *Eas Mac Erc*. There was a place so called, in the parish of Donagh, barony of Inisowen, county of Donegal. See also p. 34.

Giolla Mochoinni O'Cahal, lord of eastern and western Kinel Hugh, was slain by Shaughnusagh Macgiollanancev O'Shaughnusy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

Mor, daughter of O'Boyle, the wife of Awlave O'Beollain (O'Boland,) died.

A.D. 1223.

Maoliosa, son of Torlogh O'Conor, prior of Inismedhoin,¹ died.

Duvthagh O'Duffy, abbot of Cong, died.

O'Donnell (Donal More,) marched his forces to Croaghan of Connaught, from thence to the Tuatha, and proceeded westward across the river Suck, and devastated, by fire and sword, every district through which he passed, compelling them to give hostages, and make their submission.

Seachnusagh Macgiollanancev O'Shaughnusy, was killed by Clan Cuilein,² who carried off the great erozier of St. Colman of Kilmaeduaigh.

Murogh Carragh O'Ferrall was slain by a dart, while making an attack on Hugh, son of Awlave O'Ferrall.

A.D. 1224.

The monastery of St. Francis, at Athlone, was founded by Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnois, on the east bank of the Shannon.

Maolmuire O'Conmaic, bishop of Hy Fiachra, and of Kinel Hugh,¹ died.

The bishop of Conmaicne, *i. e.* the English bishop,² died.

Maurice, the canonist, son of Roderick O'Conor, one of the most eminent of the Irish for learning, psalmody, and poetry, died, and was buried at Cong.

Maolkeevin O'Scingin, aircineach of Ardcarna,³ died.

Maolisa Mac-an-Espoig O'Maolfaghmair, parson and bishop elect of Hy Fiachra and Hy Amalgaidh (Killala,) was slain by the son of O'Dowd, a crime the more culpable in him, for none of the O'Dowds ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

An awful and strange shower fell in Connaught, extending over Hy Maine, Sodain, Hy Diarmada, and other parts, followed by terrible diseases and distempers among the cattle that grazed on the lands where this shower fell; and their milk produced, in the persons who drank it, extraordinary internal diseases. It was manifest that these were evil omens, foreboding misfortunes to the people of Connaught, as they sustained irreparable loss and calamity in the same year by the death of Cathal Crovdearg, the son of Torlogh More O'Conor, and king of Connaught, the man who had, during a long time, destroyed more of the traitors and enemies of Ireland than any other had done, the chief supporter of the clergy, and benefactor of the poor and indigent—a man in whom God had implanted more goodness and greater virtues than in any other of the Irish nobility in his time. From the period of his wife's death till his own, he led a single and virtuous life. During his reign tithes were first lawfully collected in Ireland. This upright and noble prince, this warrior of pure piety and just judgments, died on the 28th day of Summer, on a Monday, in the habit of a grey friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy, which he himself had dedicated to God, and granted to the monks, with its site and lands, and in which he was interred with due honours and solemnity. The place of Cathal Crovdearg's birth was at the Port of Lough Mask, and he was nurtured and educated in Hy Diarmada, with Teige O'Conceanain.⁴

1. *Inis Meodhain*, an island in Lough Mask, county of Mayo.

2. *Clan Cuilein*, a district in the east of the county of Clare, of which the Mac Namaras were chiefs.

1. Bishop of Hy Fiachra and of Kinel Hugh, that is, bishop of Kilmaeduaigh.

2. *Bishop of Conmaicne*, or Ardagh, mentioned by Ware as Robert, a Cistercian monk.

3. *Ard Carna*, or Ardcarna, a parish in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon, had in early times a monastery, and was a bishop's see.

4. *Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor*, was the son of Torlogh, monarch of Ireland, and brother to king Roderick O'Conor, not his son, as

stated by several writers. He was long celebrated amongst the Irish, as a valiant warrior, and got the name *Croibhdearg*, signifying, of the Red or Bloody Hand, from the many battles he fought against the English. He was king of Connaught for many years, and made many energetic efforts to restore the Irish monarchy. Amongst the many victories he gained, was the battle of Knockmoy, A.D. 1189, in which he cut off the English forces commanded by the valiant Almeric de St. Lawrence, ancestor to the earls of Howth. In commemoration of this battle, he founded a great Cistercian monastery at Knockmoy, in the county of Galway, which was known under the name *de colle victoriæ*, that is, of the hill of victory. Amidst the venerable ruins of Knockmoy, are still to be seen some interesting remains of the magnificent monument of Crovdearg O'Conor.

Hugh O'Connor, (Cathal Crowdearg's son), succeeded immediately, without opposition, as king of Connaught, for he held the hostages of Connaught previous to his father's death. Hugh, in maintenance of the laws and functions of a prince, when about to assume the government,

On Irish proper names. It may here not be unnecessary to give an explanation of some of the proper and Christian names of men and women that frequently occur in the course of these Annals. Many of these Irish names appear strange and uncouth to the mere English reader, though if their etymology and pronunciation were perfectly understood, they would be found truly beautiful, euphonious, and expressive. A few examples are given, as follows:—

Aodh, pronounced *Ee* and *E*, was one of the most frequent names of kings and chiefs amongst the Irish. The word signifies fire, and was probably derived from the Druidical worship. The name has been anglicised into Hugh, and latinised variously, Hugo, Aedus, Aedanus, Aidus, and Odo.

Aongus, the name of kings and chiefs, pronounced *Angus*, derived from *Aon*, excellent, and *Gus*, strength. This has become a surname, Mac Aongusa, or Mac Gennises, lords of Iveagh.

Adgal, a name of chiefs, from *Ard*, exalted, and *gal*, valour.

Art, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Art*, noble. It was a frequent name amongst the O'Neills. It has been anglicised to Arthur.

Brian, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Bri*, strength, and *an*, very great, that is, a warrior of great strength. It has been anglicised into Bryan and Bernard. It has become a surname in the great family of the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, as derived from their ancestor, Brian Boromhe.

Brandubh, the name of a king of Leinster in the sixth century, signifying the Black Raven, from the colour of his hair, the word *Bran* signifying a Raven, and *Dubh*, black. The O'Brains or O'Byrnes, chiefs of Wicklow, derived their descent from this king.

Blosgach, the name of a chief, signifies a strong man, or a smasher. This has become the surname of Mac Blosgaidh, or Mac Closkey, a clan in Derry.

Cathal, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, signifies a great warrior, from *Cath*, a battle, and *all*, great.

Cathaoir, or *Cathair*, also a frequent name of kings and chiefs, has a similar signification from *Cath*, a battle, and *ar*, slaughter.

In the pronunciation of these names the *t* is silent, and they are to be pronounced Cah-al and Cah-ir. It may be remarked that both these names have been absurdly anglicised into *Charles*.

Cormac, a name of kings and chiefs, signifies the son of the Chariot, from *corb*, a chariot, and *mac*, a son. *Cairbre*, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, probably derived from the same source, as *corb*, a chariot, and *Ri*, a king, hence may signify the chief or ruler of the chariot.

Conu, a name of kings and chiefs, may be derived from *Conu*, wisdom or sense; or from *Cu*, which signifies a hound, and was figuratively applied to a warrior, as the genitive case of *Cu* makes *Con*. This was a favourite name with the chiefs of the O'Neills, from Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland, one of their ancestors.

Conall, a name of kings and chiefs, derived either from *Conall*, friendship, or from *Cu*, making in the genitive *Con*, signifying a warrior, and *all*, mighty, an instance of which may be given in the famous warrior Conall Cearnach, or Conall the Victorious.

Cathbhar, pronounced *Cah-war*, was a favourite name amongst the chiefs of the O'Donnells, and signifies a helmeted-warrior, from *Cathbhar*, a helmet, or perhaps from *Cath*, war or battle, and *Barr*, a chief.

Conchubhar, or *Conchobhar*, pronounced *Con-coo-var*, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Cu* or *Con*, a warrior, and *Cobhair*, aid; hence it signifies the helping warrior. This name has been anglicised into Conor, and latinised Cornelius.

commanded the eyes of the son of O'Monaghan to be put out, because he had committed a rape, and the hands and feet of another to be cut off, because he had committed a robbery.

Hugh O'Connor, of Maonmoy, died on his journey home from Jerusalem and the river Jordan.

It also, like many others, became a surname, as in the great family of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and others of that name in Ireland.

We find several names of chiefs commencing with *Cu*, which signifies a hound, and figuratively a swift-footed warrior, as for instance, *Cuchullain*, a famous warrior of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, the name signifying the warrior of Ulster, as *Ulladh*, or Ulster, is some times inflected *Ullain*.

Cu-Ulladh, a frequent name of chiefs, also signifies the warrior of *Ulladh*, or *Ulster*. *Cu-Midhe*, signifying the warrior of Meath, is also a frequent name of chiefs.

Cuchonnacht, signifies the warrior of Connaught, and was a favourite name of the Mac Guires, chiefs of Fermanagh. This name has been anglicised into Conor, and Constantine.

Donnall, pronounced *Don-all*, and anglicised Daniel, a name of kings and chiefs, became also a surname, as in the great family of the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell.

Donnoch, or *Donnchu*, a name of kings and chiefs, frequent among the O'Briens, derived probably from *Donu*, brown, and *Cu*, a warrior, therefore might signify the brown-haired warrior. The name is pronounced *Donogh*, and anglicised Denis. It has also become a surname, as in the clans of the Mac Donoghs, and O'Donoghies.

Diarmuid, or *Diarmuid*, a name of kings and chiefs, which, according to O'Brien, is derived from *Dia*, a god, and *Armaid*, the genitive plural of *Arm*, arms, the word thus signifying a god of arms, an epithet as applied to a warrior equivalent to that of one of Homer's heroes, *Dios Krateros Diomedes*, or the god-like fighting Diomedes. This name has also become a surname, as *Mac Diarmada*, or Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg.

Eochaidh, pronounced Eochy, or Eohy, anglicised Achy, and latinised Eochadius, Achadius, and Achaius, a name of many kings and chiefs, is derived from *Each* or *Eoch*, a steed, and therefore signifies a horseman or knight.

Eachmarcach, and *Eachmilidh*, names of chiefs, have a similar signification, the first derived from *Each*, a steed, and *marcach*, a rider; the second from *Each*, a steed, and *Milidh*, a knight.

Eigneachan, derived from *Eigean*, force, and *Neach*, a person, and may signify a plundering chief.

Eogan, a name of kings and chiefs, signifies a young man or youthful warrior. This name has been anglicised into Owen and Eugene, in Latin, Eugenius. It was a favourite name of the O'Neills, from their ancestor Eogan, son of Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

Feidhlim, or *Feidhlimidh*, a name of kings and chiefs, which, according to Cormac's Glossary, signifies great goodness, and is probably derived from *Féile*, hospitality, hence it may signify a man of hospitality. The name is pronounced *Felim*, or *Phelim*, and has been anglicised to Felix.

Feargal, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Fear*, a man, and *gal*, valour, hence signifying a valiant warrior. It has become a surname, as *O'Feargail*, or O'Ferralls, princes of Anally. This was a favourite Christian name of the O'Ferralls, O'Rourkes, and O'Reillys.

Feargus, or *Fergus*, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Fear*, a man, and *gus*, strength, hence it signifies a strong warrior.

Fiacha, a frequent name of kings and chiefs from the earliest ages, and derived from *Fiacha*, a hunter, which probably had its origin from the occupation or amusement of hunting, so frequent in early times. Nimrod for instance, in the Scriptures, is mentioned as a mighty hunter.

Flann, a name of kings and chiefs, a word which signifies of a

Doncathach, son of Aireactach O'Rody, chief of Clan Tomaltaidh, died on his pilgrimage at Tobur Patriek.⁵

Maolseachlin, son of Teige O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died.

Giolla-na-neev Crom O'Shaughnessy, lord of the western half of Kinel Hugh of Echtgi, died.

Donal O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died.

Cucanan O'Concanan died.

red complexion. It has become a surname, as O'Flainn, or O'Flynn, of whom there were several clans, and the O'Flanagans are derived from the same source.

Fionn, the name of kings and chiefs, signifies fair-haired, and the word is prefixed to many names.

Flaithbheartach, pronounced *Flaherty*, the name of chiefs. This word, which may appear in the Irish to have an unechoing sound, is really a euphonious name, of expressive signification, being derived from *Flaith*, a chief, and *bheartach*, of deeds, and may, therefore, signify a chief of noble deeds. It has become a surname, as of the O'Flahertys, chiefs of West Connaught.

Guaire, a name of kings and chiefs, which signified noble or excellent. Guaire, an ancient king of Connaught, was celebrated for his hospitality.

Gearrmaide, a name of some chiefs, derived from *Garr*, short, and *maide*, a stick, which might signify the chief of the short cudgel: the first probably who obtained this was distinguished for his stick-fighting.

Giolla. This word is prefixed to many names, chiefly to those of ecclesiasties, and signifies a servant, or disciple, for instance *Giolla-an-choimhdhe*, signifying the servant of the Trinity, from *Coimhdhe*, the Trinity; *Giolla-Iosa*, the servant of Jesus; a name which has been latinised into Gelasius; *Giolla-Criost*, the servant of Christ; *Giolla-Muire*, the servant of the Virgin Mary; *Giolla-na-naomh*, pronounced *Giolla-na-neev*, signifying the servant of the saints; *Giolla-Peadair*, or the servant of St. Peter; *Giolla-Poil*, or servant of St. Paul; *Giolla-Michil*, the servant of St. Michael; *Giolla-Patraig*, the servant of St. Patrick; *Giolla-Coluin*, or servant of St. Columkille; *Giolla-Brighde*, the servant of St. Bridget; *Giolla-Ciarain*, the servant of St. Kieran; *Giolla-Caomhain*, the servant of St. Kevin; *Giolla-Easbuig*, the servant of the bishop, &c.

Maol is also prefixed chiefly to the names of ecclesiasties, and signifies a bald or tonsured person, who became the spiritual servant of some saint, as for instance *Maol-Iosa*, or the servant of Jesus; *Maol-Muire*, or the servant of the Virgin Mary; *Maol-Peadair*, or the servant of St. Peter; *Maol-Poil*, or the servant of St. Paul; *Maol-Patraig*, or the servant of St. Patrick; *Maol-Coluin*, or the servant of St. Columkille, a name known as Malcolm, and which was borne by many of the kings of Scotland.

Maolseachlain, signifying the servant of St. Sechnall, or Seachlan, was a name frequent amongst the kings and chiefs of Meath, of the Hy Nialls. This name has been anglicised to Malaehy; it also became a surname of that clan, under the name O'Melaghlin.

Maolmordha, a name which has been anglicised to Myles, or Miles, was a favorite name of the chiefs of the O'Reillys.

Muircheartach, a frequent name of chiefs, may be derived from *Muir*, the sea, and *cart*, a right, hence might signify a naval warrior, or a chief establishing his rights at sea. The name has been anglicised to Murtogh.

Muireadhach, a name of kings and chiefs, which may also be derived from *Muir*, the sea, and *Endhach*, a protector, a name equivalent to that of admiral. It has been anglicised Morogh, and Maurice.

Niall, a name of many kings and chiefs, derived from *Niadh*, a champion, or mailed knight, and *all*, noble, hence signifies a noble knight, or armed champion. This became the tribe-name of

Mahon, son of Carney O'Kerin, lord of Ciarraidhe of Lough-na-nairneadh,⁶ died.

The corn was unreaped till the festival of St. Bridget, when the ploughing commenced (a delay), occasioned by war, and the inclemency of the weather.

Maurice Fitzgerald,⁷ from whom are descended the Geraldines of Kildare and Desmond, founded a monastery at Youghal, in the diocese of Cluaninsi-Mumhan (Cloyne), for friars of the order of St. Francis.

the Hy Nialls, who were descended from Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

Rudhraighe, or *Ruadhraighe*, a name of kings and chiefs, may be derived either from *Ruadh*, valiant, and *Righ*, a king; or, *Rundh*, red, and *Righ*, a king, and may therefore signify the valiant king, or the red-haired king. This name has been anglicised to Rory and Roderick.

Toirdhealbhaich, pronounced Torlogh, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Tor*, a tower, and *dealbhaich*, form, signifying a man of tower-like stature. This name has been anglicised to Terence.

Tomaltach, a name of chiefs, derived from *Tomaill*, provisions, or good living, hence signified a man of hospitality. It has been anglicised to Thomas.

Tuathal, pronounced Tua-lul, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from *Tuatha*, territories, that is, a man possessed of a large landed property, or a lordship, has become a surname, as O'Tuathail, or O'Toole.

Tighearnan, or *Tiarnan*, a name of chiefs, derived from *Tiarna*, a lord. This was a favourite name among the chiefs of the O'Rourkes. It also became a surname, as Mae Tiernan, or Mae Kernan.

Tadhg, or Teige, a frequent name, signified originally, a poet.

Ualgarg, a name of chiefs amongst the O'Rourkes, derived from *Uaill*, famous, and *garg*, fierce, signifying a famous and fierce warrior.

A few names of women may be here given as specimens, as for instance, *Bebinn*, derived from *Be*, a woman, and *binn*, melodious.

Barrdubh, a dark-haired woman, from *Barr*, the hair, and *dubh*, dark.

Dearforgail, or *Dervorgil*, signifies a purely fair daughter, from *Dear*, a daughter, and *forgil*, purely fair.

Dubhdéasa, or *Dudeasa*, signifies a dark-haired beauty, from *Dubh*, dark, and *deas*, beautiful.

Feithfáilge, a beautiful and fanciful name, derived from *Feith*, a honey-suckle, and *fáilge*, of rings, hence it signifies a honey-suckle of ringlets.

Fionnghuala, signifies a fair-shouldered woman, from *Fionn*, white, and *guala*, shoulders. This name has been anglicised to Penelope.

Flanna, signifies a red or rosy complexioned beauty.

Lasairfhiona, signifies a wine or rosy complexioned woman.

Mor, a frequent name of women, signifies a fine or majestic woman.

5. *Clan Tomaltaidh*, a district, according to O'Dugan, in the territory of Croaghban in Connaught, in the present county of Roscommon. *Tobar Padraig* or St. Patrick's well, a place of pilgrimage, in the parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, county of Mayo, where a church was founded by the abbot Maolbrighe O'Maigin, in A.D. 1225.

6. *Ciarraidhe-Loch-na-nairneadh*, which O'Flaherty calls Kerry, of Loch Mairne, lay in the parish of Aghamore, barony of Costello, county of Mayo.

7. *Maurice Fitzgerald*. The Fitzgeralds trace their descent from the dukes of Tuseany. Some of the family, from Florence, settled in Normandy, and came from thence to England with William the Conqueror. Maurice Fitzgerald came to Ireland with Robert Fitzstephen, and other Anglo-Norman chiefs, A.D. 1169, and assisted Strongbow in the reduction of Ireland. He is thus described from Cambrensis and Hollingshed:—"A man he was,

A. D. 1225.



WLAVE O'BEO-LAN, aircineach of Drumcliff, a learned man, and a Biatach,¹ died.

O'Mulbrenan, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died from the accidental effects of bloodletting.

Maolbrighde O'Maigin, abbot of Tobarpatrick, a son of purity and wisdom, died. He founded the church of Tobarpatrick, which

he completed, with its sanctuary and crosses, at great pains, and dedicated it in honour of St. Patrick, the Virgin Mary, and the Apostles.

Giolla-an-Choimde Mac Giollacharraidh, a dignified priest, and parson of Taughboine, died.

Dionisius O'Mulkiaran, aircineach of Ardcarne, died.

Giollacoirpthe O'Mugroin died, and was interred at Cong of St. Feichin.

O'Neill mustered a powerful force, and marched into Connaught, to aid the sons of Roderick O'Conor, namely, Torlogh and Hugh, at the instance of Duinnoig Mac Oireachtaidh (Mac Geraghty), head chief of Siol Murray (Roscommon), to be revenged of O'Conor (Hugh), who had dispossessed him of his territory; but when

Mac Oireachty turned against Hugh O'Conor, the Siol Murray, and the people of West Connaught, headed by Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, and all the Irish of the province, except Mac Dermott (Cormac, son of Tomaltach), rose in opposition to him. As to O'Neill, he did not halt until he arrived in the middle of Siol Murray, from whence he proceeded to the wood of Athlone, where he remained encamped for two nights at the mill of Guanach, until he devastated Lough Nen, from which he carried away all the treasures of O'Conor. From thence he marched to Carn Fraoich,² where Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, was inaugurated by O'Neill and his party; for all the clans, except the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermott, David O'Flynn, and a few others, gave their support to the sons of Roderick.

The son of Cathal Crovdearg then came to a resolution to repair to the English, at the castle at Athlone; and it happened fortunately for him that the English nobility of Ireland were then assembled there, most of whom were his friends on his own account, as well as on that of his father, for they were both tributaries to the English. The English received him gladly, and he remained with them for some time, on very friendly terms. The lord justice, and many of the English nobility, gave him their support, and were joined by Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, (lord of Meath), with their forces.

The people of Moy Ai, and those of the Tuatha of Connaught, (in Roscommon), having received intelligence of the muster of the forces, fled, with

both honest and wise, and for truth and valour very noble and famous, a man of his word, of constant mind, and of a certain bashfulness, well coloured, and of good countenance, of middle stature, and compact at all points, courteous, gentle, and moderate, a pattern of sobriety and good behaviour; a man of few words; his speeches more full of wit and reason than of words; more wisdom he had than eloquence; in martial affairs bold, stout, and valiant, and yet not hasty to run headlong into any adventure, but when an attempt was once taken in hand, he would strictly pursue and follow the same." He was appointed chief governor of Ireland, A.D. 1173, by Henry II., and he and his descendants got large grants of lands in Leinster and Munster, chiefly in the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, and Kerry. He died A.D. 1177, and was buried in the abbey of the Grey Friars at Wexford. From him was descended the above Maurice Fitzgerald, and the noble family of the Fitzgeralds, one of the most distinguished in Ireland. A branch of them were, down to the reign of Elizabeth, earls of Desmond, and had immense possessions in the counties of Cork and Kerry. Another branch became barons of Offaly, earls of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster. There have been

also many other eminent families of the name in Ireland. The earls of Desmond and Kildare were frequently lords depute and chief governors of Ireland, down to the reign of Elizabeth. The noble family of the Geraldines frequently joined the Irish against the English government; hence they were charged by English writers as having become Irish in language and manners, and *Hibernia ipsis Hiberniores*, or more Irish than the Irish themselves.

1. *Biatachs* were an order of persons very numerous in Ireland, in ancient times appointed to keep houses of hospitality, for the entertainment of travellers and the poor; and the establishments over which they presided had endowments and grants of lands for the public use, and free entertainment for all persons who stood in need of it; and from these arose the term Ballybiatach, so common in Ireland as a name for a townland, which signified land appropriated to these purposes. In early times these appear to have been used for supporting the military on their march.

2. *Carn Fraoich*, above mentioned, was the place of inauguration of the O'Conors as kings of Connaught, and was situated near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon.

their flocks and property, into the territory of Lieney and Tyrawley, and left the sons of Roderick, with a small army, who, with what men they could assemble, retired to Kilkelly.³ Hugh, and the English who aided him, sent the light companies to plunder the adherents of Roderick's sons, and kept the main army for the purpose of attacking those of their opponents. Hugh, the son of Roderick, Donal O'Flaherty, Tiarnan, son of Cathal Migarun, and the son of Torlogh, son of Roderick, went to solicit the aid of some friends. The English, accompanied by Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, marched to attack Torlogh, who, perceiving their intention, commanded his inexperienced leaders, namely, Donagh Oge Mac Oircachty with his recruits, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and several other young soldiers, to advance with all possible speed before him, while he himself covered the rear; which movement he effectually executed, and thus they escaped without any loss.

On the same day, a skirmishing party from Hugh O'Connor came up with Eachmarcach Mac Branán, who, while defending his prey of cattle, was killed by his opponents.

Hugh O'Connor, at the head of the English, pursued the sons of Roderick, that night, to Mee-lick, and spent three nights plundering Lieney in all directions; but afterwards made peace with O'Hara, and spared the remaining property of the country. Roderick's sons were, at this time, in the neighbourhood of Lough Mac Ferdaidh, in Glenna-Mochart. Hugh advised his English allies to plunder the Tuatha of Connaught, Siol Murray, and also the clan Tomaltaidh, as they had fled. They determined on this plan, upon which he led the English by an unfrequented pass through the wood of Gatlaigh, until they reached Ath-tighe-in-messaigh, where they commenced plundering Cuil Cearnaidh,⁴ having expelled the inhabitants, who fled to Dubhchonga, and the most of whom were drowned, so that the pools of the river above the fords, which they endeavoured to cross, were found full of drowned children; and such of them as escaped the English, and drown-

ing, fled into Tyrawley, where they were attacked, and plundered of all their cattle, by O'Dowd. With respect to the sons of Roderick, the resolution they came to was, that they would separate their forces until the English should quit Hugh; that Donn Mac Oiraghty, and others of their chiefs should go to the country of O'Flaherty, their friend and ally; and that the sons of Murtoigh O'Connor, and Tiarnan Mac Cathail, should go in quest of their people and cattle, and sue for peace on their behalf, until the English should separate from the son of Cathal Crovdearg. Hugh was then at Mayo; and the sons of Murtoigh Muimnagh proceeded thither with sureties, to seek his pardon and protection.

The people of South Connaught were then in a very unsettled and unhappy condition, for the English of Leinster and Munster, along with Murtoigh O'Brien and the English of Desmond, headed by the sheriff of Cork, marched together into their territory, slew all whom they met, and plundered their farms and towns. Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, was much displeased with them, for coming on such an expedition, for they had not come at his instigation, but influenced by their own desire to plunder the country, on hearing how much the lord justice and his English followers had obtained of the wealth of Connaught on that occasion. During that incursion the four sons of Mac Murrough were slain in one place.

It was a woeful visitation of Providence which befel the best province in Ireland at that time, for no man spared his neighbour, but took advantage of his misfortunes, and plundered him; and many women, children, and helpless persons among the peasantry, perished of cold and famine during those wars.

The sons of Murtoigh Muimnagh, having proceeded as before stated, to sue for protection from Hugh O'Connor, arrived on the following day at Kilmeodhain.⁵ At this place the three English armies formed a junction, and the barony was nearly covered with their forces and those of the Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under protection of the

3. Kilkelly, in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo.

4. *Cuil Cearnaidh*. The places where this warfare occurred, namely, the Tuatha, Siol Murray, and the Clan Tomaltaidhe, were in the county of Rosecommon. *Cuilcarney* was a district in the barony of Gallen, county of Mayo. The river in which those persons

were drowned, is supposed to have been the Moy. *Ath-tighe-in-messaigh* is Attemas, in the barony of Gallen, county of Mayo.

5. *Cill Meodhain*, now Kilmaine, a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo.

English nobles, and of Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien, his intercessors, came before Hugh O'Connor and the lord justice, and entered into terms of peace and protection for his people and property, on condition that he should expel from his territory the sons of Roderick. After this, Hugh O'Connor and his English allies marched to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and of Desmond; after which, he himself returned back to O'Flaherty, on whose fidelity he did not depend, for O'Flaherty kept the sons of Roderick and Donn Oge Mac Oiraghty under his protection, on the western side of the lake, (Lough Corrib, in Galway).

At that time Mac Manus parted with the sons of Roderick (O'Connor), and went into Trawley in quest of his people and cattle, which he fortunately recovered without loss, and took with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, who at that time had plundered Philip Mac Costello. Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien, having sent before him a party with great booty, Hugh, son of Roderick, and Owen O'Heyne, who had received intelligence of it, intercepted them with a small select party, and having defeated the Munster men, recovered the booty, and took some of the chiefs as hostages. When Donogh Cairbreach (O'Brien), heard of these proceedings, he came to Hugh, son of Roderick, made peace with him, by the solemn ceremony of extinguishing candles, and bound himself never again to oppose him, on condition, that he (Hugh), should set his (Donogh's), captive friends at liberty. He (Donogh), did not, however, adhere to his covenant with the son of Roderick, after his friends were released, for, on the next occasion, he marched against him with the forces of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg.

After some time Hugh O'Connor and the lord justice arrived at the port of Inis Creamha,⁶ and compelled O'Flaherty to surrender into his hands Inis, Oilean-na-Circe, and all the vessels on the lake. The lord justice, after this, returned home, being escorted a great part of his journey by Hugh O'Connor, with whom the lord justice left many of

his chief officers and soldiers, for he could depend only on a few of the Conacians. He (O'Connor), then delivered into the hands of the English, the most distinguished heads of his clans as a guarantee for the payment of their tribute, namely, Flaherty O'Flanagan, Fergal O'Teige, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were obliged to ransom themselves. O'Flaherty, the son of Murtoth (O'Dowd), and the other chiefs, revolted against Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, after the English army had departed, and joined the sons of Roderick. Hugh O'Connor then sent messengers and letters to the lord justice, informing him of these circumstances, and requesting him to send him some forces. He was not disappointed, for the English promptly and cheerfully responded to the call, and their expedition proved profitable to them, for great was their booty, and small their loss. The English of Leinster, commanded by William Cruse, and the sons of Griffin, were forthwith sent to his aid.

As soon as these forces arrived, Hugh O'Connor marched to attack the son of Roderick, passed the Tochar⁷ westward, and thence proceeded through the territory of Hy-Diarmada, where he heard that the son of Roderick then was, with a small force, as his friends had not as yet come to his aid. Hugh O'Connor sent his brother, Feidhlim, with other chiefs, and a large force of the English soldiers, to plunder Owen O'Heyne, in Hy-Fiachra Aidhne; and they encamped for the night at Ardrathan. Intelligence was brought to O'Flaherty, and to the sons of Murtoth, who were then preparing to join the son of Roderick, that the English had gone to plunder their ally, Owen O'Heyne, and were at Ardrathan; they, therefore, made no delay, but all with one accord pursued them, until they came close on them. They there held a consultation, and resolved first to send Tuathal, son of Murtoth (O'Dowd), and Taithleach O'Dowd, with a large body of their forces, to Ardrathan, while O'Flaherty, and the son of Murtoth, remained outside the town with their troops. Tuathal and Taithleach marched

6. *Inis Creamha* was an island on the east of Lough Corrib, county of Galway. *Oilean-na-Circe*, or the Hen's Island, was another island in Lough Corrib, where the O'Flahertys had a castle. The lord justice so frequently mentioned at this period was Richard de Burgo.

7. *Tochar* signifies a road, or pass; and the one here mentioned is probably the ancient road called *Tochar Phadraig*, or St. Patrick's causeway, which is traditionally stated to have extended from the abbey of Ballintober, in Roscommon, to Croagh Patrick, in Mayo.

onward with a strong force, attacked the English in the town with great courage and animation, and made such havoc among them that they were totally defeated and put to flight, east and west. The victors closely pursued them eastward. Tuathal, in the first encounter, wounded the English constable or commander, and Taith-leach pierced him a second time, so that he was left lifeless on the spot. The remainder of the English who were driven out of the town westward were met by O'Flaherty, and the son of Murtogh (O'Dowd), but, unfortunately, they were defeated by the English, and Mahon, son of Hugh, son of Conor of Maonmoy; Gillereest Mac Dermott; Neill, son of Fergal O'Teige, and others, were slain in the conflict. The person who slew Niall O'Teige, namely, the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was also slain. As to Roderick's son, he, O'Flaherty, and their supporters, assembled together, and marched on the following day southward, until they arrived at Drom Canannain; but Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, with his English allies, pursued them.

The supporters of Roderick's sons now held a council, and resolved that they should return home, which all agreed to do, except Donn Oge Mac Oiraghty. The other chiefs, however, having left the royal sons of Roderick O'Conor, with whom they left but a small force, they proceeded to the residence of Hugh O'Neill, accompanied by Donn Mac Oiraghty. Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages from him, after which he proceeded to Kilmaine, and from thence to Mayo, in pursuit of the son of Murtogh (O'Dowd), and Tiarnan, son of Cathal Migarainn, who made terms, and obtained protection for their people and property; and they then made their submission to Hugh O'Conor, on the security of Donogh Cairbreagh O'Brien, and the English nobles. Until then there was no peace in Connaught, for all its churches and territories had been plundered and laid waste. After

these events, a destructive plague and fever followed, and devastated Connaught, entire towns being depopulated, so that a single living creature could not be found in them.

Flan, son of Awlave O'Fallon, chief of Clan Uadagh,⁸ was slain by Feidlim, son of Cathal Crovdearg; and Teige O'Feenaghty, the friend of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the Mac Egans, in the aforementioned war.

Awlave, son of Feareair O'Fallon, the worthiest chief of his own clan, died.

Muireagh O'Feenaghty, chief of Clan Murchadha,⁹ died on board a vessel on Lough Oirbsin (Lough Corrib), though in perfect health when he embarked.

The residence of Conor, son of Teige O'Kelly (lord of Hy Maine), and of Ardgall, his brother, was attacked and set on fire by the sons of Teige O'Kelly; and both perished in the flames.

Duarean O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edaoín, daughter of Dermot, son of Donal O'Hara, died.

The people of Munster and the English made a predatory attack on Termon Caolainne,¹⁰ but they were repulsed with slaughter, through the miracles of God and St. Caolainne.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget (the 1st of February).

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A. D. 1226.

Donum Dei (or Deodatus), bishop of Meath, died.

Connmach O'Tappa (or O'Tarpa), bishop of Lieney (Achonry), died.

Hugh, son of Dun O'Sochlaehlain, aircincaeh of Cong, a learned scribe, skilled in psalmody, and in many arts and sciences, died.

Matthew O'Maolmoicherghe died.

Tiarnan, son of Cathal Migarun, son of Torlogh More, who was the most celebrated tanist of his tribe for hospitality, generosity, and magnani-

8. *Clan Uadach*, a district in the barony of Athlone, county of Rosecommon, of which, according to O'Dugan, O'Fallon was chief. O'Fallon had his castle at Milltown, in the parish of Dysart.

9. *Clan Murchadha*. This territory lay in the county of Galway, on the borders of Rosecommon, adjoining Clan Connhaighe, of which the O'Feenaghtys were also chiefs. Clan Connhaighe lay on both sides of the river Suck, which flows between the counties of Galway and Rosecommon, but chiefly in the former, and met

Siol Maoilruana at the bridge of Glinsk, which lay in the west of the county of Rosecommon.

10. *Termon Caolainne*. This was probably Killone, near Ennis, in the county of Clare, where there was a celebrated Augustinian abbey, founded A. D. 1195, by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, and sometimes called Clare abbey; or perhaps Killanna, in the parish of Killofin, county of Clare, where the ruins of an ancient monastery are still to be seen.

mity for a long period, was slain by Donogh O'Dowd and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderick O'Conor, and queen of Ulster,¹ died at Cong of St. Feichin, and was honorably interred there, in the church of the Canons.

Donal, son of Roderick O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtogh O'Flaherty, after they, together with Feilim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, had taken his house by assault.

Fergal O'Teige, chief of the household of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), and Hugh, son of Cathal, were slain by Donsleve O'Gara.

Hugh, son of Donal O'Rourke, was slain by Cathal O'Reilly, aided by Cathal, son of Cormac O'Mulroony, on Lough Allen (in Leitrim).

Maurice Mac Dermott was slain.

The castle of Kilmore (county of Cavan) was demolished by Cathal O'Reilly.

Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him into the hands of the English.

A. D. 1227.

Conor, son of Niall O'Catharnaigh, was slain by the English soldiers of Leinster, who were at the time along with the king of Connaught.

Henry O'Melaghlin, and Murtogh O'Melaghlin (of Meath), were slain by the English.

Malachy O'Conor Faily was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsey.

Giolla Coluim O'Mulloy was slain by O'Moore.

The English of Ireland, having assembled in Dublin, invited Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, to a conference, and attempted to betray him and keep him prisoner, but William Mareschal, his friend, arrived with some troops, rescued him in despite of the English, out of the middle of the court-house, and escorted him into Connaught.

Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, appointed a meeting at Lathach Caichtuthbil,¹ with William Marisco, son of Geoffrey, lord justice of Ireland.

Only a chosen few of O'Conor's party went beyond the morass where the meeting was to take place, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach; Dermod, son of Manus; Manus, son of Murtogh O'Conor; Teige, son of Mahon O'Kerin; and Roderick O'Mullrenan, to receive William Marisco, who came thither, accompanied by eight horsemen. O'Conor, remembering their former treachery, rose in opposition to the English, and incited his party against them; and he himself attacked William Marisco, and made him prisoner on the spot. The party, thus instigated by O'Conor, obeyed the call, attacked the English, defeated them, and slew the constable of Athlone; they also took prisoners Master Slemhny and Hugo Ardin. Hugh O'Conor sent those Englishmen to prison beyond Lathach, and then marched with a body of men to Athlone, where he plundered the market-place, and burned the entire town. This was a fortunate circumstance for the Conacians, as many of their sons and daughters, and the hostages of Connaught, who were detained in bondage by the English, were released in exchange for the above-named English prisoners; and in addition to this, the people of Connaught obtained terms of peace.

Donslevy O'Gara, lord of Slieve Lugh, was slain by Giolla-ro, his own brother's son, after he (Giolla-ro) had taken his (Donslevy's) house by assault at night; and Giolla-ro himself was afterwards slain there by order of Hugh O'Conor.

Hugh, son of Roderick O'Conor, and Mac William Burke, marched a powerful force into North Connaught. They burned Inis Meodhain (in Lough Mask, county of Mayo), plundered the country through which they passed, and took hostages.

Jeffrey Marisco, and Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, marched a force into Moy Aoi,² erected a castle at Rinn-Duin, and took the hostages of Siol Murray.

Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, but on his return home with his wife, the sons of Torlogh (O'Conor), met him in the neighbourhood of Seaghsha (part of the

1. *Queen of Ulster.* This daughter of king Roderick O'Conor seems to have been the wife of O'Neill, prince of Tirowen, and king of Ulster.

1. *Lathach*, which signifies a morass, appears to have been near Athlone, on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

2. *Magh Aoi.* This plain, and Ruin Duin, both in Roscommon, have been already described in the notes.

Curlew mountains), attacked him, and took his horses from him, and also his wife, whom they delivered up as a prisoner into the hands of the English.

Torlogh, and the English of Meath, marched with another force into West Connaught, where they committed great depredations on Hugh, the son of Roderick O'Flaherty. They proceeded from thence into the territory of Carra (in Mayo), where they took hostages from the sons of Murtoogh; and they carried away with them a large number of beeves from every district.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain in prison by Roderick Mac Dunslevy, in revenge of his father's death.

Bryan, son of Conor O'Dermott, was slain.

The castle of Athleague³ was built by Jeoffrey Marisco.

A. D. 1228.

Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, was treacherously slain by the English, in the court of Jeoffrey Marisco, after he had been expelled by the Conacians.

A great war broke out in Connaught between Hugh and Torlogh, sons of Roderick O'Conor, after the death of the aforementioned Hugh, for the younger brother would not yield submission to the elder; so that the entire of Connaught lying between Ballysadare and the river of Hy Fiaehra, southward, except a small part of Slieve Lughra, and the territory of Airtagh,¹ was laid waste by them.

Niall, son of Congalach O'Rourke, lord of Dartry,² and of Clan Fermaighe, was slain by Art and Awlave, sons of Art, son of Donal O'Rourke. Awlave Gearr (the Short), son of Niall, son of Congalach, was also slain, while bathing, by Awlave, son of Art.

Fergal, son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach O'Rourke.

3. *Athliag*. This place was afterwards called Lanesborough; it is partly in Longford and partly in Roscommon.

1. *Airtagh*, a district belonging to Mac Dermott, in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon.

2. *Dartraigh*, or *Dartry*, was an extensive territory in the barony of Rosslogher, county of Leitrim, of which the Mac

Murtoogh, son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, son of Donogh O'Ferrall, was slain by Hugh, son of Awlave O'Ferrall.

David O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maoilruain, and Roderick O'Mullbrenan, died.

Rickard Mac William Burke was sent to Ireland by the king of England, as lord justice.

Hugh, son of Roderick O'Conor, was made king of Connaught, through the support of the lord justice and the chiefs of Connaught, thus usurping the rights of Torlogh, his elder brother.

Malachy, son of Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by Hugh O'Conor, king of Connaught.

Excessive dearth prevailed in Connaught in consequence of the war between the sons of Roderick O'Conor. Both the churches and the country were plundered; the clergy and learned men were exiled into foreign lands; and many persons perished of cold and famine.

A. D. 1229.

The monastery of St. Francis, in Cork, was founded by Dermot Mac Carthy More.

Muireagh O'Gormley, prior of Inis Mac Nerin,¹ the most distinguished man in Connaught for wisdom and piety, died.

Dermot O'Fiaigh, abbot of the church of Giolla Molaisi O'Giollarain, from Tuam, died, and was interred at Ardcarne.

Dermot Mac Giolla Carraigh, aireincach of the house of St. Baoithin, a dignified priest, died, and was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity; his body having been taken, as by right, by the canons of that place, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, as the monks had endeavoured to retain it in their own monastery.

Girard O'Kane, one of the most eminent of the order of canons for wisdom, died.

Claneys were chiefs. Clanfermaighe was another district in Leitrim. See note on Brefney.

1. *Inis-Mac-Nerin*, or "*Inchmacnerin*, an island in Lough Key. St. Colum founded a noble monastery at Easmacneire, probably the same with Inchmacnerin, over which he placed St. Mochonna, his disciple."—See Weld's Survey of the County of Roscommon.

Duvesa, daughter of Roderick, and wife of Cathal Mac Dermott, died a Benedictine nun.

Dermod Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'Moore, bishop of Siol Muiredhaidh, (Elphin), resigned his see in honour of God.

Loughlin O'Monaghan was slain by his uncle.

A.D. 1230.

Florent O'Carolan, bishop of Tyrone (Derry), a select and dignified sage, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

In this year died Giolla Iosa O'Clery, bishop of Lieney (Achonry); Joseph Mac Tecedain (or Mac Teigan), bishop of Conmaicne (Ardagh); Magrath Mac Geoffrey, bishop of Conmaicne; Rool (Ralph) Petit, bishop of Meath, a select ruler, and soldier of Christ; Giolla Covdea O'Duilennain, the coarb and abbot of the church of Canons at Eass-dara (Ballysadare); Maolmuire O'Malone, coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnois; Giolla Cartaigh O'Heilgusian, a canon and anchorite; and Dunslevey

O'Hionmainen, a pious monk and chief Master of Arts in the monastery of Boyle.

Malachy Mac Firedin, a dignified priest and learned lecturer, died a novice monk in the monastery of Boyle.

O'Donnell (Donal More), marched with his forces into Connaught against Hugh, son of Roderick O'Connor, whom he attacked, and plundered Moy Aoi, with many parts of the country, but he did not reduce the sons of Roderick to submission.

Mac William Burke marched with his forces into Connaught, and plundered a large portion of that country; he slew Donnog Mac Oireaghty, Echtigern, the son of the Brehon O'Mionacain, and several others; he also, along with the English, banished Hugh, son of Roderick, king of Connaught, for having opposed them, and O'Connor being forced to fly to Hugh O'Neill, Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, was appointed king by Mac William Burke.

Hugh O'Neill, lord of Tir Eogain,¹ heir

A.D. 1230.

1. *Tir Eogain* and *Tir Conaill*. These ancient and extensive territories comprised the present counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal; and a full account of them will be necessary, as they are constantly mentioned throughout these Annals, as connected with very important events.

1. *Tir Eogain*. This territory comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Derry, with a large portion of Donegal, between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, namely, the peninsula of Inisowen, and the greater part of the barony of Raphoe. It is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history. We find, for instance, in Keating and O'Flaherty, that in the reign of Tigcarnmas, who was monarch of Ireland about nine centuries before the Christian era, the lake now called Lough Foyle suddenly burst forth and overflowed the adjoining plain, which was called *Magh Fuinsidhe*. This lake, mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, and in O'Flaherty, as *Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain*, that is, the Lake of Feval, son of Lodan, obtained its name from Feval, son of Lodan, one of the Tuath-De-Danan chiefs, who was drowned in its waves. In this territory, on a high hill or mountain, called Grianan, on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, south of Inch Island, was situated the celebrated fortress called the *Grianan of Aileach*, from *Grianan*, a palace or royal residence, and *Aileach* or *Oileach*, which signifies a stone fortress. It was also called *Aileach Neid*, having derived its name, according to O'Flaherty, from Neid, one of the Tuath-De-Danan princes (see Ogygia, v. II. p. 28). This fortress was for many ages the seat of the ancient kings of Ulster. It was built in a circular form of great stones without cement, and was of immense strength, in that style denominated Cyclopean architecture, and some of its extensive ruins remain to this day. This fortress, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was taken and plundered, A.D. 937, by the Danes, on which occasion they took prisoner Muirheartach O'Neill, then the celebrated prince of Aileach, who, however, was soon afterwards released. A.D. 1101, Murtoth O'Brien, king of Munster, with a powerful force, invaded Ulster, marched to Easroe (Ballyshannon), proceeded to Inisowen, and took the fortress of Aileach, which he totally demolished, in revenge of the destruction of the palace of Kincora, the royal seat of the kings

of Munster in Clare, by Donal Mac Loughlin, king of Ulster, A.D. 1088. This palace of Aileach is supposed to have been the *Regia* of Ptolemy, the celebrated Greek geographer, in the second century, and the river marked *Argita* on his Map of Ireland, is considered to have been the Finn, which is the chief branch of the Foyle river. The territory surrounding the fortress of Aileach, obtained the name of Moy Aileach, or the Plain of Elagh.

Tir Eogain obtained its name from Eogan, or Owen, one of the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, who conquered this territory in the beginning of the fifth century, and hence its name, Tir Eogain, or the country of Owen, afterwards anglicised into Tiroen, or Tyrone. In consequence of the conquest of this country by Eogan, when it was taken from the old possessors of the race of Ir, or Clanna Rory, its sovereignty was transferred to the race of Heremon. From the circumstance of its being possessed by the descendants of Eogan, called Cinel Eogain, or Kinel Owen, the territory also obtained the name of Kinel Owen. According to the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, and other authorities, this territory was divided between the ten sons of Eogan, whose descendants gave names to the various districts. In the note on the kingdom of Meath, it has been stated that the Hy Nialls, or the descendants of the monarch Niall of the Hostages, were divided into two great branches, namely, the Southern and Northern. The southern Hy Nialls, as already explained, were kings of Meath, and many of them monarchs of Ireland. The northern Hy Nialls, of which there were two great branches, namely, the race of Eogan, who were princes of Tyrone, and the race of Conall, who were princes of Tirconnell, also furnished many monarchs of Ireland; but the descendants of Eogan were the most celebrated of all the Milesian clans; and of them, a great many were kings of Ulster, and, according to O'Flaherty, sixteen were also monarchs of Ireland. The race of Eogan took the name of O'Neill in the tenth century, from Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, who was killed in a great battle with the Danes, near Dublin, A.D. 919. A branch of the O'Neills took the name of O'Loughlin, from Mac Loughlin, from Loughlin, one of their ancient chiefs. In the Annals, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, several princes and kings of Ulster of the Mac Loughlins are mentioned; and some of them were also monarchs of Ireland;

presumptive to the throne of Ireland, the defender of Leath Cuinn (or the northern half of Ireland), against the English and the people of Leath Mogha Nuadhat (or the southern half

of Ireland), a man who had given neither hostages nor tributes to either English or Irish, who had gained many victories over the English, and defeated them with great slaughter, and who had

but the O'Neills afterwards recovered their supremacy, and made a distinguished figure in Irish history, down to the seventeenth century, as princes of Tyrone, and kings of Ulster. The O'Neills had their chief seat at Dungannon, and were inaugurated as princes of Tyrone, at Tullaghoge, a place between Grange and Donagherry, in the parish of Desertereight, in the barony of Dungannon, where a rude seat of large stones served them as a coronation chair. This, however, was broken by order of the lord deputy Mountjoy, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The chiefs and clans of Tir Eogain, and the territories possessed by each in the twelfth century, are collected from O'Dugan as follows:—O'Dugan commences with the territory of *Aileach of the Kings*, of which he gives—I. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin as princes or kings. II. O'Cathain, or O'Kane, who was of the race of Eogan, or a branch of the O'Neills, and who was the chief of Cianacht of Gleanna Geibhin, or Keenaght of Glengiven. The O'Kanes were also chiefs of the Creeve, now the barony of Colerain, and in after times this powerful clan possessed the greater part of the county of Derry, which was called O'Kane's country; they also possessed, at an early period, part of Antrim, and had their seat at the castle of Dunseverick, as already stated in the note on Duliada. III. O'Conchobhair or the O'Conors, who were chiefs of Cianachta before the O'Kanes, and were descendants of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster: hence their territory obtained the name of Cianachta, a name still preserved in the barony of Keenaght, county of Derry. IV. O'Duibhdiorna or O'Dooyiorna, sometimes anglicised O'Dermott or Mac Dermott, but a distinct clan from Mac Dermott, prince of Moylurg in Connaught. The O'Dooyiornas are represented by O'Dugan as one of the noblest clans of the Kinel Owen; they were chiefs of Breadach, a territory which lay along the western banks of Lough Foyle, and comprised the parishes of Upper and Lower Moville, in the barony of Inisowen. The name of this district is still preserved in the small river Bredag, which falls into Lough Foyle. V. O'Gairmledhaidh, or O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain, or Moen, now the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal. This district derived its name from Moain, one of the descendants of Eogan. VI. Moy Itha, or Moy Ith, and Kinel Enda, two districts adjoining Kinel Moain, partly in the barony of Raphoe, and partly in the barony of Tirkeeran in Derry. O'Flaherty places Moy Ith in Cianachta, the ancient name of a large territory in this part of Derry. According to O'Dugan, the following were the chiefs of Moy Ith, namely, O'Baoighill, or O'Boyle; O'Maol-breasaill; O'Cuinn, or O'Quinn; and O'Cionaotha, or O'Kenny. VII. O'Bruadair, or O'Brody; O'Maolfabhail; and O'Ho-gain, chiefs of Carruic Braehluighe, still traceable by the name Carriebraek, in the barony of Inisowen. VIII. O'Ilagain, or O'Ilagan, chief of Tulachog, or Tullaghoge, in the parish of Desertereight, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone. IX. O'Dunagain, or O'Donegan; Mac Murchadh, or Mac Murrough; O'Fergail, O'Ferrall, or O'Freel; and Mac Ruaidhri, or Rogers, chiefs of Tealach Ainbith, and of Muintir Birn, districts in the baronies of Dungannon and Strabane. X. O'Ceallaidh, or O'Kelly, chief of Kinel Eachaidh, or Corea Eachaidh, probably Corkaghee, barony of Dungannon. XI. O'Tighearnaigh, or O'Tierney; and O'Ciarain, or O'Kieran, chiefs of Fearnmuigh. XII. O'Duibhduanaidh; O'Ilighmaill, or Hamill; and O'Heiteigin, or O'Etigan, chiefs of three districts called Teallach Cathalain, Teallach Duibhraiibe, and Teallach Braecain. XIII. O'Maolfhothartaigh, and O'Heodhasa, or O'Heosey, chiefs of Kinel Tighearnaigh. XIV. O'Cuanaich, or O'Cooney; and O'Boathgalaigh, chief of Clan Fergus. XV. O'Murchadha, or O'Murrough, and O'Meallain, chiefs of Siol Aodha-Eanaigh. XVI. Mac Fiachraigh, chief of Kinel Feradaigh, in the south of Tyrone. XVII. O'Ilairmin, O'Maolfabhail, and the Clan Cathmaoil, chiefs of Kinel Firdhaidh, in the north of Tyrone. In the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1185, mention is made of Gillcreest Mac

Cathmaoil, head chieftain of the Kinel Firdaigh, and of the Clan Aongusa, Clan Dubhinreachtaidh, and Clan Fogortaigh, and chief of the councils of the North of Ireland. This name was sometimes changed to Mac Campbell, and Mac Caghwel, and also to Caulfield. The Cathmaoils were a powerful clan in Tyrone, and many of them in Monaghan, Louth, and Armagh. XVIII. The clans of Maolgeimridh, and of Maolpadraig, who possessed the two districts of Kinel Firdhaidh, in the east of Tyrone. XIX. Muintir Taithligh, of Ily Laoghair, of Lough Lir, a name anglicised to Mac Tully. XX. O'Haimbitir, chief of Ily Seaain.

The following chiefs and clans, not given in O'Dugan, are collected from various other sources: I. O'Criochain, chief of Hy Fiachra, a territory which comprised the parish of Ardstraw, and some adjoining districts in Tyrone, and is mentioned in the Annals at A.D. 1200. II. O'Quinn, chief of Moy Lugad, and of Siol Cathusaigh, as given in the Annals at A.D. 1218. Moy Lugad, according to the Books of Leacan and Ballynote, lay in Keenaght of Glengiven, county of Derry. III. The O'Ceabhallains, O'Cairellains, or O'Carolans, a name sometimes anglicised to Carleton: they are frequently mentioned in the Annals as chiefs of Clan Diarmada, now the parish of Clandermot, or Glendermot, in Derry. IV. The O'Brolchains, or O'Brolchans, a name sometimes changed to Bradly. These were a numerous clan near Derry, but originally of the Kinel Firdaigh, in the south of Tyrone, and were a branch of the Kinel Owen. V. Mac Blosgaidh, or the Mac Closkeys, a numerous clan in the parish of Dungen, and some adjoining parts: they were a branch of the O'Kanes. VI. The O'Devlins, chiefs of Muintir Devlin, near Lough Neagh, on the borders of Derry and Tyrone. VII. The O'Looneys, chiefs of Muintir Loney, a district known as the Monter Loney Mountains in Tyrone. VIII. O'Connellan, chief of Crioeh Tullaeh, in Tyrone, a name which has been by some changed to Conolly. IX. O'Donghaile, or O'Donnellys, chiefs in Tyrone, at Ballydonnelly, and other parts. X. O'Nena, or O'Nenys, or Mac Nenys, a name which has been anglicised to Bird. These were chiefs of note, and possessed the territory of Kinel Naena, in Tyrone, bordering on Monaghan. Of this family was Count O'Neny, of Brussels, in the Austrian service, under the Empress Maria Theresa. XI. O'Flaherty, mentioned in the Annals at A.D. 1187, as lord of Kinel Owen. These O'Flahertys, who settled in Tyrone, appear to have been a branch of the great family of the O'Flahertys of Connaught. XII. The O'Murrys, given in O'Connor's Map of Ortelius, as a clan in Derry. XIII. The Mac Shanes, a name anglicised to Johnson, who were a clan in Tyrone. XIV. The O'Mulligans, anglicised to Molineux, who were also a clan in Tyrone. XV. The O'Gneevs, hereditary bards to the O'Neills. This name has been anglicised to Agnew.

The O'Neills, as already stated, maintained their independence down to the end of the sixteenth century, as princes of Tyrone; and in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, bore the titles of earls of Tyrone, and barons of Dungaunon. The last celebrated chiefs of the name were Hugh O'Neill, the great earl of Tyrone, famous as the commander of the northern Irish in their wars with Elizabeth; and Owen Roe O'Neill, the general of the Irish of Ulster, in 1641, and the Cromwellian wars. Several of the O'Neills have been distinguished in the military service of Spain, France, and Austria. In consequence of the adherence of the Ulster chiefs to Hugh O'Neill, in the wars with Elizabeth, six counties in Ulster were confiscated, namely, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh, in the reign of James I. In the survey of Ulster, by Captain Pymmar, A.D. 1619, as in Harris's *Hibernica*, the following English and Scotch families are given as the settlers in Tyrone, in accordance with the project of locating British colonies, called the Plantation of Ulster. The earl of Abercorn; sir George Hamilton; sir Claude Hamilton; sir Robert Newcomen; sir John Drummond; the earl of Castlehaven; sir William Stewart; sir John Davis; the lord Ridgeway; George Ridgeway; sir Gerrard Lowther; the lord Burley; sir

levied tributes both on English and Irish enemies, and contemplated the conquest of all Ireland, died, though it was rather expected that he would have fallen in battle with the English.

Francis Willoughby; sir William Cope; John Leigh; William Parsons; sir Robert Heyborne; Stewart, lord of Uchiltree; Captain Saunderson; Robert Lindsey; Alexander Richardson; Andrew Stewart; David Kennedy; the lord Chichester; sir Toby Caulfield; sir Francis Roe; William Parsons; sir Francis Annesley, and the lord Wingfield.

The following noble families in Tyrone are given from the reign of James I. to the present time. The Le Poers were earls of Tyrone, a title which afterwards passed, by intermarriage, to the Beresfords. The Blounts, viscounts Mountjoy, a title which afterwards passed to the families of Stewart and Gardiner. The Trevors, viscounts Dungannon; the Stewarts, viscounts Castlestewart; the Knoxes, earls of Ranfurley; and the Alexanders, barons of Caledon.

Derry. In the reign of Elizabeth, the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, formed *O'Kane's country* into a county, which was called from its chief town the *county of Colerain*; and in the reign of James I., on the plantation of Ulster with British colonies, a company of undertakers, consisting of merchants and traders from London, got grants of the county of Colerain and town of Derry, hence the city and county got the name of *Londonderry*.

The following noble families derive their titles from this county. The family of Pitt, formerly marquesses of Londonderry, a title now possessed by the Stewarts. The Hamiltons, earls of Abercorn, and barons of Strabane. The families of Hare and Hanger, barons of Colerain.

Ecclesiastical divisions. The following account of the bishops' sees in Tir Eogain, have been collected from Ware, Colgan, Lanigan, and other sources. *Clogher*, the seat of the diocese of Clogher, is at Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, part of which county it contains. This see was founded by St. Macartin, in the fifth century, and an account of it has been given in the note on Orgiall.

Ardsratha on the river Derg, now the parish of Ardstraw, in Tyrone, was an ancient bishops' see founded by St. Eugene in the sixth century. Ardsrath afterwards got the name of Rathlurig, or Rathlure, from St. Lurec or Lurae, to whom its church was dedicated. The see of Ardsrath or Rathlure, at an early period, was transferred to Maghera, in the county of Derry, and afterwards annexed to Derry in the twelfth century. The bishops of these sees were styled bishops of Tir Eogain or Tyrone, or bishops of Cinel Eogain.

See of Derry: A monastery was founded in the sixth century, by St. Columkille, at a place called *Doire Calgach*, that is the Oak Wood of Calgach, which St. Adamnanus, abbot of Iona, in the seventh century, in his *Life of St. Columkille*, translates *Roboretum Calgach*. It was also called *Doire Coluim Cille*, or the Oak Wood of St. Columkille, anglicised to Derry Columkille, and gave its name to the city and county of Derry. In these Annals the church of the monastery is called *Dubh Reglais*, signifying the Black Church, and latinised by Ware, *Cella nigra*. This abbey was long famous as a seat of learning and religion, and its abbots were also styled bishops. In the twelfth century a regular bishop's see was formed at Derry, to which was afterwards annexed the see of Ardsrath, or Rathlure. A.D. 1164, Maurice Mac Loughlin, king of Ireland, erected a cathedral at Derry, which, together with the abbey and other ecclesiastical establishments, was destroyed by the English, under sir Henry Docwra, in the reign of Elizabeth. The diocese of Derry comprehends the greater part of the county of Londonderry, with nearly half of Tyrone, and a large portion of Donegal, and a very small portion of Antrim.

St. Columkille, so often mentioned in the course of these Annals, was a native of Tir Connell, and born at Gartan, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, A.D. 521. He was a descendant of Connall Gulban, son of Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland, and consequently of the same race as the O'Donnells, princes

Art, son of Art O'Rourke, was slain by Rannall O'Finn.

Malachy O'Monaghan was killed by his kinsmen.

of Tirconnell. The name in Irish is *Colum*, and signifies a dove, latinised to *Columba*, but he was generally called by the Irish *Colum Cille*, or Columkille, that is Colum of the Churches, from the many churches and monasteries he had founded, both in Ireland and in North Britain. In the year 563, he proceeded to that part of North Britain called Albany, afterwards Scotland, as a missionary, and converted the inhabitants to Christianity, hence he has been styled the Apostle of the Picts. Having received the patronage and support of his relative Connall, then king of the Albanian Scots, he founded a monastery on an island in the Hebrides, called after him Hy Columkille, afterwards Iona, which was long famous as a seat of learning and religion. St. Columkille died on the 9th of June, A.D. 597, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Iona, but his remains were a long time after removed to Ireland, and interred at Downpatrick. His memory has been always held in the highest veneration as one of the tutelar saints of Ireland. In the year 590, St. Columkille, accompanied by Aidan, king of the Albanian Scots, came to Ireland to attend the great national convention held at Dromceat, in Cianachta, near Glengiven, in Derry, which was attended by the provincial kings, princes, chiefs, bishops, and clergy, to arrange a great contention that arose between Hugh, son of Aimmireach, then monarch of Ireland, and the bards, whose order the king had resolved to suppress, but Columkille opposed their abolition, and advocated their continuance under proper regulations, as a useful national institution, and through his influence the bards were continued, and all differences amicably arranged.

II. Tir Connall. This territory comprised the remaining portion of the county of Donegal not contained in Tir Eogain, the boundary between both being Lough Swilly; but in the twelfth century the O'Maoldorrys and O'Donnells, princes of Tir Connell, became masters of the entire of Donegal, thus making Lough Foyle and the rivers Foyle and Finn the boundaries between Tir Connell and Tir Eogain. This territory got its name from Connall Gulban, who took possession of it in the beginning of the fifth century. He was brother to Eogan, who conquered Tir Eogain, and son of the monarch Niall of the Hostages, and from him the territory obtained the name of Tir Connall, or the country of Connell, and his posterity were designated Kinel Connall, or the race of Connell, a name which was also applied to the territory.

Some of the earliest events in Irish history are connected with this territory, amongst which the following may be noticed:—*Inis Saimer* is stated, by the ancient Annalists, as a residence of Partholan, who planted the first colony in Ireland. This is the small island near the cataract, called the Salmon-leap, at Ballyshannon. It got the name *Inis Saimer*, or the Island of Saimer, from the circumstance of Partholan having there killed Saimer, the favourite greyhound of his queen. This island gave the name Saimer to the river now called the Erne, and to Lough Erne, which in ancient times was called Lough Saimer. The waterfall at Ballyshannon is connected with another early event, namely, the death of Aodh Ruadh, king of Ireland, who was drowned there about five centuries before the Christian era, hence it was called *Eas-Aodha-Ruaidh*, that is, the cataract of Red Hugh, and hence *Eas-roe*, or Ashroe, was the ancient name of Ballyshannon. The Fomorians, of whom an account has been given in the note on Dalriada, formed settlements on the coast of Donegal, and, under one of their commanders, named Conning, erected a fortress on an island which was called *Tor Conuing*, or the Tower of Conuing, and hence the island got the name of *Tor Inis*, or Tower-Island, in modern times *Tory Island*. The places along the coast of Donegal and Brefney, or Leitrim, are stated as the scenes of many great battles between the Fomorians and the colony called Nemedians. The plain between the rivers Erne and Drogha, that is, between Ballyshannon and Bundrowes, was called *Magh Ceitne*, which, as Keating states, derived this name from the frequent payment of

A.D. 1231.

Dionysius O'Moore, bishop of Elphin, having ended his days on Trinity Island, in Lough Key,

tributes there, the Fomorians having compelled the Nemedians to deliver up at that place cattle, corn, and even some of their children, as a tribute.

The race of Conall Gulban, who possessed Tir Connell, are celebrated in Irish history, and, according to O'Flaherty and others, furnished ten of the monarchs of Ireland. In the tenth century a branch of the Kinel Connell, or descendants of Conall Gulban, took the name of O'Canannain, many of whom were celebrated chiefs, particularly Roderick O'Canannain, who was distinguished for his great valour and abilities. Charles O'Connor, in his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, states that he was heir presumptive to the crown, and got himself chosen king by military election, and expelled for a time the monarch Congalach from the throne. In A.D. 948, the Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, having collected a powerful army, under Godfred, the son of Sitric, Ivar, and other leaders, marched into Meath. Roderick O'Canannain, at the head of the Irish forces, marched to oppose their progress, and in a great battle fought on the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle (30th of November), at Muine Brocain, the Danes were totally defeated, *seven thousand* of them being slain, amongst whom was Ivar, one of their generals, but O'Canannain himself, towards the close of the battle, was killed in the thick of the fight. Godfred, the son of Sitric, with the survivors, fled to Dublin. The place where this battle was fought, mentioned as Muine Brocain, is supposed to have been Ardbraccan. Another branch of the race of Conall Gulban took the name O'Maoldoraidh, or O'Muldorrey, and became princes of Tir Connell. In the Annals of the Four Masters in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, accounts are given of many contests between the O'Canannains and O'Maoldoraidhs, those rival chiefs of the same race, as contending for the sovereignty of Tir Connell.

The O'Donnells, in the twelfth century, became princes of Tir Connell, and were of the same race as the O'Canannains and O'Muldorreys, being descendants of Conall Gulban. The tribe-name, at an early period, was Clan Dalaidh, from Dalach, one of their chiefs. They are called in O'Dugan's poem, "*Clanna Dalaigh na n-donn sgiath*," that is, of the brown shields. They afterwards took the name O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, from Domhnall, or Donal, one of their ancient chiefs. The O'Donnells, from the twelfth to the end of the sixteenth century, make a very distinguished figure in Irish history, as princes of Tirconnell. The last celebrated chief of the name was Red Hugh O'Donnell, long famous as one of the chief commanders of the northern Irish in their wars with Elizabeth, of whose actions copious accounts are given in the course of these Annals. An interesting Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell is given in that learned work, *The Antiquarian Researches*, by Sir William Betham. Rory O'Donnell, the last chief of the race, was created earl of Tyrconnell, but died in exile on the Continent, and his estates were confiscated in the reign of James I. Many of the O'Donnells have been celebrated generals in the service of Spain, France, and Austria. The O'Donnells were inaugurated as princes of Tirconnell on the Rock of Doonee, at Kilmaerenan, and had their chief castle at Donegal.

The following clans and chiefs in Tir Connell in the twelfth century, are given by O'Dugan under the head of Kinel Connall: I. O'Maoldoraidh, O'Canannain, and Clann Dalaigh, were the principal chiefs. The Clann Dalaigh was the tribe name of the O'Donnells, as before stated. II. O'Boaighill or O'Boyles, were chiefs of Clann Chindfaoladh, of Tir Ainnireach, and of Tir Boghaine, which territories comprised the present baronies of Boyleagh and Bannagh, Criche Baoghilleach, or the country of the O'Boyles, as mentioned in the Annals, gave name to the barony of Boyleagh, Tir Boghaine was the barony of Banagh. III. O'Maolmagna, probably O'Mulvany, chief of Magh Seireadh; Magh Seireadh may probably be traced in a townland called Massarey, mentioned in the Inquisitions on Donegal. IV. O'Haodha or O'Hugh, chief of Easruadh, that is Ballyshannon, in the barony of

on the 15th December, was succeeded by Donogh O'Connor.

Flann O'Connaehty, bishop of Hy Briuin Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Tir Hugh. V. O'Tairecirt, chief of Clann Neachtain, and in the Annals (A.D. 1197 and 1212), of Clann Suedgaile. VI. Mac Dubhain or Mac Duvany, chiefs of Kinel Nenna or Kinel Enda. This district, according to O'Flaherty, lay in Inisowen. VII. Mac Loingseachain or Mac Lynchys, chiefs of Gleann Binne, or Gleann m-Binne, and O'Breislen, chief of Fanaid, on the western shore of Lough Swilly. VIII. O'Dochartaigh or O'Dogherty, chief of Ard Miodhair. The O'Doghertys were a powerful sept, a branch of the O'Donnells, and became chiefs of Inisowen; and in the Annals, A.D. 1197, Eachnareach O'Dogherty is mentioned as chief of all Tirconnell. The O'Doghertys maintained their rank as chiefs of Inisowen down to the reign of James I., when sir Cahir O'Dogherty was killed in a contest with the English. IX. Mac Gillesamhais, chief of Ros Guill, now Rosgull, in the barony of Kilmakrean. X. O'Ceanaehain, or O'Kernaghan; and O'Dalachain, or O'Dullaghan, chiefs of the Tuath Bladhaidh. XI. O'Maolagain or O'Mulligan, chief of Tir Mac Caerthain. XII. O'Donnagain, and Mac Gaiblin, chiefs of Tir Breasail. O'Maolgaoithe, chief of Muintir Maoligaoithe. Some of this name have been anglicised to Mac Ghee, and others to Wynn. XIII. And Mae Tighearnain or Mae Terman, chief of Clan Fearghoile.

The following chiefs and clans not given in O'Dugan, are collected from the Four Masters, and various other sources. I. Mac Suibhne or the Mac Sweenys, a branch of the O'Neills which settled in Donegal, and formed three great families, namely, Mac Sweeney of Fanaid, who had an extensive territory west of Lough Swilly, and whose castle was at Rathmullin; Mac Sweeny Boghainach, or of Tir Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, who had his castle at Rathain, and in which territory was situated Reachrain Muintire Birn, now Rathlin O'Beirne Islands; and Mac Sweeny Na d-Tuath, signifying Mac Sweeny of the Territories. His districts were also called Tuatha Toraighe, or the districts of Tory Island. This Mac Sweeny's possessions lay in the barony of Kilmakrean. According to O'Brien and others, he was called Mac Sweeny Na d-Tuagh, signifying Mac Sweeny of the Battle-axes, a title said to be derived from their being standard bearers and marshals to the O'Donnells, and chiefs of Galloglasses. A branch of these Mac Sweenys who were distinguished military leaders, settled in Munster in the county Cork, in the thirteenth century, and became commanders under the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond. II. O'Galehbhair or O'Gallaghers, derived from Gallehbhair, a warrior, were a clan of note in Donegal, in the baronies of Raphoe and Tirlugh, and had a castle at Ballyshannon, and also possessed the castle of Lifford, and were commanders of O'Donnell's cavalry. Sir John O'Gallagher is mentioned in the wars of Elizabeth. III. O'Furanain is given by O'Dugan in his poem as chief of Fiond Ruis, which probably was the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh. IV. O'Donggaile or O'Donnelly, chief of Fear Droma, a district in Inisowen, is mentioned in the Annals A.D. 1177. Ferdrom is mentioned in the Inquisitions on Donegal. V. O'Lainidh is mentioned as chief of Kinel Moain, a district in the barony of Raphoe, in the Annals at A.D. 1178. O'Clerigh or O'Clerys, celebrated as the hereditary historians to the O'Donnells, and the learned authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, and many other valuable works on Irish history and antiquities. They had large possessions in the barony of Tirlugh, and resided in their castle at Kilbarron, the ruins of which still remain situated on a rock on the shore of the Atlantic near Ballyshannon. VII. Mae Anbhaird, or the Mac Wards, were a clan in Donegal, and many of them bards to the O'Donnells, and were very learned men.

Tir Connell was formed into the county Donegal by the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, in the reign of Elizabeth, and on its confiscation, and the settlement of British colonies called the Plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I., the following families of English and Scotch settlers are given as the possessors of this county, in Pymar's Survey, A.D. 1619. John Murray got all Boyleagh and Banagh, being ten thousand acres. The following had various districts:—

Stephen O'Brien, airineach of Mayo, died.

Celechair O'Dobhailen (or O'Devlin), airineach of Camma,¹ a man eminent for charity, piety, and learning, died.

Fethfoilage, daughter of Conor Mac Dermott, and wife of Murtoth Muimnagh, son of Torlooh More, who was the mother of Manus, son of Murtoth, of Conor, of Roderick, of Tuathal, and of Torlooh the priest, prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Duvchovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermott, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail,² son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died on his pilgrimage, in the monastery of Boyle, and his wife Duvhemragh, daughter of O'Quinn, also died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, died on his pilgrimage to the river (Jordan).

Giolla-Iosa Mac Samhradhain, chief of Teallach Eachdach,³ and Duinnin O'Mulconary, chief poet and historian of Siol Murray (Roscommon), died.

Conor Gott O'Hara, lord of Lieney, died.

Donall O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, and Angus Mac Gillefinen, of Fermanagh, marched their forces into the territory of Cathal O'Reilly; conveyed their vessels to Lough Uachtair,⁴ plundered Eo Inis, and carried away all the provisions and treasure of the entire town.

Felim, son of Cathal Croidcarg, was made prisoner by Mac William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the faith of the English nobles of Ireland.

A.D. 1232.

Fachtna O'Hallgaith, coarb of Drom Mochuda,¹ and official of Hy Fiachra, a man who kept a house of hospitality for the entertainment of the learned, and for the relief of the sick and indigent, died.

The church of Kilmore, in Tir Briuin of the Shannon, was consecrated by Donogh O'Conor, bishop of Elphin, and canons were appointed there by Conn O'Flanagan, prior of that place.

Tiopraid O'Brien, the coarb of St. Comman,² a man learned in divinity, history, and laws, died at Inis Clothran, while on a pilgrimage there.

Hugh, the son of Awlave, son of Donal O'Ferrall, chief of Anally, was burned on the island of Lough Cuille, by the sons of Hugh Ciabhach, son of Murogh O'Ferrall, having been chief of Anally for nine years after Murogh Carragh O'Ferrall.

Manus, son of Awlave, son of Teige Mac Mulroony, a luminary of hospitality, generosity, and piety, died.

Donogh, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, a man eminent for hospitality, and generosity to the distressed of Connaught, died of an epidemic.

Conor, son of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Conor,

captain Thomas Dutton; Alexander Cunningham; John Cunningham; James Cunningham; Cuthbert Cunningham; sir James Cunningham; James Mac Cullagh; William Stewart; Laird of Dunduff; Alexander Mac Awley, *alias* Stewart; the Laird of Lusse; sir John Stewart; Peter Benson; William Wilson; Thomas Davis; captain Mansfield; sir John Kingsmill; sir Ralph Bingley; sir Thomas Coach; sir George Marburic; sir William Stewart; sir Basil Brooke; sir Thomas Chichester; sir John Vaughan; John Wray; Arthur Terrie; captain Henry Hart; captain Paul Gore; Nathaniel Rowley; William Lynn; and captain Sandford.

The following have been the noble families in Donegal since the reign of James I. The Fitzwilliams, earls of Tyrconnell. Richard Talbot, lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of James II., was created duke of Tyrconnell. The families of Brownlow and Carpenter have been subsequently earls of Tyrconnell. The Chichesters, earls of Donegal. The Conynghams, earls of Mountcharles. The Cockaynes, barons of Cullen. And the Hewitts, barons of Lifford.

Amongst the great landed proprietors resident in this county, may be mentioned, Lord George Hill, a nobleman justly estimated by Mrs. Hall, and other tourists, as one of the most excellent landlords in Ireland.

Diocese of Raphoe. The see of Raphoe was founded by St. Eunan, whom Lanigan considers to have been the same person as Adamnan, the celebrated abbot of Iona, in the seventh century, who was a native of Tyrconnell. The diocese comprehends the greater part of the county of Donegal. On the Island in Lough

Derg, in the county of Donegal, is the celebrated place of pilgrimage, called St. Patrick's Purgatory.

A. D. 1231.

1. *Camma or Camcha*, a parish in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon.

2. *Clan Cathail*, a district in Roscommon near Elphin, and the tribe were so called from Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died A. D. 700.

3. *Teallach Eachdach*, now the barony of Tullaghaw, in the county of Cavan, of which the Mac Samhradhains were chiefs, a name that has been changed to Mae Gauran, and by some anglicised to Somers.

4. *Loch Uachtair*. This was Lough Oughter, a chain of large lakes lying between Cavan, Killeshandra and Belturbet in the county of Cavan, or as it was called O'Reilly's country. *Eo Inis* or the Holy Island, which was plundered, was probably Trinity Island in Lough Oughter, where there was an abbey founded by this Cathal O'Reilly, prince of East Brefney; or perhaps it may have been Urney, where there was an abbey and small town, near Lough Oughter.

A. D. 1232.

1. *Dromamucadha*, now the parish of Dromaeoo, in the barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway. This parish was in Hy Fiachra, a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

2. *Coarb of St. Comman*, that is, abbot of Roscommon.

having escaped from the English, was joined by the sons of some chiefs of Connaught, with whom he marched into the Tuatha (in Rosecommon), to make seizures there, but was slain by the Tuatha, along with Gillkelly O'Heyne, Gillereest the son of Donogh Mac Dermott, and many others. On that day the people of Tuatha had all white handled battle-axes, from which arose the adage, "The man with the white axe slew the son of Hugh."

Hugh, the son of Roderick O'Conor, was again appointed king of Connaught, by Mac William Burke,³ and made peace with him after he had made Feilin, the son of Cathal Crovdearg, prisoner.

The castle of Bona Gaillmhe was erected by Riekard de Burgo, and the castle of Dun Iomgain⁴ was commenced by Adam Stanton.

Giolla-na-neev O'Daly, a man learned in poetry, and who kept a house of hospitality both for rich and poor, died.

Maoleoin, the Deaf, O'Mulconery, took Cluan Bolcain.

Feilim, the son of Cathal Crovdearg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, son of Niall O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Maoín, died.

Donal O'Loughlin, lord of Tyrone, marched with a force consisting of English and Irish into Tireonnell, on which expedition he plundered Fanat, and took hostages from Donal O'Boyle, and from O'Tairceirt.

O'Donnell marched his forces into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, where he killed the cattle, burned the corn, plundered the country, and returned home in triumph.

Midbeach and Eaghinish⁵ were plundered by the Kinel Owen, to which place they took their shipping, but a party of the Kinel Connell, headed by the son of Niall O'Donnell, attacked and slew

many of them, but was himself killed in the midst of the fight.

A. D. 1233.

Geoffrey O'Doighre, aireineach¹ of Derry Columkille, died.

Maolisa O'Maonaigh, a dignified priest and psalmnist, died.

Donagh, archdeacon of Achaigh Fobhair,² an arbiter who settled all disputes and contentions, a man of dignity and honour, died on the 15th day of December.

Feilim O'Conor, son of Cathal Crovdearg, led his forces into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, went to meet him, and brought him with him to Moylurg, where they constructed a camp at Druim Gregraghe, and were joined by Cormac, by Conor his son, and the people of the three Tuatha, and by the two sons of Murtogh Mac Dermott, Donogh and Murtogh. They then held a council, in which they resolved to go in pursuit of Hugh, king of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderick; they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderick, slew himself, Hugh Muimnagh his brother, his son, and Donogh More Mac Dermott, son of Roderick, with many others. There were also slain Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, constable of Ireland, John his brother, and John Guer, with many other Englishmen. This was after they had been cursed and excommunicated by bell, crozier, and the extinguishing of candles, by the clergy of Connaught, for Hugh Muimnagh had violated and plundered Tibohine (in Rosecommon), and many other churches, so that he and his adherents fell in vengeance of the dishonour they had done to the saints by violating their churches. The kingdom and government of Connaught were that day wrested from the sons of Roderick, the son of Torlogh. Feilin, the son of Cathal Crovdearg, then assumed

Iniselothran, an island in Lough Ree, on the Shannon, between Rosecommon and Longford, where there was a famous abbey.

3. *Mac William Burke*, so often mentioned at this period, was Richard de Burgo, son of William Fitzadelm de Burgo. He succeeded Geoffrey de Marisco as lord justice, and was also lord deputy of Ireland.

4. *Caislean Dun Iomgain* was the castle of Dunamon, near the river Suck, in Rosecommon. The other castle was at Galway.

5. *Eaghinis and Midhbheach*, now Agbinis and Mevagh, near Lough Swilly, barony of Kilmakrenan, county of Donegal.

A. D. 1233.

1. *Aircineach*, sometimes written Airchindech, as already explained, according to Lanigan, meant originally an archdeacon, and has been translated by Colgan, *archidiaconus*, hence in these Annals the word will in future be translated archdeacon.

2. *Achad Fobhair*, now the parish of Aughagower, in Mayo, where St. Patrick founded a church, and placed over it St. Senach.

the sovereignty of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the sons of Roderick O'Connor and Mac William Burke, namely, the castle of Bona Gaillmhe, Caislen-na-Circe,³ Caislen-na-Caillighe, and the castle of Dun Iomgain.

William, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was daughter of king Roderick O'Connor), marched, with the English of Meath, into Brefney against Cathal O'Reilly, where they committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook de Lacy and his chiefs, while conveying the plunder, and gave them battle, in which William Brit, and a number of the English nobles, were slain, and William de Lacy with many others were wounded; they were driven from the country without prisoners or plunder, and de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall O'Connor, Feorus Fionn, the son of the English queen, and Dermot Bearnagh O'Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in the battle of Mona-Crann-Chaoín,⁴ and Niall Sionagh O'Catharnaidh, lord of the men of Teffia, also died of the wounds he received in this battle, in his own house, after making his will and receiving extreme unction.

A. D. 1234.

Angus O'Maolfoghmayr, bishop of Hy Fiachra (Kilalla); Giolla-na-nceiv, son of Art O'Breen, archdeacon of Roscommon; Maolisa, son of Daniel O'Gormley, prior of Inis Mac Nérin; Maol Peter O'Cormacain, prior of Roscommon; and Giollisa O'Gibellan, monk and anchorite of Trinity Island (in Lough Key), died.

Donal, son of Hugh O'Neill, lord of Kinel Owen, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (*i. e.* Donal), and by the Kinel Owen themselves; and Donal assumed the lordship.

Aongus Mac Gillifinén, lord of Lough Erne,

having revolted against O'Donnell, went to plunder Tirconnell; but O'Donnell, *i. e.* Donal More, attacked and slew him in revenge of the death of Eigneaghan (O'Donnell).

Hugh O'Hara, lord of Lieney, was slain by Donogh, son of Duarcán O'Hara, after he (Donogh) had burned his (Hugh's) house, out of which he (Hugh) escaped, in revenge of the death of his (Donogh's) brother and five nephews, who had been slain by Hugh, who also put out the eyes of another brother (of Donogh).

Dermot O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Giollgain,¹ was slain.

Rickard, son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the king of England, came over to Ireland and settled in Leinster. The English of Ireland, who were in favour of the king of England, collected their forces to oppose him: these were Mac Maurice, the lord justice of Ireland, Hugo de Lacy, earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath. Having marched to Cuir-each Lifi,² in Leinster, they attacked Mareschal and slew him, and took Geoffrey Mareschal prisoner, for Mareschal had none to fight the battle, having been betrayed by his own people.

A. D. 1235.

Isaac O'Maolfoghmayr, archdeacon of Kilalla, died.

Mattheus, prior of Trinity Island (on Lough Key), died.

Madden O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, son of Echtigirn O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of the Giolla Riavach O'Boyle.

Taithleach, son of Hugh O'Dowd, lord of Tyravley and Tireragh, was slain by the cast of a dart, while interposing in a quarrel in the fortress of Feilim (O'Connor), son of Cathal Crovdearg.

A. D. 1234.

3. *Caislean-na-Circe*, or the Hen's castle, was situated on an island in Lough Corrib, county of Galway, and belonged to the O'Flahertys. The other castles at Dunamon and Galway have been already mentioned under A. D. 1232. *Caislean-na-Caillighe*, or the Hog's castle, was also in the neighbourhood of Lough Corrib.

4. *Mona Crann Chaoín*. The place where this battle was fought signifies the bog or marsh of the handsome trees, and was situated on the borders of Cavan and Meath. Feorus Fionn, or Feorus the Fair, here mentioned as son of the English queen, must have been the son of Isabella, widow of king John, who was married to the Count of La Marche in France.

1. *Muintir Giollgain*, a district in Anally, or Longford, of which the O'Quinns were chiefs. See notes on Anally and Teffia.

2. *Cuireach Lifi* was the ancient name of the Curragh of Kildare. Mareschal, above mentioned, was the celebrated Richard Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, who was treacherously killed on the Curragh of Kildare by the contrivance of Geoffrey de Marisco, and the other English barons. *Mac Maurice*, so often mentioned at this period, was Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland.

The English of Ireland, having collected their forces under Rickard Mac William Burke, and the following leaders, namely, Mac Muiris (Mac-Maurice), lord justice of Ireland, Hugo de Lacy, earl of Ulster, Walter Riddlesford, chief baron of Leinster, with the English of Leinster, and John Cogan, with the English of Munster, and the Routes (or lords of the Marches) of Ireland, proceeded across the Shannon at Athlone, to Roscommon, and burned the town; from thence they went to Elphin, where they burned the great church, and from thence to the monastery of Athda-la-arg at Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday. A party of their soldiers attacked the monastery, broke open the scripta (sacristy or sanctuary), and took therefrom the chalices, vestments, and other precious articles. The English nobles were much displeased at this act, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for such as could not be recovered. On the following day they sent scouting parties to Creit, to Cairthe Muilchen, and to the tower of Glen Fearna,¹ from which they carried away great booty to the lord justice at Ardearne. The English then privately resolved, at the request of Owen O'Heyne (in order to be revenged of the people of Munster and Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien, for the wrongs he had sustained), to return back the same way through Tir Maine, Maonmoy, and from thence to Thomond, and to come unawares on the people of Munster; and in their progress they committed great plunders. When Felim, son of Cathal Croidhearg, perceived that the English had departed, he resolved to lead his forces to join the men of Munster, and having arrived at their quarters, several fierce engagements took place every day, but at length the Conacians and Munster men gave the English a general battle, in which they fought bravely, but were, however, finally defeated by the superior numbers of the

English, whose cavalry and infantry were clad in armour. Many were slain on both sides, but the Munster men suffered most loss, through the mismanagement of Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien. The Conacians then returned home, and on the following day, O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English then returned to Connaught, and first went to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them for the protection of his people and property. In the mean time, Felim, son of Cathal Croidhearg, determined on carrying away all the cattle in Conmaicne Mara and Conmaicne Cuile,² of those who would be counselled by him, and took along with him the son of Manus and Conor Roe, son of Murtogh Muinagh (O'Conor), with whom he proceeded to O'Donnell's country (*i. e.* Donal More), and left the territories quite bare to the English. After this the English came to Dun Mughdord, and sent a message to Manus, son of Murtogh Muinagh, demanding hostages, but Manus would yield them neither submission nor hostages. The English then sent a very strong force from Mughdord,³ against the sons of Roderick, plundered Eccuil, and carried away great spoils to the English at Druimni. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Hyne, marched round with another large force, and brought boats with them to Lionan-chinn-mara. This force, with the boats, met the lord justice from Druimne, at the port of Inis Aonaigh; Manus, who at this time had his vessels on the sea at Inis Aonaigh, made frequent attacks on the English; and they also attacked him, but they desisted for a time, removed their camp, and drew their boats round to the rear of a large strand in that place. As soon as Manus perceived this movement he sailed to Inis Raithne, and sent a party of his people into Inis Aoinaigh. When the English saw that Manus and his people landed on those islands

A. D. 1235.

1. *Glen Fearna*, that is, the Glen of the Alder Trees, now Glenfarne, a large valley surrounded by high mountains, near Manorhamilton, in the county of Leitrim. *Cairthe Muilchen*, now Glenear, another large valley in the parish of Killasnet, county of Leitrim. *Creit*, afterwards called Crey, in the parish of Kiltoghert, in Leitrim. *Ardearne* was near Boyle.

2. *Conmaicne Mara*, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in Conamara. *Conmaicne Cuile Tola*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in Mayo.

3. *Dunmughdord*, an ancient fortress in the parish of Auggaval,

barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo. *Druimni*, now Druimneen, near Westport, in Mayo. *Lionan-chinn-mara*, now Leenan, near Killery Harbour, county of Galway. *Inis Aonaigh*, an island in Killery Bay, between Mayo and Galway. *Inis Raithin*, another of those islands in Killery Bay. *Insi Modh*, a general name applied to the islands in Clew Bay, county of Mayo. *Umaili*, or Hy Malia, formerly the county of the O'Mallies, now the baronies of Murrisk and Burishoole, county of Mayo. *Eccuil*, now Aehill Island, county of Mayo. *Lughbardan*, now called Luffertan, in the parish of Ballintobber, barony of Carra, county of Mayo.

they conveyed their boats along the strand, and, having launched them on the sea, quickly filled them with well armed men clad in armour, and proceeded to the islands on which Manus's men were, except Inis Raithin, on which Manus himself was posted, and slew all the people they found on the islands. Manus and his men, who were on Inis Raithne, took to their shipping and sailed from the island; but had Manus been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys, they would have sent their shipping against the English. The English carried off all the cattle of Insi Modh in one day, and the inhabitants would have left the islands, together with their cattle, from excessive want, had they not been prevented. Many of the common people were slain that night by the English. On the following day, being Friday (Good Friday), the English invaded the islands north of Umhaill, but the officers of the army, out of respect to the crucifixion of Christ, commanded that no person should be put to death on that day. After the English had devastated and spoiled Hy Malia, both by sea and land, they proceeded with the cattle and booty to Lughbardan, from whence they marched to Eas Dara (Ballysadare), and plundered O'Donnell, in consequence of his having protected Felim O'Conor, who had fled to him for refuge. From this they proceeded to Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa (Curlew mountains), and to the harbour of the Rock on Lough Key,⁴ for the purpose of taking it from the people of Felim O'Conor, and Cormac, son of Tomaltagh (Mac Dermott), who guarded it. The English and the lord justice gave protection and Termon (sanctuary), to Clarus Mac Maoilin, archdeacon of Elphin, and to the canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Holy Trinity; and the lord justice himself, accompanied by the English nobles, went to inspect that place and to offer up their prayers, after which they constructed wonderful engines, with great ingenuity and invention, by which they took the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac, and, after taking possession of it, the lord justice left a garrison there, with as much provisions and ale as were necessary. The English on that expedition rendered Connaught

bare of food, raiment, and cattle; deprived it of peace and happiness, and left the inhabitants nothing but discord, and mutual plunder and slaughter. The English, however, obtained neither hostages nor submission on that occasion. Felim (O'Conor) made peace with the lord justice, and they (the English), gave him the five districts of the king free of purchase and rents.

Cormac Mac Dermott regained possession of the Rock of Lough Key twenty days after it had been taken by the English, in the following manner: The constable, attended by a large party of his men, having gone out at night, one of their own garrison, named O'Hostin, closed the gates after them, and delivered up the fortress to Cormac. The English were conveyed by a guard to Trinity Island, and safely sent out of the country, after which the fortifications of the Rock were demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take possession of it again.

Donal and Murtoth, the sons of Muiredagh O'Malley, were slain by Donal, son of Manus, son of Murtoth O'Conor, aided by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor, at Clíara (Claremorris), where he was also interred.

Tuathal, son of Mortogh O'Conor, was slain by Conor Buidhe, son of Torlogh O'Conor, and by Conor, son of Hugh Muinagh.

The castle of Meelick was demolished by Felim O'Conor.

A. D. 1236.

Mac Raith Mac Maolin, priest of Kilmactreana, in Tírerrell (in the county of Sligo), died.

Hugh O'Gibellain, priest of Kilrodan (in the county of Sligo), and afterwards canon of Trinity Island, died on Christmas night.

The lord justice, that is, Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), having summoned the English of Ireland to a convention held by him at Athfearaine, Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, came to the meeting; but it was determined amongst them to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was gossip to the lord justice. The motive of the English in assembling at that place

4. *The Rock of Lough Key* was a fortress of the Mac Dermotts at Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon,

from which a part of that family were afterwards designated as the Mac Dermotts of the Rock.

being such, Felim, who had received intelligence of their intention, fled from the meeting, with a few horse, to Rosecommon, but was pursued thither, and from thence as far as the bridge of Sligo; and he placed himself under the protection of O'Donnell. As they did not succeed in capturing him, they committed great devastations in the territory of Teige O'Connor, and carried into bondage and captivity a great number of fair women, after which they returned with these captives to Druim Gregraidhe in Moylurg, as it was there that the lord justice was awaiting their movements. The above-mentioned meeting was held after Mac William (Burke) had gone to England. The lord justice and the English returned to their homes, and left the government of the country in the hands of Bryan, son of Torlogh (O'Connor), by whom and the English soldiers of the lord justice, great depredations were committed on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, and on many others of Felim's people. The sons of Hugh, in retaliation, plundered the English, and the Irish enemies who supported them, so that the country was altogether laid waste between them.

Conor O'Connor, son of Hugh Muinagh, was slain by Manus, son of Mortogh O'Connor.

Maolmuire O'Laughnan, having been elected to the see of Tuam, went to England, and after receiving the Pope's letters, was, with the consent of the king, consecrated.

Mac William (Burke) returned from England, but it was not known whether for peace or war.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Conaicians, namely, by O'Kelly and O'Flynn, the sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovdearg, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin, all forming four strong battalions. They marched to Rinn-Duin, where Bryan, son of Torlogh (O'Connor), Owen O'Heyne, Conor Buidhe, son of Torlogh, and Mac Costello, had all the cattle of the country. Felim's men crossed over the rampart and ditch which fortified the island, and every leader of a troop, and chief of a band, drove off each a share of the cattle as they found them on the place; and they then separated with their booty, leaving of the four battalions only four horsemen with Felim. As Bryan, son of Torlogh, and Owen O'Heyne, with their party, perceived that Felim's

forces were scattered with their booty, they set out quickly and actively, with a small party of horse and many foot soldiers, to attack O'Connor and his few men. Conor Buidhe, son of Torlogh, did not perceive them until he came up, and, mistaking them for his own party, was killed by Roderick, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg. Felim (the king), loudly calling his men, commanded them to leave their booty, and attack the enemy; and many of the party were killed by Felim and his followers in the battle, both on and outside of the Island, and amongst the killed were many notorious for their crimes and evil deeds. Teige, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, was amongst the slain. When Mac William heard of the defeat of all those who had opposed O'Connor, he joined him to subdue them. Dermot, son of Manus, having heard of these events, proceeded to attack Manus, son of Murtogh O'Connor.

After this Mac William went to Tuam, unnoticed and unperceived, and from thence to Mayo, of the Saxons; and he left not a riek or measure of corn at the great church of Mayo, or in the church of Teampull Michil, the Archangel; and his troops carried off from these churches eighty measures of corn. They afterwards went to Turlogh, and plundered his place in a similar manner. They then sent a party to plunder the people of Dermot, son of Manus, and, meeting with the people of Conor Roe and of Turlogh, the three parties plundered these places indiscriminately. Manus was obliged to banish and expel the people of Dermot, and on the following day Conor Roe went to Mac William, and made peace with him; and the cattle of which he had been plundered were restored, and all the property which had been taken from the churches, and could be recognised as belonging to them, was also restored. Dermot, son of Manus, submitted to the English, and claimed protection for his people and property.

Mac William proceeded to Balla, where he remained one night: from thence he went to Tuam; and he left Connaught without peace, happiness, or provisions, either in churches or country.

Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, died.

The eyes of Dermot, son of Niall O'Rourke, were put out by Cuchonaght O'Reilly.

Cathal Riabhaich, son of Giolla Buidhe O'Rourke, lord of Hy Briuin, died.

Great storms and rain and violent wars prevailed in this year.

The sons of Roderick, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, were defeated in the battle of Cluan-Catha,¹ by Felim O'Conor.

Gillpatrick Mac Giollaroidh (or Mac Gillroy), lord of Kinel Aongusa, died.

Termon Caollaine² was burned by the lord justice.

O'Donnell (Donal More) led his forces into Ulidia as far as Iubhar-chinn-choiche,³ plundered every place through which he passed, and exacted hostages and submission from the greater part of Ulster.

A. D. 1237.

Thomas O'Ruadhain, bishop of Luighne (Achonry), died.

Giolla-Iosa, son of the historian O'Tormaigh (or O'Tormey), bishop of Conmaicne (Ardagh), died.

Giolla-na-neag O'Monaghan died in the monastery of Boyle.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, marched his forces into Connaught, to attack the descendants of Roderick O'Conor, namely, Bryan, son of Turlough, Murtogh and Donal, sons of Dermot, son of Roderick, and Conor, son of Cormac, son of Dermot. In this expedition Felim was aided by Cuchonaght O'Reilly, with all the Hy Briuin (or people of Cavan), and Cathal Mac Rannall, at the head of the people of Conmaicne (or the people of Muintir Eoluis, in Leitrim). Felim, with his forces, crossed the Curlew Mountains northward, and arrived at Druim Raide, in pursuit of the people of Roderick, with the soldiers of the lord justice, and prepared to give them battle. Felim commanded his men not to lose time in discharging their arrows, or throwing missiles, but to charge and come to close quarters at once; they did so accordingly, and the (English) soldiers did not long sustain the charge, but were defeated and driven

back to their own people, and a great number of them slain, amongst whom was the son of Milrig.

When Roderick perceived that their forces were put to flight, they retreated from the position they had taken up, without losing any of their own men; but after this defeat they became dispersed, and had no footing in Siol Murray (Roscommon). All their people were plundered by Felim, and much depredation was committed on Conor, the son of Cormac, in Tyrerrell. Felim's party, after that, conveyed their vessels to Lough Key, from which they expelled Cormac Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, and plundered the entire of Moylurg; and they put Donogh, son of Murtogh Luath Shuileach (the Quick Eyed), in possession of the government of the country, and of the lake.

The lord justice made peace with Felim, and the five districts of the king were given him, free of purchase or rents.

Manus, son of Dermot, son of Manus, was slain by Donal, son of Dermot, son of Roderick O'Conor.

Murtogh, the son of Dermot, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtogh Muinagh.

Conor, son of Cormac, committed depredations on Roderick O'Gara; and the brother of Roderick was slain.

The hostages of Conor, son of Cormac, were slain by Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg.

A monastery of canons was founded by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island, in Lough Uachtair,¹ under the recommendation and patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

The English barons of Ireland, having settled in Connaught, commenced building castles there.

A. D. 1238.

Felix O'Ruanadha (O'Rooney), archbishop of Tuam, who had previously resigned his bishoprick in honour of God, and had taken the monastic habit in Mary's Abbey, in Dublin, died.

A. D. 1236.

1. *Cluan Catha*, a place now called Battlefield, in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

2. *Termon Caollaine*, supposed to be the abbey of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.

3. *Iubhar-chinn-choiche*, probably the same as Iubhar-chinn-traighe, the ancient name of Newry.

A. D. 1237.

1. *Loch Uachtair*, or Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan, on an island in which, called Trinity Island, this monastery was founded and endowed by Cathal O'Reilly, prince of Brefney. See Ware.

Donogh Uaithnagh, son of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Connor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg.

Donogh, son of Duarcán O'Hara, lord of Lieny, was taken prisoner by Teige, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, and as he was brought to be confined, he was slain by his own kinsman, the son of Hugh O'Hara, in Ily Briuin of the Shannon.

Flaherty Mac Cathmaoil, head chief of Kinel Fereadaigh, and chief of Clan Congail, and of O'Ceannfhoda, in Tir Manaeh, the most distinguished for bravery and hospitality in Tir Eogain, was slain by Donogh Mac Cathmaoil, his own kinsman.

Donogh, son of Murtogh (Mac Dermott), having proceeded into Brefney, to O'Reilly, from which he marched with a great force into Connaught, plundered the people of Cluain Coirpthe,¹ and killed many of the chiefs of Muintir Eoluis, and of the Tuatha, who pursued him to recover the booty.

Mulroony, son of Donogh O'Dowd, was slain by Malaehy, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtogh Muimnagh, and by the son of Tiarnan, son of Cathal Migarain O'Connor.

Castles were erected in Muintir Murchadha,² in Connaicene Cuile, and in Ceara, by the English barons before mentioned.

Mac Maurice, lord justice of Ireland, and Hugo De Lacy, earl of Ulster, marched with their forces into Kinel Connell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (*i. e.* Donal), and gave the lordship of Kinel Owen to Bryan, the son of O'Neill, and they themselves took the hostages of the north of Ireland.

The Cloiteach of Eanach Duin,³ was erected. Cathal Mac Riabhaigh, chief of Scedne,⁴ died.

A. D. 1238.

1. *Cluain Coirpthe*, or *Cairpthe*, was a place in Kinel Dobhltha, a district which lay along the Shannon, in the present barony of Ballintobber, county of Roscommon. A church was founded here by the abbot, St. Beraeh, in the sixth century.

2. *Muintir Murchadha*, in Connaicene Cuile, now the barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo. *Ceara*, now the barony of Carra, county of Mayo.

3. *Eanach Duin*, and *Cloiteach*. *Eanach Duin*, now the parish of Annadown, in the county of Galway, an ancient bishop's see. *Cloiteach* is derived by some from *Cloch*, a stone, and *teach*, a building or house; by others from *Clog*, a bell, and *teach*, a house, and is therefore supposed by some to signify a belfry, while others have translated it a round-tower. O'Reilly gives the word *Cloigtheach*, a steeple or belfry; O'Brien gives *Clogas*, as a belfry or steeple.

A. D. 1239.

Murtogh, the son of Donal O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carn Siadhail¹ was fought by Donal Mac Loughlin, in which the following chiefs were slain, namely, Donal Tamhnaighe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorly O'Gormly, Caoch Bearnais O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moain, with many others; and Donal Mac Loughlin re-assumed the lordship, but was deprived of it, soon after the battle.

Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Fergal, son of Cuchonacht O'Reilly, lord of Dartry,² of Clan Firmaighe, and, according to some books, of Brefney, from the mountain eastward, was slain by Mulroony, son of Fergal, and Conor, son of Cormac, while attacking the sons of Niall, son of Congalagh, after having plundered them and stormed their house; and Murtogh, the son of Niall, surrendered, on his word of honour, but he was seized, and immediately slain, after the son of O'Reilly had been killed.

The English of Ireland committed depredations on O'Donell, and plundered Carbury, (in Sligo); and the lord justice himself was at Ballysadare, directing their movements, and his scouts went to Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovdearg O'Connor, and wife of O'Donnell, gave half a townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbirn, to Clarus Mac Maolin, and to the confraternity of the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity, and of the Virgin Mary.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

A. D. 1240.

A monastery was erected in Waterford, by sir

4. *Scedne* was a district in Moylurg, the present barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon. The name Mac Riabhaigh has been made by some Mac Reavy, by others Mac Colreavy, and anglicised by others into Gray.

A. D. 1239.

1. *Carn Siadhail*, supposed to be Carnteel, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone. *Caoch Bearnais O'Gormley*, that is, the blind O'Gormley of Bearnais, or Barnesmore, in the county of Donegal.

2. *Dartry*, now the barony of Roselagher, county of Leitrim; and *Clan Firmaighe* was another place adjoining it, of which places it appears O'Reilly became chief at this time, though it was part of O'Rourke's country. The other chiefs here mentioned were also of the O'Reilly clan.

Hugo Pursel, for the brothers of the order of St. Francis.

Giolla-na-neev O'Dreain, archdeacon of Ardcarne, died.

Cuchonaght O'Reilly marched with a great force against Cormac Mac Dermott; he plundered the entire country, as far as Ardcarne, and slew many persons, in revenge for his son's death; he deposed Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; and Donogh, son of Murtogh, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor went to England, to the king, to lodge complaints against both English and Irish, and having received great honours from the king, he returned home safe.

Hugh, son of Giolla-na-neev Crum O'Shaughnessey, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidearg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sadhbh¹ (Sabina), daughter of O'Kennedy, the wife of Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The monastery of Tighe Molaga,² in Carberry, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for brothers of the order of St. Francis, by Mac Carthy Riabhaich, lord of Carberry, and his own tomb was constructed in the choir (or chancel). The Barry Mores, the O'Mahonnys of Carberry, and the barons de Courcy, are also interred there.

A. D. 1241.

Murtogh O'Flaherty, bishop of Eanagh Dune, died.

The church of the friars minors (Franciscans), at Athlone, was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donal More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and North Connaught, as far as the Curlew mountains, and of Orgiall, from the Clar¹ northwards, died in a monastic habit, having gained the palm of victory over the world and the devil, and was interred,

A. D. 1240.

1. *Sadhbh* signifies goodness, and was a frequent name of women among the Irish. It has been made into Sabina.

2. *Tighe Molaga*, signifying the house of St. Molaga, now the parish of Timoleague, partly in the baronies of Barryroe and Carberry, county of Cork.

A. D. 1241.

1. *Clar* signifies a plain, and therefore this passage appears to mean that his power extended over Orgiall, from the plain of Louth, northwards, including Monaghan.

with great honours and solemnity, in the monastery of Eas Roe (Ballyshannon), in the harvest of this year.

Malachy O'Donnell was appointed lord of Tirconnell in his father's place. O'Neill (*i.e.* Bryan), after having been expelled by Donal Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, who, with his forces, accompanied O'Neill to Tyrone, and they fought with Mac Loughlin the battle of Caimcirge,² in which were slain Donal O'Loughlin, lord of Kinel Owen, and nine of his kinsmen, together with all the chiefs of Kinel Owen; and Bryan was then appointed lord of Kinel Owen.

Dermod, son of Manus, son of Torlogh More O'Conor, a man eminent for hospitality and generosity, died.

Sitrick Mac Oiraghty, chief of Clan Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy, lord of the English of Meath, and chief counsellor of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, son of Roderick O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clan Fermaighe (in Leitrim).

The lord justice, Maurice Fitzgerald, having collected a great army, marched into Moy Aoi (in Roscommon), where he plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donogh Mac Dermott. A small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar Mac Giolla Kelly, and many others.

Donal Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim), died.

A. D. 1242.

Donal Mac Airtin died a canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the primate of Armagh, and by the abbots of the canons of Ireland, at Lughmadh (Louth), on which occasion were exhibited the relics which St. Mochteus had brought from Rome.¹

A. D. 1242.

1. *St. Mochta*, or Mochteus, a disciple of St. Patrick, was the founder, and first bishop of the see of Louth. The archbishop of Armagh at this time, was Albert of Cologne.

2. *Caimcirge*, probably the parish of Cumber, in the barony of Tirkeeran, county of Derry; or the place might be near the Camawen or Cameron river, in the barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone.

Donogh Cairbreagh O'Brien, lord of the Dalcassians, the tower of generosity and excellence of the south of Ireland, and his son Torlogh, died.

Conor O'Brien assumed the sovereignty of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor, surnamed Athehleirach, the son of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidéarg.

Bryan Dearg (or the Red), son of Donogh O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh, Tyrawley, and Erris, was slain on his journey to perform a pilgrimage at the monastery of Boyle.

The lord justice, with the English of Ireland, and Felim, the son of Cathal Croidéarg, marched with a powerful force into Tireconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled thither; they encamped at Druim Tuama (Drumhome), and committed great ravages on that expedition, although Teige was given up to them.

Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken prisoner by Cuchonaght O'Reilly, at the instigation of Felim, son of Cathal Croidéarg.

A. D. 1243.

Petrus Macraith, after spending his life with the canons of Trinity Island, Lough Key, died, and was buried on St. Martin's day.

Finachta O'Lughadha, the coarb of St. Benen,¹ died.

Maoleoin O'Creehain, archdeacon of Tuam, after his return from beyond the seas as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cathasach O'Snedhiusa, dean of Muintir Maolroony (Moylurg, in Rosecommon), died at Ardearne on the 10th of August.

Teige, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidéarg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, who came along with him to the monastery of Boyle with his forces, and having proceeded to the house of Mac Dermott, that is, Cormac, the son of Tomaltach, he

took himself and his wife prisoners (namely Etaoin, the daughter of Fingin, who was also Teige's own mother), and gave her to Cuchonaght O'Reilly, which he did in reward of his own liberation.

Teige O'Conor went again, with a small party, to attend a meeting appointed by O'Reilly, who treacherously took Teige prisoner, slew his people, and kept himself in confinement until the following feast of St. Bearraich.

The king of England having collected a great army to oppose the king of France, sent messengers commanding the attendance of the English of Ireland to his aid. Richard Mac William Burke was among those who went, and he died abroad with the same army.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, the ward of Muintir Reilly, having turned against them, and plundered Murtoigh Mac Suiligh, in Moy Nisse (in Leitrim), took Murtoigh himself prisoner, and slew him at Kilseisin. He immediately after plundered Clan Firmaighe and Dartry.

Moyrein² was plundered by Cathal O'Conor, and a war ensued between O'Conor and O'Reilly.

A. D. 1244.

Donagh, son of Fingin, son of Malachy, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh O'Conor, bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April, on Inis Clothran, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

The archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in Glas Linn of Cluan¹.

Donogh More O'Daly², a learned man, and pre-eminent in poetry, died, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle.

Teige, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidéarg, had his eyes put out, and was hanged by Cuchonaght O'Reilly, on the feast of St. Bearraidh, on Inis-na-conaire, in Lough Allen, (in Leitrim), after having been in confinement from the feast of St. Martin to that time.

Roderick, son of Hugh, his brother, was drowned

and by some identified with Muintir Eoluis, or Mac Rannall's country.

A. D. 1244.

1. *Glas Linn of Cluan*; or the grey pool of Cluan; supposed to be Cluainfois, near Tuam, where there was an abbey and celebrated school in the sixth century.

2. *Donagh More O'Daly*, according to O'Reilly, in his Account

A. D. 1243.

1. *Coarb of St. Benen*; that is, successor of St. Benen, or Benignus, who was archbishop of Armagh, and a disciple of St. Patrick, but had been previously placed by him over the church of Drumlinas, now the parish of Drumlease, county of Leitrim, and diocese of Kilmore.

2. *Moyrein*, sometimes called Conmaicne Moyrein, was a territory in the south of Leitrim, with some adjoining parts of Longford,

on the Cuirin Conachtach, at Athleague of the Shannon (Lanesborough), on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluan Tuaisceart, (Clontuskert), with solemnity and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, died within a month of spring.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, marched with his forces eastward into Brefney, against O'Reilly, to be revenged for his ward and kinsman Teige O'Conor; they remained a night encamped at Fiodhnach, of Moy Rein.³ The abbot was not at home on that night, and the church of Fiodhnach being unroofed, a party of the soldiers burned the tents and huts which were erected in the inside, without the permission of their leaders, and the alumnus of the abbot was smothered. The abbot himself came the following day, very much incensed and enraged at the death of his alumnus, and demanded his Eraic⁴ from O'Conor, who answered, that he would grant him his own demand. "My demand," said the abbot, is, "that the best man among you be given up as an Eraic for my alumnus." "That person," said O'Conor, "is Manus, son of Murtogh Muimnagh." "I am not indeed," replied Manus, "but the chief commander is." "I shall not part with you," said the abbot, "until I obtain my Eraic." The party after that, marched out of the town, and the abbot having followed them, they proceeded to Ath-na-Cuire, on the river Geirethigh, but the flood so overflowed its banks, that they could not cross it; and in order to pass over, they broke up the chapel house of St. John the Baptist, which was adjacent to the ford, and placed the timber across the river. Manus, son of Murtogh Muimnagh, went into the house, accompanied by Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, and while Manus was giving directions to the man that was on the top of the house, stripping the roof, he pointed up his sword and said "There is the nail which prevents the beam from falling"; and on saying so, the top rafter of the house fell on his head, which it smashed, and killed him on the spot. He was buried on the outside of the door of the church of Fiodhnach, and three times the full of the kings' bell of money were given

as an offering for his soul, and also thirty steeds; so it was thus that the coarb of St. Caillin obtained an Eraic for his alumnus. A monument of cut stone, and a handsome carved cross, were raised over the body of Manus, but after some time they were broken by the people of O'Rourke.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, son of Conor Mac Dermott, lord of the entire of Clan Maolroony, died in the habit of a grey friar, in the monastery of Boyle, in harvest, having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and having been twenty-six years in the lordship.

Fergal Mac Tagadain was slain by Conor Mac Tighernain, on Inis Fraoich, in Lough Gill (county of Sligo).

A. D. 1245.

Donal O'Flanagan, abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, son of Murtogh Muimnagh, son of Torlogh O'Conor, was wounded with a dagger by O'Timmaith, his own steward, which happened in consequence of a dispute arising between them at Port-na-Leige; but the steward was slain by Gillcreest, son of Ivar O'Beirne, and Conor Roe was conveyed to the monastery of Boyle, where he died of the wound, and was interred there, after the benefit of extreme unction and repentance.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice, and by the Siol Murray; for Felim (O'Conor), was commanded to build it at his own expense, and to draw to it stones and lime, together with the materials of the hospital-house of the Trinity, after the same place had been given by the lord justice to Clarus Mac Maoilin, honour of the Holy Trinity.

The king of England marched with a great army into Wales, and encamped at the castle of Gannoc, where he summoned to his aid the lord justice, with the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, with their forces. When they went thither, Wales was devastated by them, but however, they took no hostages on that expedition. Felim O'Conor and his forces were highly honoured by the king.

of Irish Writers, was abbot of Boyle, and a famous poet, who, from the sweetness of his verses, was called the Ovid of Ireland.

3. *Fiodhnach of Moyrein*, was the celebrated abbey of Fenagh, in Leitrim.

4. *Eraic* or *Eric*, was the term applied to a fine or compensation either in value or person, as a reparation for crimes and injuries, according to the laws and customs of the ancient Irish.

The castle of Ath-an-chip, on the borders of Moy Nisse,¹ was erected by Miles Mac Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maolroony, (in Rosecommon), died.

Carroll Buidhe, son of Teige, son of Aongus Findabragh O'Daly, died.

The castle of Suicin was erected.

Rannall O'Mulloy was slain by the Conacians.

Murtogh, son of Maurice, son of Cathal Mac Dermott, was slain by the men of Brefney.

O'Donnell (Malaehy), marched with a force against the English and Irish of North Connaught, and they carried away much cattle and property on that expedition.

A. D. 1246.

John O'Hugroin, the son of the coarb of St. Mochua, bishop of Elphin, died at Rath Aodha Mic Bric.¹

John Mac Geoffrey² having come to Ireland as lord justice, Maurice Fitzgerald was removed.

Druim Leathan³ was burned this year.

Malaehy, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtogh Muinnagh O'Conor, was slain by Murtogh O'Dowd, for which, Murtogh was banished across the seas.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with a force into Tireconnell; he gave the half of Tireconnell to Cormac, son of Dermod, son of Roderick O'Conor; took hostages from O'Donnell for the other half, and left them in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell, (Malaehy), and the chiefs of Kinell Connell, came on the first of November to Sligo, and burned the outworks of the town, but could not, however, take the castle; and the garrison hanged their hostages in their sight, having suspended them from the top of the castle, namely O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and his foster brother.

A. D. 1245.

1. *Moy Nissi* was a district on the eastern side of the Shannon, in the county of Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon.

A. D. 1246.

1. *Rath Aodha Mac Bric*, now Rathlugh, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath, where Aodh or Aidus, the son of Bric, founded a monastery in the sixth century.

2. *Johu Mac Geoffrey*; or, Fitzgeoffrey, was the son of Geoffrey de Marisco, formerly lord justice of Ireland.

3. *Druim Leathan*, now Dromlane, in the county of Cavan, where a monastery was founded by St. Moeg, in the sixth century.

4. *Airthera*, signifying the eastern districts, now the barony of

Murtogh O'Hanlon, lord of Airtherr,⁴ was slain, by command of Bryan O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Conor, was taken prisoner, and plundered.

Torlogh, son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from the Cranog⁵ of Lough Leisi, in harvest, and drowned those who guarded him, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmiraghs.

Torlogh was again taken prisoner, from the protection of the bishop of Clonfert, and, having been delivered into the hands of the English, he was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert Almaineach,⁶ Archbishop of Armagh, retired to Hungary.

A. D. 1247.

Conor O'Murray, bishop of Fiachra Aidhne (Kilmaeduaigh), died in Bristuma.

Hugh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluan Eois (Clones), died.

Malaehy O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, Kinell Moain, Inisowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. This happened in the following manner: Maurice Fitzgerald and the English collected a great force, and, having first marched to Sligo, they proceeded thence to Eas Aodha Ruaidh Mic Baduirm.¹ Conor, son of Dermod, son of Roderick O'Conor, joined them, on the Wednesday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell collected the forces of Tireconnell and Tyrone to oppose them, and prevent either the English or Irish from crossing Ath Seanaigh (Ballyshannon), for an entire week, upon which they determined to send Cormac O'Conor, with a large body of cavalry, through the plain, westward, and then to advance high up, and along the bog, eastward, which they did unperceived, until they arrived at Bel-atha-chul-uain (Belleek), on the Erne.

Orior, in Armagh, of which the O'Hanlons were chiefs, as given in the note on Orgiall.

5. *Cranog* signified a fortified place on a lake.

6. *Albert Almaineach*, that is Albert the German, namely, Albert of Cologne, archbishop of Armagh.

A. D. 1247.

1. *Eas Aodha Ruaidh Mac Baduirm*, that is, the cataract of Red Hugh, son of Badurn. This is the waterfall called the Salmon-leap, at Ballyshannon, where Aodh Ruadh, or Red Hugh, monarch of Ireland, the son of Badurn, was drowned, about five centuries before the Christian era, which circumstance gave that name to the place.

The men of Tirconnell did not know of this movement until they saw the cavalry advancing at their rear, on the same side of the river, and then turned round to meet them; but when the English saw that their attention was drawn towards the cavalry, they advanced up the rising ground, being well aware that the Tirconnellians could not attend to the attack of their forces on both sides, and, having crossed the ford, (at Ballyshannon), the Tirconnellians were thus encompassed by them on all sides. O'Donnell was slain, and also the Cammuinelach (Crooked Necked) O'Boyle, the head chief of the three districts, Mac Sorley,² lord of the eastern Irish, and many chiefs of Tirconnell. A great many of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned there; others of them were drowned in the Finn, northward; and many more at Termon Dabeg (at Lough Derg), in pursuit of plunder, and amongst these were William Brit, sheriff of Connaught, and a young knight, his brother. The country was then spoiled and plundered by the English, and they appointed Roderick O'Canannain to the government of Tirconnell.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, lord of Cianacht and of the men of Creeve, was slain by Manus O'Kane, the former having gone to plunder his country to Airther-Maighe (or the Eastern Plain) in Dal Riada (Antrim).

Torlogh, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello made an incursion into the Feadha of Conmaicne, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall; he also took the Cranog of Claonlough,³ and left a garrison there of his own men. Cathal and Torlogh, the sons of Hugh O'Conor, united with Mac Rannall, to expel Mac Costello from the Feadha of Conmaicne, they took the Cranog on the lake, demolished the castle of Lecce Derge, on the Saturday of Whitsuntide, and Torlogh went to Trinity Island to wait on the archdeacon, Clarus Mac Maoilin, because the English would not evacuate the castle, except under the protection of

the archdeacon, and to be escorted safely by him across the Shannon, westward, to Tuaim Mna.⁴ They afterwards came out with Clarus, and the Clan Costello were entirely expelled from that country.

A great war was commenced by Torlogh, son of Hugh O'Conor, and by Donogh, the son of Amchadha, son of Donogh O'Gillpatrick, (or Mac Gillpatrick), of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Torlogh collected the sons of the chiefs of Connaught, and marched to Fidh O'Diarmada (in Roscommon), and to Muintir Fathaidh, where they slew many people. They proceeded from thence to the castle of Bona Gaillmhe (at Galway), and burned the town and the castle. Many were killed by them, along with Mac Elget, the seneschal of Connaught, who was slain by Donogh Mac Gillpatrick. After that the English pursued them and engaged them in battle, in which a great number of the English were slain, and the Irish advanced in despite of them to Carra. Siurtan Dexetra (or Jordan de Exeter), collected the clan Adam and the English of Carra against Torlogh, who evacuated that country, as he had not equal forces to meet them.

The borough of Cinntrachta was burned by Teige, the son of Conor Roe, and Teige, the son of Tuathal, son of Murtogh Muimnagh, and the English of Connaught did not experience, for a long period, so severe a war as that waged against them by the heirs presumptive, for they left neither district nor tract of the English possessions in Connaught without devastation.

Roscommon and Ardearne were burned by the English.

Fionnghuala, the daughter of Roderick O'Conor, died at Cong of St. Feichin.

O'Dowd and O'Boyle sailed with a fleet to plunder the territory of Carbury (in Sligo), and the crew of one of the vessels was drowned, along with O'Boyle, among the Islands of Tuatha Ross (the Rosses in Donegal).

A. D. 1247.

2. *Mac Sorley*. This was the son of Sorly Mac Donnell, from the Hebrides, who had settled in Antrim, with a number of Scots, and is here called lord of the eastern Gaels.

3. *Claon Lough*, probably Lough Clian, in the barony of Dromahaire, county of Leitrim. *Cranog*, as already explained, signifies

a fortress on a lake, supposed to have been a wooden fortress. *Feadha of Conmaicne* signified the woody district of Conmaicne, part of Mac Rannall's country in Leitrim.

4. *Tuaim Mna*, now Tumna, in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon.

Teige, the son of Conor Roe, set fire to the island of Insi Moire, on Claonlough, and twenty-eight of the English were burned to death.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the arch-diocese of Tuam, by William Burke, lord of Claurickard, for the friars of St. Francis, and many tombs were constructed in that monastery for the nobility of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was erected by O'Brien, in which is the burying place of the O'Briens.

Maurice Fitzgerald, and the English, marched with a great force to Eas Roe (Ballyshannon), at the invitation of Geoffry O'Donnell. Roderick O'Canannain opposed them, but he was not sufficiently supported by the people of Tirconnell.

A. D. 1248.

Dermod O'Cuaana, the chief priest of Elphin, died, and was interred in Kilmore.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

O'Fichin Guer was slain by Giolla-Mochoinne O'Cahall.

An insurrection was raised by the son of Manus, and by the son of Conor Roe (O'Conor) against the English; and they burned the castle of Mac Henry, that is, of Pierce Poer, took his constable prisoner, and carried away the spoils of North Umail to Insi Modh.¹ Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Roblein Laigles (Lawless), and many others, collected their forces, and marched to the town of Tubberpatrick, and from thence to Aghagower, and plundered Umail north and south on the following day. Henry Poer came with a great force into Umail, his own country, for it was there that his residence was. Pierce Poer son of Henry, made peace with Donal, son of Manus; and Donal promised to supply him with men and vessels to oppose his kinsmen. The sons of O'Conor, who were on the isles of Modh, received intelligence that the son of Henry had sent for his forces and vessels to Donal; and O'Conor's sons being assured of this, they proceeded to attack

them, and slew O'Huain, the son of the Galsighe (or English hag), and John, the son of the English priest. Dermot the son of Manus also slew, in that insurrection, Senaitt Guer and a number of his people, but the victory was without joy, for the valiant hero and experienced warrior, Dermot, son of Manus, was himself slain.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, (O'Conor), was slain by the English. He was the terror of all the English and Irish who opposed him.

Maurice Fitzgerald led his forces into Tireconnell, which he plundered and devastated. He banished Roderick O'Canannain into Tyrone, and left the government of Tirconnell in the hands of Geoffry, son of Donal O'Donnell.

The men of Tyrone and O'Canannain collected a force, marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Geoffry O'Donnell; but Roderick O'Canannain and many others were slain in the engagement.

The lord justice of Ireland marched with another army into Tyrone against O'Neill. The people of Tyrone came to the resolution of making peace and giving hostages, in consequence of the superiority in forces of the English over the Irish. On that expedition the English built the bridge of the Bann, and the castle of Drom Tairsigh.

Bryan O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, conveyed boats from Lough Foyle in Moy Ith, across Termon Dabog (at Lough Derg), until he came to Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne Mara (Connemara), was plundered by the English; they marched their forces against O'Flaherty, who defeated and slew many of them.

Murtogh O'Dowd, that is the aitheleireach, lord of all the country from Kildarbile² to the strand, was slain by Felim O'Conor.

William Burke having died in England, his remains were conveyed to Ireland, and buried at Athiseal (Athassel Abbey, in Tipperary).

The King of France went to Jerusalem on a crusade.

A. D. 1248.

1. *Islands of Modh*, called *Insi Modh*, the name of the islands in Clew Bay, county of Mayo. *Umailia*, where these events happened, was the ancient territory of the O'Malleys, now the baronies of Murrisk and Burrischoole, in the county of Mayo.

2. *Kildarbile*, now Termon Dervilla, in the barony of Erris, county of Mayo. The strand here mentioned is Traigh Eothuille, or the strand of Eohuil, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

John Tyrrel was slain by Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall.

Felim, son of Cathal Croiddearg, gave Rath-na-Romanagh to the canons of Kilmore,³ at the request of Teige O'Mannachain, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St. Augustine.

Awlave, son of Cathal Riavagh O'Rourke, was slain by Con Carrach Mac Donogh.

Fogartach O'Dobhailen (or O'Devlin), lord of Coran (county of Sligo), died.

Raighned (Reiner), archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome after receiving the Pallium, in which he celebrated Mass at Armagh, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

A. D. 1249.

Maolmuire O'Laghnan, archbishop of Tuam, and master of the canons, died in winter, shortly after Christmas.

Andrew Mac Gilla Ger, coarb of St. Feichin,¹ died.

Maolciarán O'Lenaghan, a dignified priest of Tumna, (in Roscommon), a man who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and laity, died on his way to Ardcarne, to attend a sermon there, on the Friday before Lammas, and was buried with honour and solemnity on Trinity Island in Lough Key.

Con O'Flanagan, prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donogh O'Dowd, and wife of the Giolla Muinelach O'Boyle, died.

Teige O'Monaghan, lord of Hy Briuin of the Shannon, died on the 6th day of June, and was interred in Kilmore of the Shannon.

Fingin Mac Carthy waged war, and inflicted many evils on the English of Desmond.

Pierce Poer, son of Henry, David Drew, and many other young Englishmen, proceeded with Mac Feorais (Birmingham), through Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Conor went to oppose them, and a fierce engagement ensued between them, in which Pierce Poer, David Drew, and many others of the English, were slain; and their bodies were conveyed for burial to Bally-

sadare. After this the son of Felim (O'Conor), proceeded to Tyreragh, and through the territory of Bermingham, which he completely plundered from the Moy to the Strand of Eothuile the carpenter (near Ballysadare). Geroit Bermingham pursued them (his forces), and overtook Donogh, the son of Manus, and wounded him, and Donogh, after receiving the wound, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Dun Contreathain (near Dromore West). The son of Felim followed them, (Geroit's forces), and, after having slain Geroit, he released the son of Manus, whom he took with him, but who, however, shortly afterwards died of his wounds, and was much lamented.

Mac Maurice, having collected his forces, entered Connaught, and took from Felim all the plunder he could. Felim, son of Cathal Croiddearg, received intelligence that the English were in his neighbourhood; and, as he had done them several injuries, he sent all his moveable property across the Shannon eastward into Brefne, and the north of Ireland. The lord justice collected the English of Meath and Leinster, and marched with a great force to Athlone, and from thence into Siol Murray, (Roscommon), while Mac Maurice with the English of Connaught and Munster marched on the other side until both armies met at Elphin. After having plundered Siol Murray in every direction, they summoned to them Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiddearg, and appointed him king in place of Felim, son of Cathal. After this they plundered the territory of Brefne, committed many evils in every quarter of it, and carried away therefrom immense booty. They were twenty days in Siol Murray, ravaging it, and they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock. After this the lord justice proceeded to Meath, while Mac Maurice went to Sligo; and they left Torlogh to govern Siol Murray. The presumptive heirs of the crown of Connaught, Torlogh and Hugh, sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiddearg, marched with an army to Ath-na-riogh (Athenry), which they burned and plundered about Lady Day in Harvest. The sheriff of Connaught was before them in the town, and many of the English along with him, and they

3. *Kilmore*, a parish in the barony of Ballintobber, county of Roscommon, where there was an abbey of canons regular.

A. D. 1249.

1. *The Coarb of St. Feichin* was either abbot of Cong, in Mayo, or of Fore, in Westmeath.

demanded a truce on that day from the sons of the king of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as that was her festival day; but this favour was not granted them, for although Torlogh endeavoured to prevent his people from attacking the town, the chiefs of the army attacked it, in despite of him. When Jordan and the English saw their intention, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in armour, to oppose them; and the young soldiers of the Irish perceiving the English advancing in battle array, they became dismayed, and fled, through the miracles of the Virgin Mary, for having refused to grant the demanded truce in honour of her festival. Of their chiefs the following were slain:—namely, Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin; the two sons of O'Kelly; Bryan-an-Doire (of the Oak Wood), son of Manus; Carraidh-an-Siubhail (the Traveler), son of Niall O'Connor; Baothghalach (Boetius) Mac Egan; the two sons of Lughlin O'Connor; Donal, son of Cormac Mac Dermott; the Fionnanach Mac Brenan; Cu-mumhan Mac Cassarly, and many others.

Donogh O'Gillpatrick (or Mac Gillpatrick), that is, the son of Anmchadh, son of Donogh of the Ossorians, was slain by the English, in retaliation for the burnings, plunders, and slaughters he had perpetrated on them. This Donogh was one of the three Irishmen who committed the greatest number of depredations on the English; and these three were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan of the Castles, and the before-mentioned Donogh, who was in the habit of reconnoitering the market towns (of the English), by visiting them in the different characters of a beggar, a carpenter, a turner, an artist, or a pedlar, as recorded in the following verse:

"He is now a carpenter, or turner,
Now a man of books or learned poet,
In good wines and hides, a dealer sometimes;
Every thing by turns as suits his purpose."

Dunmore² was burned by the sons of the king of Connaught.

O'Donnell (*i. e.* Geoffrey), having led his forces into North Connaught, plundered and devastated the country from the Curlew mountains to the

2. *Dunmore*, in the county of Galway, where the de Berminghams, barons of Athenry, had a castle.

river Moy, and returned safe and triumphant, with much booty and many hostages.

A. D. 1250.

Thomas O'Meallaidh, bishop of Enagh Dune, died.

The bishop of Imleach Iubhair (Emly), died.

Congalach Mac Cidneoil, bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Torlogh, son of Murtogh Muinagh O'Connor, prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Connor set out from the north, with a great force from Tyrone, and marched into Brefney, and from thence into the Tuatha (in Roscommon), accompanied by Conor Mac Tiarnan (O'Rourke). Both then entered Tir Maine, and drove Torlogh O'Connor out of Connaught, who again sought the protection of the English. Felim collected all the moveable property of Connaught, which he conveyed northward across the Curlew mountains, but the English sent messengers after him, and peace being made between them, he was restored to his sovereignty.

The English put out the eyes of the hostages of Connaught in Athlone.

Felim (O'Connor) committed great depredations on Cathal O'Connor, and drove him a second time out of Connaught.

Cairbre O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, lord of Lieney, died while imprisoned by Fitzgerald.

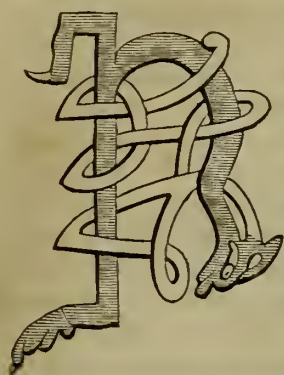
Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuchonacht O'Reilly, and all the chiefs of Hy Briuin (Cavan and Leitrim), marched with a great force into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they met much loss and opposition; and they did not succeed in taking hostages from the O'Neills on that expedition. On their return they entered Tirconnell; and Maurice Fitzgerald made a prisoner of O'Canannain, lord of Tirconnell, who was under the protection of the bishop O'Carolan,¹ and they slew O'Canannain while endeavouring to escape.

Fingin Mac Carthy was slain by the English of Desmond.

A. D. 1250.

1. *The bishop O'Carolan* was Florence O'Carolan, the bishop of Derry.

A. D. 1251.



AIGHNED (Reiner), archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florent Mac Floinn (or Flynn), was, on Christmas day, appointed archbishop of Tuam, on account of his great learning and wisdom.

A monastery was erected at Kilnamullagh,¹ in the diocese of Cork, by the Barry; and it was afterwards selected as the burying place of the Barrys.

Giolla Mocoinne, son of Giolla Mocoinne O'Ca-hal, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidearg.

Teige, son of Tuathal, son of Murtoth Muinagh O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore of Hy Niallain.²

Ardgal O'Flaherty, the torch of bravery and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gillcreest O'Breisleen, chief of Fanad (in Donegal), and his brother, were slain by Ceallach Balbh (the Stammerer) O'Boyle.

Donogh Mac Cathmoil, chief of Kinel Feredaigh (in Tyrone), was slain by the people of Orgiall.

Iovar Mac Madden, chief of Clan Ruadrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, a man eminent for hospitality and generosity, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, chief of Calry,³ was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke.

Muiredhach O'Teige died.

A great shower of rain fell in Hy Briuin, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, so that boats floated round the town of Kilmore of the Shannon, and a

mill might grind with the stream which flowed from the rising grounds to Ath-na-faithche, in Fenagh, during the time that the vespers were chaunted.

Flan O'Loughnan, chief of the Two Backs (in county of Mayo), died.

A. D. 1252.

Maol Maodhog O'Beollain, coarb of Columkille at Drumcliff (in Sligo), a man of great dignity and affluence, distinguished for his hospitality, and who had received the greatest honour and respect, both from the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castles of Caol Uisce,¹ and Moy Coba, were erected by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

Conor O'Dogherty, chief of Ardmiodhair (in Donegal), the tower of hospitality and bravery of the North, died.

Conor Mac Cathmoil, chief of Kinel Feredaidh, and of many other districts, the peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriell, was slain by the people of Bryan O'Neill, while defending his wards against them, he being the surety for O'Gormley and O'Kane.

Cuchonacht Mac Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny,² died.

Giolla Iosa O'Carroll, chief of Calry of Drum-cliff, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, chief of Teallach Gairbheth,³ died.

The lord justice of Ireland marched with a great force to Armagh; from thence he went to Iveagh, and he afterwards returned back to Cluain Fiachna,⁴ where Bryan O'Neill submitted to him, and gave his brother Rory O'Neill to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition that a dispute arose in the camp (of the English) at Dundalk, between the men of Meath and of Munster, in which many of the men of Munster were slain.

Great heat and drought prevailed this summer,

A. D. 1251.

1. *Kilnamullach* was the ancient name of Buttevant, in the county of Cork, where a great Franciscan monastery was founded by the Barrys, barons of Barrymore.

2. *Kilmore in Hy Niallain*, now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of O'Neilland, county of Armagh.

3. *Calraigh or Calrigia*, sometimes called Calraigh of Drum-cliff, an ancient district on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo, part of which is now known as the parish of Calry, county of Sligo.

A. D. 1252.

1. *Caoluisge* signifies the Narrow Water, and is a name given to the Newry river; hence this castle was near Newry. *Moycoba* was the plain or district about Downpatrick where the other castle was erected.

2. *Muintir Cinaith*, a district along Lough Allen, in the parish of Innis Magrath, county of Leitrim, of which Mac Consnamha was chief. This name has been anglicised to Ford.

3. *Teallach Gairbheith* was Tullygarvey barony, in the county of Cavan.

4. *Cluain Fiachna*, probably Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungan-nannon, county of Tyrone.

so that the people passed with dry feet over the principal rivers of Ireland. The people commenced reaping the corn twenty days before Lammas, (1st of August), and the trees became ignited by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the king of England to be coined in Ireland, and the old money hitherto in circulation was discontinued.

Murogh O'Fallon, high constable of Connaught, was slain by the men of Brefney, in Moyrein.

Geoffrey O'Donnell marched with a predatory force into Tyrone, and took therefrom much cattle and many hostages; but on his return he was overtaken by Bryan O'Neill, and a fierce battle ensued, in which the people of Tyrone were defeated with great loss, and many of their chiefs were slain.

A. D. 1253.

Alinn O'Sullivan, bishop of Lismore, died.

David Maekelly O'Gillpatrick, bishop of Clonmaenoi, died; and Thomas O'Quinn, a friar minor, was consecrated at Rome his successor.

Gillkelly O'Ruadhain, bishop of Hy Fiaehra (Kilalla), died. John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominick, was appointed his successor at Kilalla of Hy Fiaehra, and was consecrated at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery was founded for friars of the order of St. Dominick, in Sligo.

A monastery was founded for the same order of friars at Athleathan,¹ in Lieney.

A court was built at Kiltessin,² by Tomaltagh O'Conor, bishop of Elphin.

Owen O'Heyne, lord of Hy Fiaehra (in Galway), died.

The daughter of the earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle.

The English of Ireland, headed by Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), marched with a great force into

Tyrone to attack O'Neill, but obtained no hostages, for they were defeated with great slaughter on that expedition.

Bryan O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, waged war against the English, and, having gone to Moy Coba (Downpatrick), demolished its castle and many others, burned Stradbhaile (Dundalk), and cleared (from the English) the entire plain of Ulidia.

Donal O'Reilly, the Caeoh O'Reilly (*i.e.* the one-eyed O'Reilly), Cathal O'Conor, and Giollana-neev O'Ferrall, having collected their forces, marched into Muintir Eoluis to attack Cathal Mac Rannall, and plundered the entire of the country. They encamped for two nights at Tully Alain, and the third night at Eanach Dhuibh. Giollana-neev O'Ferrall separated from them there, and the O'Reillys, with Cathal O'Conor, proceeded to Cluain Conmaiene,³ where they remained encamped for a night. When Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, received intelligence of this, he quickly collected his forces, and followed them to Cluain, where a fierce engagement ensued, in which O'Reilly's party were defeated, and Donogh, son of Giolla Iosa, son of Donogh O'Reilly, Mac Giolla Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The monastery of St. Francis in Ardfert, was erected by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

A. D. 1254.

Maolfinnen O'Beollan, eorb of Drumeliff, died.

Murogh O'Melaghlín was slain by the son of Sionagh O'Catharnaigh.

Aindilis O'Henery, the tower of generosity of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister (Birmingham), lord of Conmaiene of Dunmore,¹ died.

The monastery of the friars of St. Dominick at Athlone, was burned.

Pierce Ristubard lord of Siol Maolruain (in

A. D. 1253.

1. *Athleathan in Lieney.* A Dominican monastery was founded here by the de Exeters or Mac Jordans, lords of Athleathan. This place was situated in the present parish of Templemore or Strade, in the barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and was in the ancient territory of Lieney, and now the diocese of Achonry.

2. *Kiltessin*, probably Kiltinstin, in the county of Rosecommon, where the O'Conors had a castle.

3. *Cluain Conmaiene*, that is, Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim. *Eanach Dubh*, now the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim.

A. D. 1254.

1. *Conmaiene of Dunmore.* now the barony of Dunmore, county of Galway, of which the de Berminghams, barons of Athenry, were lords.

Roscommon), and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitrig Mac Seanlaoigh was taken prisoner by Felim, son of Cathal Croidearg O'Conor; and the Seanshaileach Mac Seanlaoigh's eyes were put out by him for his evil intentions, as he had been informed that they had conspired to betray him.

Donogh Mac Donogh, son of Tomaltagh, and Awlave O'Biobhsaigh were slain by the Conacians at Cluain Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was slain in a quarrel by the people of Felim O'Conor.

The king of France returned from Jerusalem, after having established a peace of three years' duration, between the Christians and the Saracens.

The monastery of Kildare was founded by the earl of Kildare; and the family have a splendid tomb there, in the chapel of St. Mary.

A. D. 1255.

Dunslevey O'Flynn, abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, at Armagh, died; and Patrick O'Murray, prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermott, archdeacon of Elphin, died. He was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clan Cuain.

O'Laidigh, archdeacon of Eanach Dune, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went into Tyrone, and made peace between his father and the people of the north of Ireland; and he brought back with him all the Conacians who had been in exile there, together with their property, through the midst of his inveterate enemies, namely, the sons of Roderick O'Conor and the English, who did not venture to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishoprick of Cashel of Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, archbishop of Tuam,

A. D. 1255.

1. *Tochar Mona Coinneadh* signifies the bog pass of the conference, and obtained its name from the above circumstance, which occurred on the borders of Roscommon and Galway, where a great battle was fought, as given in the Annals under the year 1316.

A. D. 1256.

1. *Luke*, who had been dean of St. Martin's in London, was then archbishop of Dublin.

crossed the sea to confer with the king of England; and all the favours that he requested were honourably granted him by the king; after which he returned home.

Mahon O'Monaghan was slain at Buimlin.

Dermod O'Quinn, Awlave his son, and the chiefs of Muintir Giolgain, were slain at Faradhan of Moy Treagh (in Longford), by Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, who afterwards plundered their property.

A great conference was held between O'Conor (*i. e.* Felim) and Mac William Burke, at Tochar Mona Coinneadh.¹ A peace was ratified between them, and all his rights and possessions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the coarb of St. Cailin, (at Fenagh), and Giolla-na-neev, her brother, died.

Ragnailt, daughter of O'Ferrall, died in a bath.

A. D. 1256.

Flann (or Florence) Mac Flynn, archbishop of Tuam, died in Bristuma (Bristol).

The archbishop of Dublin¹ died.

Giolla Coimdhe O'Cinfaola, abbot of Eanach Dune, died.

O'Giollaraine, abbot of the church of the Trinity at Tuam, died.

A party of O'Reilly's people were slain by Hugh, son of Felim (O'Conor), namely, Cathal O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maolmordha and of the tribe of Hugh Fionn; his two sons, namely, Donal Roe and Niall; his brother Cuchonacht; the three sons of Cathal Dubh O'Reilly, namely, Geoffry, Fergal, and Donal; and Annadh, the son of Donal O'Reilly, was slain by Conor Mac Tiarnan. Niall Caoch (the One-eyed) O'Reilly; Tiarnan Mac Brady; Giolla Michil Mac Taichlich (Mac Tully); Donogh O'Biobhsaigh; Manus Mac Gilduff, and upwards of sixty other chiefs, were slain. This was called the Battle of Moy-slecht,² and was fought on the border of

2. *Moy-slecht*, where this battle was fought, was the ancient name of the plain of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. *Muintir Maolmordha* was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of Cavan, from Maolmordha, one of their ancient chiefs. O'Reilly is mentioned here as the chief of the tribe of Hugh Finn, that is of Hugh the Fair, an ancient king of Connaught, who was an ancestor of the O'Reillys and O'Rourkes, princes of both Brefneys, or Cavan and Leitrim. An account of the other chiefs mentioned here, as fighting under the O'Reillys, is given in the note on Brefney, in this Number.

Ath Deirg, at Alt-na-hellte, above Beallach-na-Bethaidhe. The O'Reillys also slew many of the chiefs opposed to them, among whom were Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mac Oiraghty, Murrough Fionn O'Ferrall, and many others. The O'Reillys' Glasslaith (or Green-clad Chiefs), three times broke through the foremost ranks of their opponents, but at length the main body of the hostile party overpowered O'Reilly's people at Sailten-nangasan, and pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Meguirin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A lord justice³ arrived in Ireland from the king of England, and he and Hugh O'Conor had a conference at Rinn Duin (in Roscommon), when a peace was established between them, on condition, that while he was lord justice no part of the territory or lands of Connaught should be taken from O'Conor.

Roderick O'Gara, lord of Sliabh Lugha (in Sligo), was slain by David, son of Ricard Cuisin.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, plundered the lands of Mac Ricard Cuisin, in revenge for the death of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, slew all the people that were in it, and took the entire islands of Lough Techet (Lough Gara in Sligo).

Ranall Mac Brannan, lord of Corc Achlann,⁴ died.

Mac William Burke marched with a predatory force against Roderick O'Flaherty, and plundered Gno More and Gno Beag, and took the entire of Lough Oirbsen.⁵

Donogh Mac Senlaich died in the monastery of Boyle.

A great war arose between Hugh O'Conor and Con O'Rourke, that is, the son of Tiarnan, although they had long been friends before that time; O'Rourke then joined the English, and made peace with them, for himself and for his people, without the concurrence of Felim, or of his son Hugh O'Conor, who plundered O'Rourke's country, the Wednesday before Christmas, after which they made peace.

Athlone and Dun Doighre⁶ were burned in one day.

O'Donnell, that is, Geoffrey, led his forces into Fermanagh, where he took goods and hostages, and proceeding thence into Brefney O'Rourke, they submitted to his conditions.

A. D. 1257.

Mae Robiss, the abbot of Cluan Eoais (Clones), died.

Murrough, son of Maolbride O'Fairchellaidh, coarb of St. Maadhog,¹ died.

Maolpatrick Mac Cele, archdeacon of Kilalla, was slain.

Thomas O'Maolkiaran, chief sage of Ireland, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary at Roscommon was consecrated by the bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for the friars of St. Dominick.

Con, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, having gone to the residence of O'Conor and his sons, to ratify a peace with them, he conceded to them their own demand on the lands of Brefney, together with Cloch Inse-na-d-Torc on Lough Fionnmuighe, into which Hugh, the son of Felim (O'Conor), sent a garrison.

Cathal Cuirrach, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), and Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, had their eyes put out, by Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, through hatred and rivalry, in violation of the guarantees of the clergy, and compact of the chiefs of Connaught.

Con, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, chief of Muin-tir Maolmordha, died.

Cloch Innse-na-d-Torc on Lough Fionnmuighe was burned by O'Rourke, and he turned the garrison out of it.

Hugh O'Conor appointed Sitric, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, as joint lord along with Conor, the son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donal, the son of Conor, slew Sitric.

3. *The lord justice* who came at this time was Geoffrey Alan de la Zoueh.

4. *Corc Achlann*, a district in the barony of Ballintobber, county of Rosecommon, of which the Mae Brannans were chiefs.

5. *Lough Oirbsen*, that is, Lough Corrib, county of Galway. *Gno More* and *Gno Beag* were two ancient districts west of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Moyeullen, county of Galway, of which the Mae Conrys were chiefs.—*OGYIA* II., p. 312.

6. *Dun Doighre*, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, county of Galway, where the Mae Egans had a castle.

A. D. 1257.

1. *Coarb of St. Maadhog*, that is, successor of St. Moeg, who is given by Arehdall as abbot of Dromlane, in the county of Cavan, which abbey was founded by St. Moeg, first bishop of Ferns, in the sixth century, who was a native of Brefney. *O'Fairchellaidh* was probably the same name as O'Farrelly.

A conference was held between Felim O'Conor and the lord justice of Ireland, Mac William Burke, and all the English chiefs, at Athlone, where they made peace.

Hugh O'Conor committed great depredations on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brilliant battle was fought by Geoffrey O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, against the lord justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the English of Connaught, at Credrain Cille,² in Roscede, in the territory of Carbury, north of Sligo, in defence of his principality. A fierce and terrible conflict took place, in which bodies were hacked, heroes disabled, and the strength of both sides exhausted; the men of Tirconnell maintained their ground, and completely overthrew the English forces in the engagement, and defeated them with great slaughter, but Geoffrey himself was severely wounded, having encountered in the fight Maurice Fitzgerald in single combat, in which they desperately wounded each other. By this fortunate victory the English and the Geraldines were driven from North Connaught. Mac Griffin, a noble knight, was taken prisoner by the people of O'Donnell on the same day, after which they burned and completely plundered Sligo. Donogh, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was slain in the thick of the fight. They (the people of Tirconnell), then returned home in consequence of the dangerous wounds of O'Donnell, for otherwise he would have pursued the defeated English to the Moy. On Geoffrey's return home he demolished the castle of Caoluisce, which had been erected by the English to keep the people of Tirconnell in subjection.

Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland, for a long period the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The king of England granted a charter (or patent) to Felim O'Conor, for the five districts of the king.

A great war arose between Conor O'Brien, and the English of Munster, who were slaughtered by him.

Teige O'Brien also committed immense depredations on the English.

Conor, the son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, was slain

at Ath-na-Failme, by Giolla Bearaigh O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Mannachain died on the 6th of December.

A. D. 1258.

Abraham O'Conellan, archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the court of Rome, in which he celebrated mass at Armagh, on the second day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, archbishop of Tuam, and chief dean of London, died in England, having been appointed by the king of England to those dignities the preceding year.

Tomaltach O'Conor, bishop of Elphin, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam.

Gillcreest O'Carmacain, dean of Elphin, died.

Anmanach O'Cuirnin, a man distinguished for his piety, died.

Matthew, son of Giolla Roe O'Roduibh, that is, the Master, died.

The bishop's court at Elphin, and the court of Kilsesin, were demolished by Hugh O'Conor.

O'Donnell (Geoffrey), was confined by his mortal wounds at Lough Beathach,¹ for the space of a year after the battle of Credrain. When O'Neill (Bryan) received intelligence of this, he collected his forces for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell demanding sureties, hostages, and submission from the Tirconnellians, as they had no lord capable to govern them after Geoffrey. The messengers having delivered their commands to O'Donnell, returned back with all possible speed. O'Donnell summoned the Connellians from all quarters to wait on him, and having assembled at their lord's call, he ordered them, as he was not able to lead them, to prepare for him the coffin in which his remains should finally be conveyed, to place him therein, and to carry him in the very midst of his people; he told them to fight bravely as he was amongst them, and not to submit to the power of their enemies. They then proceeded in

2. *Credrain*, where this battle was fought, is a rising ground near the town of Sligo, to the north.

A. D. 1258.

1. *Lough Beathach*, probably the lake in the parish of Gartan, near Kilmakrennan, county of Donegal.

battle array at the command of their lord to meet O'Neill's force, until both armies confronted each other at the river called Suileach (Swilly). They attacked each other without regard to friend or relative, until at length the Tyronians were defeated and driven back, leaving behind them many of their men, horses, and much property. On the return of the Connellian force from their victory, the coffin in which O'Donnell was borne was laid down on the place where the battle was fought, where his spirit departed, from the mortification of the wounds he had received in the battle of Credrain; and his death was not dishonourable, for in all his expeditions he was victorious over his enemies. When O'Neill received intelligence of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Connellians demanding hostages and submission from them, upon which the Connellians held a consultation to determine what they should do, and to decide to what chief they should yield obedience and submission, for they had no acknowledged lord to command them after the death of Geoffrey. While thus deliberating, they beheld Donal Oge,² the son of Donal More O'Donnell, who had arrived from Scotland, a noble and intelligent youth, in his eighteenth year, on whom the Connellians conferred the chieftainship. That was a proper election, for he was by right their own lawful lord. The Connellians informed him of their choice, and at the same time communicated to him the message they had received from O'Neill, at which he expressed his indignation and contempt; and on that occasion he made use of that excellent old saying in the Albanian Gaelic (Scottish Gaelic), which they used in conferring with the messengers, viz.:

"*go mbiadh a doimhan fein ag gach fear.*"

"*That every man should have his own country.*"

Similar to the return of Tuathal Teachtmair over the seas from Albain (Scotland), when the chief-

tains of Ireland were expelled by the Aithech Tuatha,³ was the return of Donal Oge O'Donnell from Albain (Scotland), in supporting the rights of princes, in reconciling chiefs, and in defending his own territory from foreigners, from the day he was inaugurated in the lordship to the day of his death.

The monastery of Claen (Clane), in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for brothers of the order of St. Francis.

Hugh, the son of Felim (O'Connor), and Teige O'Brien, marched with a great force to Caol Uisge (near Newry,) to hold a conference with Bryan O'Neill, to whom the foregoing chiefs, after making peace with each other, granted the sovereignty over the Irish; and they agreed that the hostages of Hugh O'Connor should be given to him as sureties for the fulfilment of this compact, and that the hostages of O'Reilly's people, and also those of Hy Briuin,⁴ from Kells to Drumcliff, should be likewise given to Hugh, the son of Felim (O'Connor).

Mac Sorley (Mac Donnell) sailed round Connaught with a fleet from Insi Gall (the Hebrides), until he came to Conmaicne Mara (Connamara), where he captured a merchant vessel, and seized on the cargo, which consisted of wine, cloth, brass, and iron. Jordan Dexeter, the sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island at which he stopped, and near which his ships were anchored. A conflict ensued, in which Jordan was slain, and also Pierce Agabard, a knight belonging to his party, with many others. Mac Sorley and his people returned to their own country joyfully and enriched.

Donal, son of Conor, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, who was kept in confinement on behalf of his father by Felim O'Connor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them, and appointed to the lordship of Brefney⁵ in the place of his father.

Macraith Mac Tiarnan, chief of Teallach Dun-

2. *Donal Oge O'Donnell*, the son of Donal More, prince of Tirconnell, was born A. D. 1240; his mother was the daughter of Cathal Crovdearg O'Connor.

3. *Aithech Tuatha*, a name translated to Attacots, was applied to the Firbolgs, who in the second century by a temporary insurrection defeated the Milesians, and set upon the throne of Ireland a monarch of their own race, namely, Cairbre Ceann Cait, but the Milesian monarchy was soon after restored under Tuathal Teachtmair, or Tuathal the Acceptable.

4. *Hy Briuin*. This was the name applied to the territory of both Brefsies, as explained in the note on Brefney; and this pas-

sage shews that Hy Briuin, or Brefney, extended from Kells in Meath, to Drumcliff, in the county of Sligo; thus comprising the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, with a portion of Meath, and a part of the barony of Carbury in Sligo, O'Rourke being prince of West Brefney or Leitrim, and O'Reilly of East Brefney or Cavan.

5. 1. *Brefney*. This ancient and extensive territory comprised the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and was part of the kingdom of Connaught down to the reign of Elizabeth, when it was formed into the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and Cavan was added to the province of Ulster. Some of the earliest events in Irish history are recorded as having taken place in this territory.

chadha,⁶ was slain by Donal, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke. The Conacians, and the men of Brefney in general, then deprived Donal of the lordship, and the people of Teallach Dunchadha slew his

About nine centuries before the Christian era, according to our ancient annalists, Tigearmas, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, was the first who introduced Druidism and the worship of idols into Ireland; and it is stated, that while worshipping the idol *Crom Cruach*, the chief deity of the Irish Druids, along with a vast assemblage of his subjects at *Magh Sleacht* in *Breifne*, on the feast of *Samhuin*, (one of their deities, the day dedicated to whose rites was the same as the last day of October), he himself, with three-fourths of his people, were struck dead by lightning, as a punishment from heaven for his introduction of idolatry into the kingdom. *Magh Sleacht* signifies either the Plain of Adoration, or the Plain of Slaughter, and obtained its name from the Druidical rites performed there, or from the human sacrifices which the Pagan Irish offered up to the deities of Druidism, as the Canaanites offered up their's to Moloch. In this place stood a famous temple of the Druids, with the great idol *Crom Cruach* surrounded by twelve minor idols, composed of pillar stones, and decorated with heads of gold. This temple and its idols were destroyed by St. Patrick, who erected a church on its site. Of these events accounts are given in the Life of St. Patrick by Jocelyn the monk, in Cambrensis Eversus, O'Flaherty's Ogygia, and Vallancy's Collectanea. *Magh Sleacht* was situated in the present barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim, and afterwards received the name of *Fiodhnach*, which may signify a wild or woody district. Fenagh in after ages had a celebrated monastery and college, and was long famous as a seat of learning and religion. *Cromleacs* of huge stones and other Druidical remains are to be seen at Fenagh to this day.

Brefney was inhabited in the early ages by the Fir-Bolgs, who are called Belgæ or Belgians by various writers, afterwards by the Milesians of the race of Ir, or the Clanna Rory, and lastly by the Milesians of the race of Heremon. The Fir-Bolgs who possessed Brefney, are mentioned by the ancient writers under the names of *Ernaidhe*, *Ernaians*, and *Ernaechs*, which names are stated to have been given them from their inhabiting the territories about Lough Erne. Ptolemy, the great Greek geographer of the second century, denominates them *Ernidi*, *Ernidoi*, or *Erdinoi*, as given in his Map of Ireland by Ware, O'Connor, and others. These Ermeans possessed the entire of Brefney, and make a remarkable figure in the history of the early ages, from the various great battles fought between them and the Milesian kings.

The name *Breifne* is sometimes also written *Brefne*, and *Breghne*, latinised *Brefnia* and *Brefinia*, and anglicised Brefney, and is generally called by the old English writers, the Brenny. In Seward's Topography, the name *Breifne* is derived from *Bre*, a hill, and therefore signifies the country of little hills, or the hilly country, a derivation which may not appear inappropriate as descriptive of the topographical features of the country, as innumerable hills are scattered over the counties of Cavan and Leitrim. These hills, of different sizes, are chiefly of a round or conical form, very beautiful and fertile, producing various crops, and capable of cultivation to their very summits; and many fertile valleys are interspersed among them. From the productive soil of these hills, and their having been cultivated from the earliest times, the name *Breifne* may probably be derived from *Bre*, a hill, and *feine*, husbandmen, and hence may signify the hills of the husbandmen; or, it may be derived from *Bre*, hills, and *fine*, people, that is, the hills of the people, or the hills inhabited by the people. On a vast number of these hills over Cavan and Leitrim are found those circular earthen ramparts called forts or raths, and some of them very large, which circumstance shews that those hills were inhabited from the earliest ages. As several thousands of those raths exist even to this day, and many more have been levelled, it is evident that there was a very great population in ancient Brefney. The erection of these raths has been absurdly attributed to the Danes, for it is evident that they must have formed the chief habitations and fortresses of the ancient Irish many centuries before

brother Cathal, the son of Conor. After that the government of Hy Briuin was given to Art, the son of Cathal Riavagh O'Rourke, viz. from the mountain eastward.

the Danes set foot in Ireland, since they abound chiefly in the interior and remote parts of the country, where the Danes never had any permanent settlement. In Cavan and Leitrim are many magnificent mountains and extensive bogs, the remains of ancient forests, in which have been frequently found the huge horns of the Irish elk; there are also many large and beautiful lakes, and several fine rivers, including the mighty Shannon, which has its source at the foot of the towering Cuileagh, one of the Cavan mountains. Amongst the mountains of Brefney may be mentioned Sliabh-an-Iarain, or the Iron Mountain, in Leitrim, famous for its mines of coal and iron.

Brefney also bore the name of *Hy Briuin Breifne*, or *Hy Briunc Brefney*, from its being possessed by the race of Hy Briuin. The Hy Briuin race derived their name from being the descendants of Bryan, king of Connaught, in the fourth century, son of Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin, who was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 358 to A. D. 366, and was of the race of Heremon. The name Muighmeadhoin is derived from *Magh*, a plain, which in the genitive makes *Muighe*, and *meadhoin*, which Dr. O'Connor, in his translation of the Annals, renders a cultivator; and he calls this monarch *Eochius camporum cultor*, that is, Eochaidh the cultivator of plains. Bryan, above-mentioned, had twenty-four sons, whose posterity possessed the greater part of Connaught, and were called the Hy Briuin race. Of this race were the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; the O'Rourkes; O'Reillys; Mac Dermotts; Mac Donoghs; O'Flahertys; O'Malleys; Mac Oiraghtys; O'Fallons; O'Flynn; O'Malones; Mac Gaurans; Mac Tiernans, or Mac Kernans; Mac Bradys, and some other clans. From Fiachra, brother of Bryan, king of Connaught, were descended the race of *Hy Fiachra*, of whom were the O'Dowds, O'Heynes, O'Shaughnessys, and other clans in Connaught, as hereafter explained. From Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, another of Bryan's brothers, were descended, as mentioned in the notes on Meath, Tir Eogain and Tir Conaill; the O'Melaghlins, kings of Meath; the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, and princes of Tyrone; the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, and some other chiefs of Ulster: thus these three great branches, descended from Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin, were the chief rulers of the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught.

The O'Rourkes and O'Reillys derived their descent from *Aodh Fionn*, or Hugh the Fair, king of Connaught, who died in the beginning of the seventh century, A. D. 611, and was buried at Fenagh. This Aodh Fionn was a descendant of Bryan, king of Connaught, before-mentioned; and from him the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys were called *Clann Aodha Finn*, that is, the posterity of Hugh the Fair. The *O'Ruarachs*, O'Ruaircs, O'Ruacs, or O'Rourkes, took their name from one of their ancient chiefs, Ruarc, who was prince of Brefney in the tenth century. The name *Ruarc* may be derived from *Ruadh*, valiant, and *arg*, a champion; or from *Ruadh*, red, and *arg*, a champion, and hence it may signify the valiant champion, or the red-haired champion. Mention is made by the Four Masters in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries of many celebrated chiefs of the O'Rourkes: these chiefs often contended with the O'Conors for the sovereignty of Connaught; and in the tenth century, one of them, namely, Fergal O'Rourke, became king of Connaught, and reigned from A. D. 960, to A. D. 964, when he was killed in a battle with the men of Meath. In the twelfth century Tiarnan O'Rourke was king of Brefney, and is frequently mentioned in these Annals, on account of the abduction of his wife, Dervorgal, (who was daughter of Murtogh O'Melaghlins, king of Meath), by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, which led to the English invasion under Strongbow and his followers. The O'Rourkes had the title of kings of Brefney and Connaught, and in later times that of princes of West Brefney, that is, of the county of Leitrim, the O'Reillys becoming princes of East Brefney, or the county of Cavan. Ancient Brefney was, in the tenth century, divided into two principalities, the O'Rourkes,

Bryan Mac Samradhain (Mac Gauran), lord of Teallach Eachdach (Tullaghagh in Cavan), was slain by the Conacians.

Awlave, the son of Art O'Rourke, lord of

Brefney, from the mountain westward, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Connor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, died.

as princes of West Brefney, being the principal chiefs, and the O'Reillys, as princes of East Brefney, possessing the territory of the present county of Cavan. O'Rourke's country was called *Brefney O'Rourke*, and O'Reilly's country *Brefney O'Reilly*. O'Rourke's ancient principality comprised the present county of Leitrim, with the present barony of Tullaghagh, and part of Tullaghounoh, in the county of Cavan, the river at Ballyconnell being the boundary between Brefney O'Rourke and Brefney O'Reilly. Brefney O'Rourke was separated from Fermanagh or Mac Guire's country, by Lough Melvin, Lough Mac Nean, and Cuileagh mountain. It appears also that a small portion of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, belonged to Brefney O'Rourke. Conmaicne, also called Conmaicne of Moy Rein, of which the O'Rourkes were also lords, was an ancient territory which derived its name from Conmac, one of the sons of Meva, the celebrated queen of Connaught, at the beginning of the Christian era; it comprised the southern part of Leitrim, namely, the baronies of Carrigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill, with a portion of the northern part of Anally, or county of Longford, extending nearly to Granard. It appears also that O'Rourke's rule extended at one period over a portion of Roscommon, for, in the Annals under the year 1562, it is stated that the power of O'Rourke extended from Caladh, in the territory of Ily Maine, (in the county of Roscommon), to Droghais, that is Bundroos, on the borders of Leitrim and Donegal, and from Granard in Teffia, in the county of Longford, to the strand of Eothuille, in the barony of Tírerell, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals at the year 1470, it is recorded that the O'Rourkes were inaugurated as princes of Brefney at a place called *Cruachan O'Caprain*, supposed to be Croaghan, near Killeshandra, as it is stated that the O'Reillys and the people of Tullyhunco met O'Rourke's party at Ballyconnell, to oppose the inauguration. The O'Rourkes had their chief castles at Dromahaire, Leitrim, Cloncorick or Carrickallen, and Castle Car, near Manorhamilton. They maintained their independence, as princes of West Brefney, down to the reign of James I., and had considerable possessions even until the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated. Several of the O'Rourkes have been distinguished in the military service of foreign states, as count Owen O'Rourke of the Austrian service, under the empress Maria Theresa; count John O'Rourke, a distinguished soldier of fortune, who served as a commander in the armies of France, Russia, and Poland, between the years 1760 and 1780, and his brother count O'Rourke, who was a colonel of cavalry in the Imperial Austrian service, at the same time, and was married to a niece of field marshal de Laey. Accounts of these officers and the genealogy of the O'Rourkes, as princes of Brefney, by Charles O'Connor of Belenagar, are given in Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* for 1782. There is at present a count O'Rourke in the military service of Russia.

The O'Reillys, as above stated, were descended from the same ancestor as the O'Rourkes, namely *Aodh Fionn*, or Hugh the Fair, king of Connaught, in the beginning of the seventh century. They took the name O'Raighilligh or O'Raghallaigh, pronounced O'Railligh, and rendered into O'Reilly, from Raghallaich, one of their celebrated chiefs, in the tenth century. The name Raighallaich may be derived from *Raigh*, an arm, and *all* or *allach*, strong or powerful; hence it may signify, strong of arm, an epithet very applicable to a warlike chief. The O'Reillys also took the tribo-name of Muintir Maolmordha, or the people of Maolmordha, from Maolmordha, another of their celebrated chiefs. This name Maolmordha, or Mulmora, latinised Milesius, and anglicised Miles, was a favorite name with the O'Reillys, and was borne by many of their chiefs.

The principality of Brefney O'Reilly comprised originally the greater part of the present county of Cavan, the boundary between it and Brefney O'Rourke being, as already stated, the river at Ballyconnell, and being separated from Fermanagh, or Mac Guire's country, by the Ballyconnell mountains; but in after times the

O'Reillys extended their dominion over the entire of the county of Cavan, and at one period over a great part of Leitrim, as it is stated in the Annals, under the year 1239, that Fergal, son of Cuchonacht O'Reilly, was lord of Brefney, of Dartry, and of Clan Firmaighe, from the mountains eastward, which shows that he possessed the territory of Dartry, in the barony of Rossellogher, in the county of Leitrim. It appears also that the O'Reillys extended their territory and authority into the borders of the English Pale, as far as Kilmainham wood, to the Black Water near Kells, and to Crossakeele and Oldecastle in Meath, from thence as far as Granard in Longford, and to parts of Westmeath. In O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at the years 1380 and 1415, it is stated that Thomas, son of Mahon O'Reilly, lord of Clan Mahon, and prince of Brefney, destroyed eighteen castles of the English in the Pale, and overran the country from Drogheda to Dublin. According to other authorities this Thomas O'Reilly erected a castle at Ballinlough, in Westmeath. The O'Reillys, exercising an independent sovereignty, as princes of Brefney, coined their own money; as appears by a Parliament held at Trim, A.D. 1447, in the reign of Henry VI., by sir John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, lord lieutenant; and by another Parliament held at Naas, A.D. 1457, by the lord deputy, Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, in which Acts were passed prohibiting the circulation of the Irish coinage, called *O'Reilly's money*, in the English Pale. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century many valiant chiefs of the O'Reillys are mentioned, who fought several battles with the English forces of the Pale, over whom they gained many victories, as appears in these Annals. The O'Reillys located on the borders of Meath were obliged to maintain an incessant warfare to defend the frontiers of Ulster against the English of the Pale, who made constant incursions into the northern territories. Camden, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, says that the O'Reillys were famous for cavalry; and Fynes Morrison, in his account of the wars of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, against Elizabeth, states that the O'Reillys of Brenny brought to the standard of O'Neill eight hundred foot, and two hundred horse. The O'Reillys maintained their independence down to the reign of James I., and possessed great property and influence even until the Cromwellian wars, after which their estates were confiscated. Maolmora O'Reilly, commonly called Miles the Slasher, was a celebrated chief, distinguished for his great strength and undaunted valour: he fought many battles in Cavan and other places during the Cromwellian war, and fought at the battle of Benburb, under Owen Roe O'Neill. The O'Reillys were elected and inaugurated in early times as princes and tanists of Brefney, on the Hill of *Seantomán* or *Shantomán*, a large hill between Cavan and Ballyhaise, on the summit of which may still be seen the remains of a Druidical temple, consisting of several huge stones standing upright. In after times the O'Reillys were inaugurated on the Hill of Tullymongan, above the town of Cavan. The O'Reillys had castles at Tullymongan, Ballynacargy, Tullyvin, Liscannon, Belturbet, Ballyconnell, Cloughoughter, Kilmore, Lisnora, and Cauett, near Crossdoney; at Tonagh, and Ballinrinke, near Lough Sheelin; at Kilnacrott, Loughramor, and Mullagh; at Tonragee, now Balleborough, and at Muff near Kingscourt, the ruins of some of which castles still remain. An interesting account of the O'Reillys in the reign of James I., is given in the works of Sir John Davies. Several of the particulars above mentioned concerning the O'Reillys have been collected from the Book of Cavan, an ancient record, chiefly compiled by the learned Chevalier O'Gorman, from the works of O'Cuirrin, Historiographer of Brefney, and other ancient Irish MSS., together with family papers. The original of this curious and interesting MS. is in the possession of the publisher of these Annals, Mr. Geraghty, of Anglesea-street. The O'Reillys are extremely numerous, being estimated at about 20,000 persons of the name in the county of Cavan, and there are many respectable families of them in the counties of Cavan, Meath, Westmeath,

A great war arose between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which Ardrathan,⁷ Kilcolgan and many other country towns, with the corn of the country, were burned.

Longford, Louth, Down, Dublin, Kildare, and Queen's County. Many of the O'Reillys have been distinguished commanders in the military service of foreign states, and among them may be mentioned Count Alexander O'Reilly, who, between the years 1770 and 1800, was Generalissimo of the Spanish armies, and was of the same stock as the O'Reillys of Baltrasna, in Meath; of Kilnacrott, in the county of Cavan; and of Thomastown castle in Louth. Count Andrew O'Reilly, of the family of Ballinlough in Westmeath, was for more than fifty years a distinguished general in the Austrian service, and died at Vienna, in 1832, in the 90th year of his age. Count Michael Charles Joseph Reillé, a distinguished general of cavalry in the service of France, in all Buonaparte's campaigns, and at present a peer of France, is descended from one of the Irish O'Reillys, who was an officer in the service of France in the last century.

The chiefs and clans of Brefney and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, are, according to O'Dugan, as follows: I. O'Ruair or O'Rourke, who is designated by O'Dugan, *Ardriogh Breifne as buan smacht*, that is, chief king of Brefney of lasting sway, and to whom, he states, the rents or tributes of Connaught were paid. II. O'Raghallaigh or O'Reilly, chief of Muinter Maolmordha, designated as—

*"Ríoghthaoiseach na ruathar n-garbh,
O'Raghallaigh na ruadh arm."*

"Head chief of fierce conflicts,
O'Reilly of the red arms or shields."

III. Mac Tighearnain or the Mac Tiernans, also rendered Mac Kiernan or Mac Kernan, and by some anglicised to Masterson, who were chiefs of Teallach Dunchadha, signifying the tribe or territory of Donogh, so called from one of their chiefs, a name which has been made Tullaghonoh, now the barony of Tullyhuno, in the county of Cavan. Mac Tiernan is designated as "the true defender of valiant chiefs." The Mac Kernans are still very numerous in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and several of their chiefs are mentioned in the course of these Annals. IV. Mae Samhradhain, designated "a bond of strength," who was chief of Teallach Eachach, or Eachaidh, which signifies of the tribe or territory of Eachy, so called from one of their chiefs, and now the barony of Tullaghagh, county of Cavan. This name is now generally made Mac Gauran, and by some anglicised, or rather translated, Somers, from the word *Samhradh*, which signifies summer. The Mac Gaurans in modern times are very numerous in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and many chiefs of the name are mentioned in the Annals. V. Mac Consnauiha, chief of Clan Cionnaith, or Clan Kenny, now known as the Muinter Kenny mountains, and adjoining districts, near Lough Allen, in the parish of Innisnagragh, county of Leitrim. This name has been anglicised to Ford, and there are several of the clan still in those districts. Mac Consnauiha is mentioned as a chief in those Annals, A. D. 1252. VI. Mae Cagadhain, chief of Clan Fearmaighe, a district south of Dartry, and in the present barony of Dromahaire, county of Leitrim. This name has been anglicised Cogan or Coggan. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, at the word Eagan, states that the Mae Egans were chiefs of Clanfearamuighe in Brefney; hence Mae Cagadhain and Mae Eagain may probably have been the same clan. VII. Mae Darchaidh, which O'Brien writes Mae Dorehuighe, chief of Kinel Luachain, a district in the barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim, which may probably be traced in the name of the townland of Laheen. This name has been by some anglicised to Darey. VIII. Mac Flannelhadha, a name rendered into Mac Claney, who was chief of Dartraidhe or Dartry, an ancient territory co-extensive with the present barony of Rossclough in Leitrim. Several chiefs of the Mac Claney are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and they are designated by O'Dugan as the mighty Mae Claney. IX. O'Finn and O'Cearbhail or O'Carroll, who were chiefs of Calraighe, a district adjoining Dartry, in

A conference was held between the English and Irish concerning Felim O'Connor, and peace was established between them.

the present barony of Dromahaire, county of Leitrim, and which appears to have comprehended an adjoining portion of Sligo, near the present parish of Calry, in that county. This district is mentioned by Lanigan, (vol. i. p. 256), under the name of Calrigia, and comprised the parishes of Drunlease and Killargy in Leitrim, with part of the parish of Calry in Sligo. X. Mae Maoiliosa, chief of Magh Braeraighe, a district on the borders of Leitrim and Longford. XI. Mae Fionnhair or Finnevar, chief of Muinter Greadain or Gearadhain, a district in the southern part of Leitrim. XII. Mae Raghnaill or Mae Rannall, a name anglicised to Reynolds, who were chiefs of Muinter Eoluis. This territory was sometimes called Conmaicne of Moyrein, and comprised almost the whole of the present baronies of Leitrim, Mohill and Carrygallen, in the county of Leitrim, with a portion of the north of Longford. The Mae Rannalls were powerful chiefs, and are often mentioned in the course of these Annals. They were of the race of Ir, or Clanna Rory, and of the same stock as the O'Ferralls, princes of Anally, or Longford. They had castles at Rinn, Leitrim and Lough Seur. Of this family was George Nugent Reynolds, esq., of Letterfian, in Leitrim, a celebrated wit and poet, who is stated to have been the author of the beautiful song called "The Exile of Erin," though its composition was claimed by Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope." XIII. O'Maolmiadhaigh or O'Mulvey, chief of Magh Neise or Nisi, a district which lay along the Shannon in the west of Leitrim, near Carrickon-Shannon.

The following Clans in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, not given by O'Dugan, are collected from various other sources: I. Mae Bradagh or Mac Brady. Tiarnan Mac Bradaigh is mentioned in the Annals, at the year 1256, as one of the chiefs who fought under the O'Reillys, in a great battle at Moysleacht, or Fenagh. The Mac Bradys sometimes called O'Bradys are given by Mae Geoghegan, as a branch of the O'Carrolls, chiefs of Calry, a territory in Leitrim, in the barony of Dromahaire, as already explained in the preceding part of this article; and they are in fact often called O'Carrolls at the present day, particularly by persons speaking in Irish, who designate them Carullaghs. The Mac Bradys are extremely numerous in the county of Cavan, particularly in the barony of Loughtee; and there are many respectable families of the name in various parts of Ireland. Baron Thomas Brady, a distinguished field marshal for many years in the Austrian service, and who died at Vienna in 1827, was a native of the county of Cavan. II. The Mae Gobhains, Mac-an-Ghobhains, or O'Gobhains, a name which has been anglicised to Smith, are very numerous in the county of Cavan, particularly in the parishes of Lavey, Laragh, and Killinkere, among whom have been many respectable families. The Mac Gowans are also very numerous in Rossinver in the county of Leitrim, as explained in the note on Dalaradia, or county of Down. The Mac Gowans are of the race of Ir, or Clanna Rory, descended from the famous warrior Conall Cearnach, or Conall the Victorious, who was chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, about the commencement of the Christian era; and many of the name have proved their distinguished descent, being remarkable for great strength and bravery, and having been chiefs of gallowglasses under the O'Reillys. The Mac Gowans, originally a powerful clan in Dalaradia, or the county of Down, in early times produced many eminent ecclesiastics, learned men, and poets, too numerous to be here mentioned; and in modern times there are many highly respectable families of the name of Smith in many parts of Ireland, and several have been eminent lawyers, some of whom, no doubt, may trace their descent from the Milesian Mae Gowans. III. Mae Giolladuibh or Mae Gilduff. In the Annals, at the year 1252, Manus Mac Giolladuibh is mentioned as chief of Teallach Gairbheith, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the county of Cavan. IV. Mae Taihghigh or Mae Tully. Giolla Miehil Mac Taihghigh, is mentioned in the Annals, at 1256, as one of the chiefs who fought under the O'Reillys at the battle

A. D. 1259.

Cormac O'Luimluin, bishop of Clonfert of St. Brenan, and the chief sage of Ireland, died a venerable divine at an advanced age.

of Fenagh. The Mac Tullys were chiefs of a district comprising the greater part of the parish of Drung, in the barony of Tullygarvey. V. Mac Cebes, a clan originally from Monaghan, but settled for many centuries in the county of Cavan, where they are very numerous, particularly in the baronies of Tullygarvey and Clanke. The Mac Cebes were a warlike Clan, and are frequently mentioned in the Book of Cavan, as commanders of battle-axe men under the O'Reillys in their wars with the English of the Pale. VI. The O'Sheridans, an ancient clan in the county of Cavan, and still numerous, particularly in the barony of Clannmahon. Of this clan were several persons distinguished in the literary world for the most brilliant abilities, as the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, president of the great school of Cavan, the friend and favourite companion of Dean Swift, and distinguished for his great wit and talents; Thomas Sheridan, his son, a celebrated actor, and author of an English Dictionary and other works; and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the son of Thomas, well known for his splendid genius, and one of the most eminent men of his age as an orator, dramatist, and poet. Many other members of this family, too numerous to be here mentioned, have also been highly distinguished in the literary world. VII. The O'Corrys or O'Currys, given in the Map of Ortelius as a clan in Cavan, in the barony of Tullygarvey. They were located about the place afterwards called Cootehill. Of this family was James Curry, M.D., the celebrated writer on the civil wars of Ireland. VIII. The O'Clerys or Clarkes, a branch of the O'Clerys of Connaught and Donegal, and of the same stock as the celebrated authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, numerous in the county of Cavan, particularly in the baronies of Tullygarvey and Clanke, and many of whom have been distinguished for literary acquirements. IX. The O'Dalys and O'Mulligans, clans in the county of Cavan, who were hereditary bards to the O'Reillys, and of whom accounts may be found in O'Reilly's Irish Writers. X. The Fitzpatrick's, a numerous clan in the county of Cavan, chiefly located in the baronies of Tullyhannoo and Loughtee. They were originally of the Fitzpatrick's of Ossory, but have been settled for a long period in the county of Cavan. XI. The Fitzsimons, a numerous clan in the county of Cavan, chiefly in the barony of Castlerahan, who came originally from the English Pale, being of Anglo-Norman descent, but have been long located in the county of Cavan. XII. The O'Farrells, a numerous clan, particularly in the parish of Mullagh, county of Cavan. XIII. Several other clans in considerable numbers, in various parts of the county of Cavan, as the O'Murrays, Mac Donnells, O'Conaghtys, O'Connells, Mac Manus, O'Lynches, Mac Gilligans, O'Fays, Mac Gaffneys, Mac Hughs, O'Dolans, O'Droins, &c. XIV. Several clans in the county of Leitrim not mentioned by O'Dugan, as the Mac Gloins of Rossinver; the Mac Ferguses, who were hereditary *arcnachs* of the churches of Rossinver, and whose name has been anglicised to Ferguson; the O'Cuinnins, an ancient clan in the barony of Dromahaire, and many of whom were celebrated bards and historians; the Mac Kennys or Keanes; the Mac Cartans, O'Murrays, and O'Meehans, are also numerous in the county of Leitrim.

Brefney O'Rourke was formed into the county of Leitrim, and so called from the town of Leitrim, in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sidney, and large grants of lands were given, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., to various British settlers there, the chief of whom were the Hamiltons, who erected a castle at Manorhamilton: the family of Villiers, dukes of Buckingham, had also large grants of lands in it. The Sherrards were in after times barons of Leitrim; and the family of Clements are at the present day earls of Leitrim.

Brefney O'Reilly was formed into a county, by the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, A. D. 1584, in the reign of Elizabeth, and called Cavan, from its chief town. On the confiscation of six counties in

Tomaltaeh, son of Torlogh, son of Malachy O'Conor, returned from Rome after having been consecrated archbishop of Tuam in the Pope's palace, having brought with him a Pallium, and great favours for the clergy besides.

Ulster, as stated in the note on Tyrone, in the reign of James I., the county of Cavan, in accordance with the project called the Plantation of Ulster, was planted with British colonies, and in Pynnar's Survey of Ulster, A. D. 1619, as given in Harris's *Iliernia*, the following were the families of English and Scotch settlers in the county of Cavan: In Clanke, sir James Hamilton, John Hamilton, William Hamilton, and William Bailie. In Castlerahan, sir Thomas Ashe, Captain Culme, and sir John Elliot. In Tullygarvey, Captain Hugh Culme, Archibald Moore, John Ashe, and Captain Richard Tyrrell. In Loughtee, John Taylor, Thomas Waldron, John Fish, sir Hugh Wirral, sir Stephen Butler, sir George Mannering, and Peter Ameas. In Clannmahon, lord Lambert, Archibald Moore, and Captain Fleming. In Tullyhannoo, sir Claude Hamilton, sir James Craig, and Archibald Acheson. In Tullaghagh, Captain Culme, Walter Talbot, sir Richard, and sir George Grimes, and William Parsons. The following natives obtained grants of the forfeited lands: In Castlerahan, Shane Mac Philip O'Reilly, nine hundred acres. In Tullygarvey, Mulmora Mac Philip O'Reilly, one thousand acres; Captain O'Reilly, one thousand acres; Mulmora Oge O'Reilly, three thousand acres; and Maurice Mac Telligh (or Mac Tully), three thousand acres. In Clannmahon, Mulmora Mac Hugh O'Reilly, two thousand acres. In Tullaghagh, Mac Gauran, one thousand acres.

The following have been the noble families in the county of Cavan, since the reign of James I. The Lamberts, earls of Cavan; the Maxwells, earls of Farnham; the Cootes, earls of Bellamont; the Popes, earls of Belurbet; and the Verneys, barons of Belurbet. Amongst the great landed proprietors, but not resident in the county, are the marquess of Headfort; the earl Annesley; and the earl of Gosford; and of the landed proprietors resident in the county, the chief are the earl of Farnham, and the families of Sanderson, Pratt, Burrows, Clements, Coote, Southwell, Humphreys, and Nesbitt.

The *see of Kilmore* was founded by St. Feidlimidh or Felimy, in the sixth century. The bishops of Kilmore were in early times styled *Bishops of Brefney*, of *Hy-Briune Brefney*, and sometimes of *Tir Briune*, a name latinised by Ware to *Triburna*. The *diocese* comprises almost the entire of the county of Cavan, with the greater part of Leitrim, a large portion of Fermanagh, and a small portion of Meath.

II. *Fermanagh*, an ancient territory, the same as the present county of Fermanagh. It is written in the Irish, *Feara Manach*, *Fearnanach*, and *Feara Monach*. The origin of the word is difficult to determine, but it might be derived from *Feara*, men, and *manach*, of monks, which might originate from its famous monastery at Devinish; or, it might be derived from *Feara*, men, and *monach*, of marshes, that is, men inhabiting a marshy country.

About eight centuries before the Christian era, in the reign of Fiacha Labhrúine, monarch of Ireland, as stated by all the ancient annalists, the lake afterwards called Lough Erne suddenly burst forth and overflowed a great tract of land, which was called Magh Geannain, or the Plain of Geannan, so called from Geannan, one of the Fir Bolg kings. This lake, as explained in the note on Tircennail, had at first the name of *Lough Saimor* (and is called by Cambrensis, *Sanarius*), but afterwards obtained the name of Lough Erne, which, according to Peter Walsh, in quoting Cambrensis Eversus, derived the name of Erne from Erna, the favourite waiting-maid of Meav, the famous Queen of Connaught, who was drowned there. The ancient inhabitants of this territory, as explained in the note on Brefney, were the Erneans, of the race of the Fir Bolgs, who were conquered in a great battle by the above-mentioned monarch, Fiacha Labhrúine, leaving the Milesians masters of the country. In the tenth century, as stated by various historians, the Danes had a large fleet on Lough Erne.

The Giolla Cam Mac Gillechiarain, a man distinguished in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Connor gave the residence of Awlave, the son of Art, to Art Beag, the son of Art

In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the head chief of this territory was O'Dubhdara, and several of the name are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters; amongst others, Giolla Criost O'Dubhdara, Prince of Fermanagh, who was killed by the men of Fermanagh at Daimlinis, or Devinish Island, in Lough Erne, A.D. 1076. The O'Dubhdaras were probably of the same race as the Mac Guires, who afterwards became princes of Fermanagh. The name in Irish is *Mac Uidhir*, sometimes written *Maguibhir*, which is pronounced Mac Ivir, and has been made Mac Guire and Maguire. The Mac Guires took this name from *Uidhir*, one of their ancient chiefs; and they are of the race of *Clan Colla*, of the same descent as the Mac Mahons, lords of Monaghan; the O'Hanlons, chiefs of Orier, in Armagh; the O'Kellys, lords of Hy Maine, in Galway and Roscommon; and other clans, of whom a full account has been given in the note on *Orgiall*. Many valiant chiefs of the Mac Guires are mentioned in the course of these Annals; and in O'Dugan's Topography of the twelfth century, Mac Uidhir, or Mac Guire, is given as chief of Fera Monach, or Fermanagh, and designated in terms which may be thus translated:

"Mac Guire, the head of the batallions,
Over the mighty men of Monach,
At home munificent in presents,
The noblest chief in hospitality."

The Mac Guires were inaugurated as princes of Fermanagh on the summit of Cuilcagh, a magnificent mountain near Swanlinbar, on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, and sometimes, also, at a place called Sciathl Gahhra, now Lisnaskea. They possessed the entire of Fermanagh, which was called *Mac Guire's country*, and maintained their independence as lords of Fermanagh down to the reign of James I., when their country was confiscated like other parts of Ulster; but Conor Roe Mac Guire obtained re-grants of twelve thousand acres of the forfeited lands of his ancestors, and was created baron of Enniskillen—a title which was also borne by several of his successors. Several chiefs of the Mac Guires are mentioned during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, and many of them were afterwards distinguished officers in the Irish Brigade, in France, and also in the Austrian service. The Mac Guires produced several eminent and learned ecclesiastics; amongst whom may be mentioned Cathal, or Charles Mac Guire, archdeacon of Clogher, in the fifteenth century, the author of the celebrated Annals of Ulster. An interesting account of the Mac Guires in the reign of James I., is given in the works of Sir John Davies, who, amongst other particulars, states that the lands of Fermanagh were divided into three great portions, one of which was entirely possessed by Mac Guire, and another by the church, while the third was allotted to the rhymers and gallowglasses, that is, to the bards and swordsmen. The Mac Guires are still numerous, particularly in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan; and many respectable families of the name exist in various parts of Ireland.

The following chiefs and clans of Fermanagh, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, have been collected from O'Dugan's Topography: I. O'Maolduin, or O'Muldoon, chief of Muintir Maolduin and Fera Luirg. This territory is now known as the barony of Lurg. The O'Maolduins are mentioned in the Annals, as early as the latter end of the tenth century; and Dubhdara O'Maolduin, lord of the men of Lurg, is stated to have been killed, A.D. 1000. II. Muintir Taithligh, or Mac Tullys, chiefs of Hy Laoghaire of Lough Lir, a district which lay in the barony of Lurg, near Lough Erne, towards Tyrone. III. Mac Duilgen, not mentioned in O'Dugan, is given in the Annals, which state that Fergus Mac Duilgen, lord of Lurg, was killed by the men of Brefney, A.D. 924. IV. O'Flannagain or O'Flanagan, chief of Tuath Ratha, that is, the district of the fortress, a territory which extended from Belmore to Belleek, and from Lough

O'Rourke, and he took prisoner Art, the son of Cathal Riavach O'Rourke, after he had displaced Awlave.

Hugh O'Connor went to Derry Columkille, to

Melvin to Lough Erne, comprising the present barony of Mahera-boy. It contained the ancient districts of Iarthar Maighe and Magh Niadh, and its name is still retained by the mountain Tura. At the year A.D. 1498, in these Annals, it is stated that Achaidh More was the town or residence of O'Flanagan. Of this ancient family were James O'Flanagan, a lieutenant general of Dillon's regiment in the Irish Brigade in France, and his brother, John O'Flanagan, who was a colonel in the Austrian army. V. Mac Giolla Finein or Mac Gillfinnen, chief of Muintir Peodachain of the Port. This territory, on the borders of Fermanagh and Donegal, is still traceable in the name of Pettigoe. At the years A.D. 1231 and 1234 in the Annals, Mac Gillfinnen is mentioned as a warlike chief, who made expeditions in his ships along with O'Donnell; and he is styled lord of Lough Erne: he is also mentioned in several other parts of the Annals. VI. Mac Giolla Michil, chief of Clan Congail. In the Annals at A.D. 1238, it is stated that Clan Congail and O'Ceanfoda lay in Tir Manach. Tirkenney barony is probably Tir O'Ceanfoda. The name Mac Giolla Michil, has been anglicised to Mitchell. VII. O'Maolruana or O'Mulrooney, and O'Eignigh or O'Heignigh, probably O'Heaney, who were chiefs of Muintir Maolruanaidh, and of Maoith Leirg Monach. VIII. Mac Domhnaill or Mac Donnell, chief of Clann Ceallaigh, now the barony of Clankelly.

The following clans in Fermanagh are not given in O'Dugan: I. The Mac Manus, formerly a numerous clan, chiefly in Tirkenney, who had the controul of the shipping on Lough Erne, and held the office of hereditary chief managers of the fisheries under Mac Guire. II. The Mac Cassidys, who were hereditary physicians to the Mac Guires, and many of the name also learned ecclesiastics and historians, amongst whom may be mentioned Roderick Mac Cassidy, archdeacon of Clogher, who partly compiled the Annals of Ulster. III. The O'Criochans or O'Creehans, a numerous clan in Fermanagh, and many of whom changed the name to Creighton. IV. The Magraths, who held some possessions at Termon Magrath, where they had a castle in the parish of Templecarne.

Fermanagh was formed into a county by the lord deputy Sir Henry Sydney, A.D. 1569, in the reign of Elizabeth. On the plantation of Ulster with British colonies, in the reign of James I., the following families of English and Scotch settlers obtained extensive grants of the confiscated lands in Fermanagh, as given in Pymar's Survey, A.D. 1619, in Harris's Hibernica. Sir James Belford; Mr. Adwick; sir Stephen Butler, ancestor of the earls of Lanesborough; John Sedborow; Thomas Flowerdew; Edward Hatton; sir Hugh Wirral; sir John Davies, who was attorney-general to King James I., and a celebrated writer; sir Gerrard Lowther; John Archdall; Edward Sibthorp; Henry Flower; Thomas Blennerhasset; sir Edward Blennerhasset, Francis Blennerhasset; sir William Cole, ancestor of the earls of Enniskillen; sir Henry Folliot; captain Paul Gore; captain Roger Atkinson; Malcolm Hamilton; George Humes; sir John Humes; and John Dunbar. Two or three of the natives obtained grants, namely, Con Mac Shane O'Neill, 1,500 acres; Bryan Maguire 2,000 acres at Tempodassell; and Conor Roe Maguire, who obtained large grants, and was created baron of Enniskillen, as before stated. The following have been the noble families in Fermanagh since the reign of James I. The Coles, earls of Enniskillen; the Creightons, earls of Erne; the Corrys, earls of Belmore; the Verneys, viscounts of Fermanagh; and the Butlers, barons of Newtown-Butler, and earls of Lanesborough. The family of Loftus, earls of Ely, have a seat in Fermanagh.

In the ecclesiastical division the chief part of Fermanagh is comprised in the diocese of Clogher, but a considerable portion of the county is in the diocese of Kilmore. The abbey on Devinish Island in Lough Erne, founded by St. Molaise or Laisrean, in the sixth century, was celebrated for many ages as a seat of learning and religion, and some of its venerable ruins still remain, together

espouse the daughter of Dubhghall (Dugald), the son of Sorley (Mac Donnell).

Cathal Mae Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim), had his eyes put out by Hugh O'Connor, who also put out the eyes of the hostages of Donal O'Rourke, namely, Niall Mac Donogh, and Bryan Mac Neill, and likewise those of the hostages of Hy Briuin.

Hugh O'Connor and Bryan O'Neill held a conference at Daiminis (Devinish Island), on Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Connor made peace with Donal O'Rourke, and gave him the lordship of Brefney.

Taichleach Mae Dermott died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Connor took Gilbert Mac Costello prisoner, and plundered the entire of Sliabh Lugha (in the county of Sligo). Gilbert gave his three sons as hostages for his own release, and Hugh O'Connor set him at liberty.

Teige O'Brien, heir presumptive of Munster, died.

Sidhrídh O'Boyle was slain by his own kinsmen.

O'Donnell (Donal Oge), collected a great force and marched into Tyrone; Hugh Buidhe O'Neill marched with another force to join him, and they plundered the adjoining territories and proceeded into Oriel, and all submitted to them wherever they came, after which they returned home.

Felim O'Tuathail (O'Toole), lord of Siol or Hy Muiredhaigh,² died.

A. D. 1260.

Cionaeth O'Beirne, prior of Kilmore, (in Roscommon,) died.

Maolfinnen O'Mithigen died.

The archbishop of Armagh consecrated Malachy O'Connor¹ a bishop at Dundalk.

with one of the ancient round towers, a beautiful structure, in perfect preservation.

6. *Teallach Dunchadha*, now the barony of Tullyhuneo, in the county of Cavan, of which the Mac Tiarnans or Mac Kernans were chiefs, as explained in the note on Brefney.

7. *Ardrathan*, a parish in the baronies of Kiltartan, Loughrea, and Dunkellin, in the county of Galway. *Kilcolgan* another parish in the same baronies.

A. D. 1259.

1. *Aodh Buidhe* or *Hugh Buidhe O'Neill*, that is Hugh O'Neill, the Yellow, prince of Tyrone, who about this time took possession of a great part of the counties of Down and Antrim, which districts were called from him Upper and Lower Clanaboy, as explained in the note on *Dalaradia*.

2. *Siol or Hy Muiredhaigh*, sometimes called I Mail, was an

The battle of Drom Deirg² at Dundalcathghlas (Downpatrick) was fought by Bryan O'Neill and Hugh O'Connor against the English of the north of Ireland, in which many of the Irish chiefs were slain, namely, Bryan O'Neill, the chief ruler of Ireland; Donal O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kane O'Hennerly; Donslevey Mac Can; Conor O'Duvdiorma, and his son; Hugh O'Kane; Murtoth O'Kane; Awlave O'Gormley; Cu-ula O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon; and in the whole fifteen chiefs of the O'Kanes were slain there. A number of the chiefs of Connaught were also killed there, namely, Gillereest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach (Mac Dermott), lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiarnan O'Connor; Maolrooney Mae Donagh; Cathal Mac Donagh, the son of Murtoth; Hugh, son of Murtoth Fionn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Bryan O'Mulrooney; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Tomaltach O'Mulrooney; Conor Mac Gillarraith; Teige, the son of Kian O'Gara; Gillbarraigh O'Cuinn (O'Quinn); Carolus Mac Anespoig O'Murray, with many others of the chiefs, and common soldiers of the Irish.

Mae William Burke marched with a force to attack Felim O'Connor, and plundered the country before him, until he came to Roscommon; he did not, however, attempt to proceed further, for Felim and his son Hugh-na-n-Gall were in the Tuatha prepared to meet him, and the Conacians were at their back in the recesses; so they came to a resolution on both sides to make peace, which they accordingly did; and Mac William returned home.

Mac Maurice marched with his forces into Thomond to attack Conor O'Brien, who was then at Coill Bearrain,³ where the chiefs of his people assembled to support him; the English were

ancient territory in the county of Wicklow, of which the O'Tuathails or O'Tooles were chiefs.

A. D. 1260.

1. *Malachy O'Connor*, bishop of Elphin, is the person here mentioned, who died A. D. 1262.

2. *The Battle of Drom Deirg*, at Downpatrick. Stephen Longespée or Longsword, earl of Salisbury, then lord deputy of Ireland, commanded the English in the battle of Down. Bryan O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, who fell in this battle, is generally designated by the Irish writers, *Brian-Catha-Duin*, that is, Bryan of the battle of Down.

3. *Coill Bearrain* was probably Kilbarron, near Burrisokane in Tipperary, on the borders of the Shannon or Lough Derg, opposite the county of Clare, a place where there were some ancient castles.

defeated by them in the first onset ; and David Prendergast, who was a powerful knight ; the Failgeach ; the parson of Ardrathan ;⁴ Thomas Barret, and many others whose names have not been recorded, were slain.

Manus, son of Hugh Mac Oiraghty, was slain by Donal O'Flaithimh.

Loughlin, son of Awlave, son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiarnan, his brother, were killed by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered to him by Donal, son of Niall, son of Congallach O'Rourke.

Donal, son of Conor, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, was killed by the people of Tullyhuncho (in Cavan) ; and Murtoogh, his brother, was slain soon afterwards by Hugh O'Conor.

Art Beag, son of Art O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duv, son of Niall, son of Congalach, was slain by Malachy, son of Awlave, son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor, in Tuaith Ratha (in Roscommon), on which occasion Conor Mac Brannan, chief of Core Achlan ; Murtoogh O'Maonaigh ; the son of Bryan O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell ; but a party of O'Donnell's people overtook him at Bennan Brechmoighe, where they burned some of his people, and slew others.

An immense depredation was committed by O'Donnell on Mac Maurice ; and he, (O'Donnell), plundered the whole of Carbury (in Sligo).

The fortress of Conor O'Kelly (in Galway), was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

Sitrick Mac Seanlaigh was slain in Athlone by Don-cathach Mac Oiraghty and Tomaltagh Mac Oiraghty.

O'Donnell marched with a predatory force into Tyrone, after the battle of Dun (Down), and plundered and burned the greater portion of Tyrone on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conellan, coarb of St. Patrick, (archbishop of Armagh), died.

A. D. 1261.

Maolpatrick O'Scannail (or O'Scanlan), bishop of

Rathboth (Raphoe), was elected archbishop of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Tirconnell, together with Conor O'Firgil, were slain by Conor O'Neill and the people of Tyrone, at Derry Columkille. Conor O'Neill was soon afterwards killed by Donn O'Breislein, chief of Fanad (in Donegal), through the miracles of God and Columkille.

Hugh, son of Malachy O'Conor, was slain by Maolfavaill O'Heyne.

Cathal O'Hara, together with five others of the people of Lieney, were slain by the English, at the instigation of Bermingham, in the great church of St. Fechin at Ballysadare.

Fingin, son of Donal Mac Carthy, and his brethren, waged war and committed many depredations on the English.

The Geraldines marched with a great force into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy (Fingin), who encountered and defeated them in an engagement in which eight barons, five knights, and several others of the English gentry, were slain, together with John Mac Thomas, and Barry More ; an innumerable host of their common soldiers also fell in that battle.

Fingin Mac Carthy was slain afterwards by the English ; and his brother, the Aithchleireach Mac Carthy, assumed the lordship of Desmond.

Art, son of Cathal Riavach O'Rourke, made his escape from Hugh O'Conor ; and the chiefs of Brefney and Conmaicne gave him the government of Brefney.

Donal O'Hara plundered the sons of Bermingham in revenge for the killing of Cathal O'Hara, and violating the church of St. Fechin (at Ballysadare) ; and he slew Sefin, son of Bermingham, the weapon with which he killed him being the bell which he (Bermingham), had carried away from the church of Ballysadare.

Bryan Roe O'Brien burned and demolished the castle of O'Conaing (Castleconnell in Limerick), and slew all the garrison.

The fortress of Hugh O'Conor, at Snamh-

4. *Ardrathan*, a parish in the county of Galway. The chief called Failgeach was probably O'Conor Failgeach, that is, O'Conor, lord of Offaly in the King's county. *Mac Maurice* mentioned above, as

commander of the English, was sir Gerald Fitzgerald, baron of Offaly, who was son to Maurice Fitzgerald, formerly lord justice of Ireland.

an-Redaigh,¹ was burned by the men of Brefney.

Cluan Suilionn, the fortress of Felim O'Conor, was burned.

Torlogh Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, was sent to Art O'Rourke to be fostered.

A great prey was taken by Hugh O'Conor in Brefney; who marched as far as Druim Leathan (Dromlane in Cavan), where a part of his forces were encountered and defeated, and many of his common soldiers slain.

Hugh Buidhe O'Neill was deposed, and Niall Culanaeh O'Neill was appointed in his place.

Niall O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain, died.

Niall Culanaeh O'Neill was defeated in battle by O'Donnell; and many of the chiefs of Tyrone were slain and taken prisoners, amongst whom were Mae Cathmoil, chief of Kinel Feredaigh, and many other chiefs (in Tyrone), not recorded.

A. D. 1262.

Maolpatrick O'Seannail, archbishop of Armagh, celebrated mass in a Pallium, on the Octave of John the Baptist, at Armagh.

Malachy, son of Teige O'Conor, bishop of Elphin, died.

The English of Ireland marched with an immense force to attack Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), and his son Hugh-na-n-Gall; upon which O'Conor sent the greater portion of the cattle of Connaught into Tireonnell, to secure them from the English, while he himself remained at Inis Saimer (Ballyshannon), to defend his property and people. Mae William Burke proceeded with his forces from the west across Tochar Mona Coinneadha, and arrived at Elphin. The lord justice of Ireland and John de Verdun came by Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out scouting parties into Kinel Doblthia Mic Aongusa,¹ and plundered all those that remained in Connaught after O'Conor; and they also marked out the place for a castle at Rosecommon. Hugh O'Conor at the same time collected his forces, marched into

the west of Connaught, and plundered all the country eastward from Mayo of the Saxons and Balla, burned their (the English) towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugha (in Mayo), and slew many people between those places. He sent his chiefs and young officers into South Connaught, and they burned and plundered the country from Tuam to Athlone, and slew all the fighting men whom they met between those places. After this the English sent messengers to O'Conor and his son, offering them terms of peace. Hugh (O'Conor) went to Ath-Doire-Chuire to hold a conference, in which they made peace, neither party yielding to the other hostages or securities, on the occasion. Hugh O'Conor and Mac William Burke slept together that night, after the peace, in the same bed, cheerfully and amicably; and on the following day the English departed, after taking leave of O'Conor.

Hugh Buidhe O'Neill was again restored (to his principality), and Niall Culanaeh was deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Anally; and his own party, having conspired with the English, deposed him, and conferred the lordship on the son of Murrough Carraeh O'Ferrall. After this Giolla-na-neev committed many evils, depredations, plunders, damages, spoliations, and slaughters on the English, and succeeded in recovering by main force, the lordship of Anally, from which he expelled the son of Murrough Carrach.

Donslevey Mae Cathmoil, chief of Kinel Feredaigh, was slain by Hugh Buidhe O'Neill.

Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland marched with an army into Desmond, to attack Mae Carthy, and proceeded as far as Mangartach of Lough Lein,² where Mac Carthy slew Gerald Roehe, who was considered one of the three best barons in Ireland in his time; but the victory was without joy to the people of Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donal Gud Mae Carthy, was also slain in that engagement, and many of the Irish as well as of the English fell on the previous day at Mangartan.

A. D. 1261.

1. *Snamhanredaigh*, probably Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the borders of Leitrim and Roscommon

A. D. 1262.

1. *Kinel Doblthia Mic Aongusa*, a district along the Shannon, in

the barony of Ballintobber, county of Roscommon. The lord justice mentioned at this time was Richard de Rupella.

2. *Mangartach of Lough Lein*, that is, the Mangartan mountains at Loughlone, one of the lakes of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

Donal O'Monnaghan was slain by the sons of Roderick and Teige O'Conor.

O'Donnell (Donal Oge), marched with a force first into Fermanagh, and from thence to Gairbh-Trian-Connacht (or the Rough District of Connaught, in Leitrim), and as far as Granard of Teffia (in Longford); and in all the places through which he passed the people paid him tribute and yielded him submission; after which he returned home victoriously.

A. D. 1263.

Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkiaran O'Maoileoin (or O'Malone), died.

David O'Finn, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, and Gillpatrick Mac Giolla-na-Guisen, prior of Doirein,¹ a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslein was slain in the bishop's court at Raphoe, by Donal O'Donnell.

Mac William (Burke)² having marched a force to attack Felim O'Conor and his son, came as far as Roscommon; but the Siol Murray (O'Conor's people), fled before them into the north of Connaught, and the English found nothing to plunder on that expedition. Donogh O'Flynn and Teige his son, attacked their forces, and slew one hundred of them, both officers and common soldiers, amongst whom were Aitin Russel, and his son, the five sons of Cuchonaght O'Conor, and many others, after which the army (of the English) returned to their homes much dismayed. Maolfavaill O'Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Clerach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mac Fionnvar,³ chief of Muintir Gearadhain, died.

A castle was built by Mac William Burke at Athangail in Corran (in the county of Sligo).

Machair O'Ruadhain was slain by the English in the porch of the church of Kilsesgnen.⁴

Etaoin, daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

O'Donnell (Donal Oge), led his forces into Connaught, and joined Hugh O'Conor at the Curlew mountains, from whence they proceeded to Cruachan,⁵ westward across the river Suck, and from that into Clanricard; they completely plundered and devastated the country as far as Echtge and to Galway, where Hugh O'Conor parted from O'Donnell to return home; O'Donnell then proceeded across Sruthair and Rodhba, through Tyrawley, and across the Moy, and enforced tributes and submission from all.

Hugh, son of Felim (O'Conor), committed great depredations on the English of Sliabh Lugha and of Ciarraidhe (in the county of Mayo), slew many of them, and carried away a great number of cattle.

A. D. 1264.

Aongus O'Clumain, bishop of Lieney (Achonry), died in the monastery of Boyle, he having long before resigned his bishopric.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath, and he slew and drowned many of them in a battle at the river Brosnach (in King's county).

Murtogh, son of Donal O'Hart, was slain, and his people's property burned by Donogh Maguire (in Fermanagh).

The people of Dealbhna¹ committed a great depredation in the territory of Siol Anmchadha,

A. D. 1263.

1. *Doirein*, supposed to be Ballagherreen, in the parish of Kilcoleman, barony of Clanmorris, county of Mayo, where a Carmelite Friary was founded by the Prendergasts in the thirteenth century.

2. *Mac William Burke*, so often mentioned at this period, was Walter de Burgo or Burke, son of Richard de Burgo, formerly lord justice of Ireland, and grandson of William de Burgo; hence he is called by the annalists Mac William Burke. Walter having married the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger, earl of Ulster, obtained, in right of his wife, the earldom of Ulster; and, besides being earl of Ulster, was also styled lord of Connaught. He was the most powerful nobleman in Ireland in his time, and formed alliances with many great families, by the intermarriage of five of his daughters, one of whom was married to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland; two others to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare

and Desmond; another to de Bermingham, earl of Louth; and the fifth to the earl of Gloucester, in England. He died A.D. 1271. See Lodge's *Pecrage* by Archdall.

3. *Mac Fionnbhar* or Mac Finn timer, chief of Muintir Geradhain, a district in Muintir Eoluis, county of Leitrim.—See note on Brefney.

4. *Kilsesgnen*, an old church in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, county of Mayo.

5. *Cruachan*, near Elphin in Roscommon. *Echtge*, a district in the south east of Galway, on the borders of Clare, so called from the mountain Echtge, now Slieve Aughty. *Sruthair* and *Rodhba* are the rivers Shrulie and Ballinrobe.

A. D. 1264.

1. *Dealbhna*, or Delvin, here mentioned, was Dealbhna Eathra,

and slew the five sons of O'Madden on that occasion.

A conference was held at Athlone between the lord justice of Ireland (accompanied by the English, the earl of Ulster, and Maurice Fitzgerald, with their united forces), and Felim O'Conor, together with his son. The English were much perplexed and dismayed in mind when they beheld the king of Connaught and his son advancing with a great force to attend the meeting, and they came to a resolution to sue for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make peace with them, and they afterwards separated on peaceable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke, earl of Ulster, and Mac Maurice Fitzgerald; and the greater portion of Ireland was laid waste between them. The earl took all the castles in Connaught belonging to Fitzgerald, burned his manors, and plundered his people.

Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and towns in Delvin,² in Calraigh, and in Breaghmaine, and expelled all the English therefrom, and afterwards took hostages from their chiefs.

The lord justice of Ireland, with John Cogan, and Tiboid (Theobald) Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald³ in a consecrated church.

The castles of Lough Mask (in Mayo), and Ardahan, were taken by Mac William (Burke).

Maolpatrick O'Scannail, archbishop of Armagh, brought the friars minor to Armagh; and it was Mac Donnell, the Galloglaoch (according to tradition), who commenced the building of that monastery.

A. D. 1265.

Thomas, son of Fergal Mae Dermott, bishop of Elphin, Thomas O'Maicin (or O'Miachain), bishop

of Lieney (Achonry), and Maolbride O'Gruagain (O'Grogan), archdeacon of Elphin, died.

Maurice, son of Niall O'Conor, was elected to the see of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Conor and by O'Donnell, and they also burned and destroyed the castles of Beannada and of Rath-Arderoibhe.¹

The monastery of Tobberpatrick (in Mayo) was burned.

Teige Mae Fionnvar was slain by Conor Mac Rannall and the son of Donal O'Ferrall.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, the defender and protector of his province, and of all his friends; the spoiler and exterminator of his enemies; a man eminent for hospitality, generosity, and magnanimity; a patron of religious orders, of the clergy, and of learned men; a worthy heir to the crown of Ireland for his nobility, his personal figure, bravery, wisdom, justice, and truthfulness, died after the victory of extreme unction and penance, in the monastery of the friars of St. Dominick, at Roscommon, which he himself had dedicated to God, and granted to that order.² Hugh O'Conor, his son, was appointed his successor as king of Connaught, who made his regal plundering excursion into Offaley, and, on his return to Athlone, put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Conor, of which punishment he died.

Murtogh, son of Cathal, son of Dermod, son of Teige O'Mulrooney, lord of Moylurg, died.

Giolla-na-neev O'Quinn, chief of Muinter Giollgain (in Longford); Cathal Mae Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, and Muireagh O'Carroll, chief of Calry (in Leitrim), died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Conor, archbishop of Tuam, with David Prendergast and the Mac Murchadas; and many of the archbishop's people were slain by them on that day, at Kilmeadhain (Kilmaine, county of Mayo). Dearvor-

now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, and not Delvin in Westmeath. *Siolanmehadha*, now the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, was O'Madden's territory.

2. *Delvin* barony in Westmeath. *Breaghmaine*, the barony of Brawney in Westmeath. *Calraigh* was an ancient territory comprising part of the barony of Clonlunan, in Westmeath, and, according to Mae Geoghlegan, part of the barony of Kileourey, in the King's county, of which the Mae Gawleys were chiefs. See note on Meath.

3. *Maurice Fitzgerald*, so frequently mentioned at this period, was son of the former Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland.

A. D. 1265.

1. *Arderoibhe*, now Ardelare, in the parish of Kilmaeteige, barony of Lieney, county of Sligo. *Beannada*, or Banada, a village in the same parish.

2. *King Felim O'Conor* had a magnificent marble monument in the abbey of Rosecommon, ornamented with beautiful sculptured representations of his body-guard of galloglasses, with their ancient arms and armour.

gall, daughter of O'Dowd (the mother of the archbishop Tomaltach O'Conor), died, after receiving the rites of the church.

A.D. 1266.

O'Scopa, a friar of the order of St. Dominick, was consecrated a bishop at Armagh for the see of Raphoe. Thomas O'Maolconry, archdeacon of Tuam, and Maolisa O'Hanainn, prior of Roscommon and Athleague, died.

Thomas O'Miadhachain (O'Meehan), became bishop of Lieney (Achonry).

A bishop elect came from Rome to Clonfert¹ of St. Brenan, and he, together with Thomas O'Meehan, were consecrated bishops at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donal O'Hara, lord of Lieny, was slain by the English while he was burning Ardnaree.

Mahon, son of Cethernach O'Keirin, lord of Ciarraidhe (in Mayo), was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein, lord of Claonglaise,² was killed by his wife with a thrust of a knife, which she gave him through jealousy.

The castle of Tighe-da-Coinne³ was demolished, and the entire of Conmaicne was laid waste.

Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiddearg (O'Conor), died in the monastery of Knoemoy.

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, and Donnecathach, son of Duinoig Mac Oiraghty, had their eyes put out by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Beol-an-Tachair⁴ was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, who slew many of the English of the town.

Hugh O'Conor, king of Connaught, marched into Brefney to depose Art, son of Cathal Riavach (O'Rourke), and he conferred the lordship of Brefney on Conor Buidhe, son of Awlave, son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Brefney.

William Burke marched with a force to attack O'Melaghlin; and many of his men were drowned at Ath Crochda,⁵ and he was obliged to return without succeeding or gaining hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin Mac Dermott; the son of Murtoigh Mac Carney; and the son of Donal Duv O'Hara, committed great slaughter on the Welsh and Leinster men, in the west of Connaught, and brought thirty-one of them prisoners to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gillereest Mac Dermott, received a wound, of which he died.

Sava, daughter of Cathal Croiddearg (O'Conor), and Maoleoin Bodhar O'Mulconry, historiographer of Siol Murray (in Roscommon), died.

Maolpatrick O'Scannail, primate of Armagh, brought friars minor to Armagh; and he caused a deep and broad ditch to be constructed round their church.

A. D. 1267.

The bishop of Clonfert, that is, the Roman, went to the court of the Pope.

Murogh Mac Sweeney was taken prisoner in Hy Malia (in Mayo), by Donal, son of Manus O'Conor, who delivered him into the hands of the earl (Burke, earl of Ulster), and he died in prison.

Bryan, son of Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac William (Burke) made a predatory attack on O'Conor, and plundered Tir Maine and Clan Uadach (in Roscommon).

The English of the west of Connaught committed depredations in Carbury of Drumcliff, and plundered Ballysadare.

Donogh, son of Roderick, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The king of Connaught was seized with a grievous disease, the report of which was made known all over Ireland.

A. D. 1266.

1. *Clonfert*. The bishop of Clonfert here mentioned was John, an Italian, the Pope's Nuncio, who, being appointed to the see of Clonfert, was consecrated at Athenry, and the year following went to Rome, but returned soon afterwards, and continued bishop of Clonfert until A.D. 1296, when he was translated to the see of Benevento in Italy. Robert, a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, succeeded as bishop of Clonfert, and died A. D. 1307. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris.

2. *Claonglaise*, an ancient territory in Limerick. See note on Thomond.

3. *Tighe-da-Coinne*, probably Tiaquinn, in the county of Galway.

4. *Belantachair*, probably Ballintogher, barony of Tyrerrell, county of Sligo.

5. *Ath Crochda* was the ancient name of a ford on the Shannon, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.

Alise, daughter of Mac Cargavna (in Westmeath), died.

Hugh O'Murray, chief of the Lagan,¹ was slain at Kilalla by O'Maolfoghmayr, the coarb of the church, on Sunday, after hearing Mass.

A. D. 1268.

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, the official (vicar general) of Anadown (in Galway), died.

The great church of Armagh was commenced to be built by the primate, Gillpatrick O'Sean-nail.

Conor Roe O'Brien, lord of Thomond, his son John, his daughter, his daughter's son, that is, the son of Roderick O'Gara, Duvloghlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beolan, and many others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtoth O'Brien, but he himself was soon afterwards killed.

Bryan, son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Torlogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crowdearg (O'Conor), the ward of the Hy Briune, died.

Awlave O'Ferrall, the tower of defence of the Conmacnians (in Longford), was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine; Aongus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and who kept a house of hospitality; Manus Mae Oiraghty, chief of Clan Tomalty; Donal O'Grady, chief of Kinel Dungaille; and Dubhgall Mac Rory, lord of Innsi Gall, and of the eastern Irish, died.¹

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald was drowned at sea, along with all the crew of a ship, on his passage from England.

Hugh O'Conor marched with his forces to attack the English of Athlone, who met him at the Feadha (woody district), and an engagement ensued, in which the English were defeated, and many of them slain.

Donn, son of Teige O'Monaghan (in Roscom-

mon), and ten of his people, were slain by Teige O'Flanagan and Gillcreest O'Beirne.

Fergal O'Mulloy, chief of Ferkale (King's County), and Malachy Mae Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aongus O'Maolfoghmayr was slain by the O'Murrays (in Mayo), in revenge for the death of their chief.

A. D. 1269.

David O'Brogain, bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Melifont, for he was one of the monks of that place.

Teige, son of Niall, son of Morogh O'Conor, was slain at Elphin by a young man of his own kinsmen, who was put to death for that deed.

Ivar O'Beirne, a young chief, the confidential friend of Hugh O'Conor, abandoned the cares of the world, and retiring from the midst of his family and property, entered the monastery of Rosecommon, where he spent the remainder of his days amongst the brothers of St. Dominick.

Bryan, son of Donal Duv O'Hara, was slain by the English at Sligo.

Benmidhe, daughter of Torlogh, son of Roderick (O'Conor), the wife of Maolmuire Mac Sweeney; Geoffrey, son of Donal Clannach Mae Gillpatrick, lord of Slieve Bloom (in Ossory); and Hugh Feenaghty, an eminent minstrel, died.

Echmilidh Mac Arten (in the county of Down), was slain by O'Hanlon (of Armagh).

Donal O'Ferrall and Hugh his son, men distinguished for friendship, hospitality and benevolence, were slain by Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall and the English.

Christina, daughter of O'Naghten, the wife of Dermot Midheagh Mac Dermott, the most distinguished woman of her tribe for hospitality and benevolence, and the most bountiful benefactress to the order of grey friars, died after the victory of repentance.

A. D. 1267.

1. *Lagan* a district in the north of the barony of Tyrrawley, county of Mayo, of which the O'Murrays were chiefs.

A. D. 1268.

1. *O'Kelly* was lord of Hy Maine, in Galway and Roscommon.

Mac Oiraghty was chief of Clan Tomaltaigh in Roscommon. O'Grady was chief of Kinel Dungaille, a district in the county of Clare. Dubhgall or Dugald Mac Rory, lord of Innsi Gall, that is, lord of the Hebrides. The Mac Rorays were a branch of the Mac Donnells of the Hebrides, and are styled lords of the eastern Irish, as they had large possessions in the counties of Down and Antrim.

The castle of Sligo was re-built by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been destroyed by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell.

The castle of Roscommon was built by Robert de Ufford, lord justice of Ireland, taking advantage of the illness of Hugh O'Connor, king of Connaught, who on that account could not engage the English in battle, nor oppose them in building the castle, and Connaught was plundered a hundred times over by the English before his recovery.

Flaherty O'Maoilfhiona (O'Mulleeney), chief of the half of Calraighe of Moy Heleog,¹ was slain by O'Gaibhteachain (O'Gavaghan) his co-partner chief.

A. D. 1270.

Maolpatrick O'Scannail, archbishop of Armagh, went to England to be presented to the king, who received him honourably, and he returned invested with great authority.

A great war arose between O'Connor and the earl of Ulster, Walter Burke, who together with the lord justice (Robert de Ufford), collected the nobles of the English of Ireland, and also their Irish allies, with whom they marched into Connaught, and came to Roscommon the first night, and on the second to Elphin, from whence they proceeded to Port Lecce, where they halted and encamped for that night; on the following day they proceeded to Ath-Cara-Conaill (Carrick-on-Shannon), across the Shannon eastward. The king of Connaught was at this time with a few of the chiefs of his people, in Moy Nise,¹ prepared to meet the English, and the lord justice with a small portion of the English army, remained on the eastern side of the Shannon, to watch their movements. When the earl had passed Ath-Caradh-Conaill, a small division of O'Connor's forces attacked the English in the woods of Conmaicne,

and slew many of them, after which they returned to Moy Nise, where they encamped for the night. They then held a council, and came to the resolution of making peace with the king of Connaught, and agreed to deliver the earl's brother (William Oge, the son of Rickard Mac William), into the hands of O'Connor's people, while he himself (O'Connor), should be at the earl's residence ratifying the peace. This having been done, O'Connor's people immediately made the earl's brother prisoner, and slew John Dolofin and his son. When the earl received intelligence of this, he became enraged, and he spent that night in sadness and in sorrow, and early on the following morning he mustered his English and Irish forces, and marched towards O'Connor's residence, until they arrived at Ath-an-chip, where they met Torlogh O'Brien front to front, who was on his march to aid O'Connor. The earl personally attacked Torlogh, and remembering his enmity to him, he slew him on the spot. The Conacian forces at this time advanced up to the ford, and fell on the English with their horse and foot, broke their van guards, dislodged their reer ranks after much opposition; and slew nine of their chief knights at the ford, along with Rickard (Burke) of the Wood, and John Butler, with many of their other officers and of the common soldiers. They also took immense booty from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c.

After the battle the earl's brother was slain by O'Connor as an *Eraic* (in retaliation) for the son of O'Brien, who was slain by the earl.

The castle of Ath-an-Gaile, the castle of Sliabh Lugha, and the castle of Kill Colmain² were pulled down by O'Connor, and Roscommon, Rinn-Duin, and Uillinn Uanach, were also burned by him.

Bryan Roe O'Brien turned against the English; he committed great plunders on them, and took the castle of Clar-Ath-da-Caradh.³

A. D. 1269.

1. *Calraighe of Moy Heleog*, an ancient district in the county of Mayo, now the parish of Crossmolina, of which O'Maoilfhiona was head chief, from whom Crossmolina derived its name.

A. D. 1270.

1. *Moy Nise* was a district along the Shannon in the county of Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon; and the events here narrated occurred about that place, and in those parts of Roscommon on the opposite side of the Shannon.

2. *Kilcolmain Castle* was in the parish of Kilcoleman in the

barony of Costello, county of Mayo. *Sliabh Lugha* a mountainous district in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo. *Uillinn Uanach*. Sliabh Cairpre in Longford, according to O'Reilly, was originally called Sliabh Uilinn, hence probably Uilinn Uanach and Sliabh Uillinn were the same, the castle of which might be on the opposite side of the Shannon to that of *Rinn Duin*, now St. John's, a peninsula running into Lough Ree, on the Roscommon side of the Shannon.

3. *Clar-Ath-da-Caradh*, now Clarisford near Killaloe, in the county of Clare.

The earl (of Ulster) and the English of Connaught committed great plunders in Tírerell, on the people of Hugh O'Connor, and David Cuisin was slain on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carrach O'Ferrall, a bear in agility, a leopard in activity, and famous for feats of arms, was slain by the English.

Tannaidhe More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Buidhe O'Maolconry, was appointed chief Historiographer of Connaught; and Dubhsuileach O'Maolconry and Dunlaing O'Maolconry were removed from that professorship.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the people of Tyrconnell; and Mae Breallagh-an-chaírn O'Maolbrennan was slain on that occasion.

A. D. 1271.

Simon Magrath, dean of Ardcarne, died.

Walter Burke, earl of Ulster, and lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Galway of a short sickness, after the victory of repentance.

Thomas Mac Maurice died in the town of Lough Mask.¹

Ivar O'Beirne, the confidential friend of Hugh O'Connor, died in Roscommon after the victory of repentance, and was buried there.

Hugh O'Connor, the son of the coarb of St. Coman, was slain by Thomas Butler, at Muine-Inghine-Crechain (in Roscommon).

Donal O'Flynn was slain by the son of Robin Lawless on the same day at the upper end of Sruthra.²

Mahon O'Connor was slain by the English of Dunmore (in Galway).

Nicholas, son of John Verdun, lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall.

Conor, son of Tiarnan O'Connor, was slain by Malachy, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clan Fermuighe (in Leitrim).

A. D. 1271

1. *Lough Mask*. The town here mentioned was called Ballyloughnask or Loughnask castle, near Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo. Thomas Mac Maurice here mentioned, was Thomas, the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

2. *Sruthra*, now the parish of Shrule, barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo.

3. *Templehouse Castle* or *Caislean-Tighe-Templa*, was a house of the knights templars, founded by the English in the thirteenth

The castle of Templehouse,³ the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athleague were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowd, (in Sligo), died.

A. D. 1272.

Henry Butler, lord of Umalia (in Mayo), and Hoitse Medbriek, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe (O'Connor), and by the sons of Murrough O'Connor.

The castle of Rosecommon was demolished by Hugh O'Connor, king of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidearg (O'Connor), died, and he was the most eligible candidate for the crown of his tribe, until he was blinded by the people of O'Reilly.

James Dodaly,¹ lord justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Braoin and by the Conacians.

Maurice, son of Donogh, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrooney (in Roscommon), the most hospitable and generous man of his tribe, died in the fortress of O'Donnell at Murbaeh (in Donegal), and his remains were conveyed to the monastery of Boyle, where he was buried.

Donogh, son of Giolla-na-neev Mac Gauran, was slain by his brother Thomas.

Richard Tuite, the most noble of the English barons, died.

Hugh O'Connor burned Meath as far as Granard, and also burned Athlone, and broke down its bridge.

O'Donnell (Donal Oge) collected his vessels and boats on Lough Erne, with which he proceeded to Lough Uachtar, and seized on the property of the adjoining places, (namely, on the islands of that lake), which he carried away, plundered the people, and reduced them in all the neighbouring parts under his sway and subjection.

Edward I.² was proclaimed king of England, on the 16th of November.

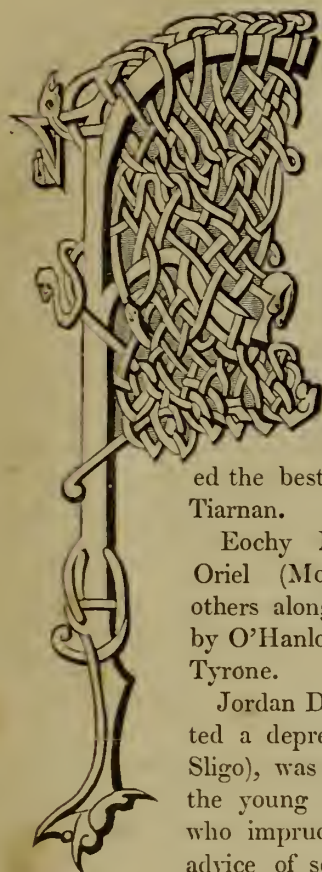
century, near Ballymote, county of Sligo, now the residence of Colonel Pereival, Member of Parliament for the county.

A. D. 1272.

1. *James Dodaley* was sir James Audley, then lord justice of Ireland. O'Braoin in the text means O'Eyrne, but probably it should be O'Brien, as Audley was killed in Thomond.

2. *Edward I.* King Henry III. died on the 16th of November, A. D. 1272, and was succeeded by his son Edward I.

A. D. 1273.



LAN O'Tierney, lord of Ceara,¹ was slain by O'Murray, concerning the lordship of Ceara, through the influence of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Buidhe, son of Awlave, son of Art O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiarnan O'Conor, for he (O'Rourke) had killed the best of the sons, namely, Tiarnan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel (Monaghan), and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and by the people of Tyrone.

Jordan Dextra having committed a depredation in Corran (in Sligo), was overtaken by some of the young chiefs of Connaught, who imprudently attacked him by advice of some of their soldiers, in consequence of which Donal,

son of Donogh, son of Manus; and Manus, son of Art (O'Conor); Aireachtach Mac Egan; Hugh O'Beirne, and many others were slain.

Mac Maurice Fitzgerald marched with a great force into Thomond, and took hostages from O'Brien and brought him under subjection.

Cormac Mac Dermott, son of Roderick, died.

Donal of Erris, son of Manus, son of Murtoth Muinagh (O'Conor), was expelled from Umalia and from Erris, and Roderick O'Flaherty was expelled from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donal Oge) mustered a great force of the chiefs of Tirconnell and of Connaught, with which he marched into Tyrone and spoiled the country.

Donal O'Quinn, chief of half of Aicideach (in Longford), was slain by O'Duffy.

A. D. 1273.

1. Ceara now the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

A. D. 1274.

Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, king of Connaught, a prince who laid waste all parts of Connaught in possession of both English and Irish enemies, who often defeated the English, who demolished their courts and castles, and slew their champions and warriors; who took the hostages of Hy Briuin and of the race of Hugh Fionn; a king who was most dreaded and victorious; the most eminent for hospitality and magnanimity; and who, though sometimes a spoiler, was also an improver of Ireland, died after the victory of repentance on a Thursday, being the third day of summer. Owen, son of Roderick, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), was appointed king in his place, but he reigned only three months, when he was slain by one of his own kindred, namely, by Roderick, son of Torlogh, son of Hugh O'Conor, in the church of the friars at Roscommon; and Hugh, the son of Cathal Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), was elected king by the Conacians, but his reign was not long, being slain in a fortnight after by Mac Oiraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, was appointed king over the Conacians.

Tiarnan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, lord of Brefney; and Donal, son of Manus, son of Murtoth Muinagh (O'Conor), the most eminent man in Ireland for hospitality and generosity, died.

Giolla-na-neev, son of Hugh, son of Awlave O'Ferrall, lord of Anally, the mainstay of hospitality and generosity of the Clanna Rory, a man full of dignity and abilities, intrepid against his enemies, but kind to his friends, died after the victory of repentance.

Malachy, son of Awlave, son of Art O'Rourke, lord of Dartry and of Clan Fermuighe (in Leitrim), was slain by Conor, son of Donal, son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Buidhe O'Daly, chief poet to Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donal Oge, son of Donal, son of Art O'Rourke; and Cathal Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim), died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, lord of Erris (in Mayo), died in Hy Maccaechain.

A. D. 1275.

O'Laidigh, bishop of Killala; and Cairpre O'Scuapa, bishop of Raphoe, in Tireconnell, died.

Roderick, son of Torlogh O'Conor, was taken prisoner by O'Conor (Teige, son of Torlogh his brother): Roderick made his escape through the assistance of Conor O'Hanley, who accompanied him, but their pursuers overtook them, and slew Conor O'Hanley.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermott, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Fergal, son of Donogh, son of Murtogh (O'Conor), was slain by his own kinsmen.

Art, son of Cathal Riavach O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was slain by Mac Fionnvar and by the English at Granard, and many of his people were killed.

The English sustained a great defeat in Ulster, in which they lost two hundred of their cavalry, both men and horses, besides what were slain of common soldiers.

Thomas Mac Gauran was slain by the people of Kinel Luachain (in Leitrim).

The Tyronians marched into Tireconnell and plundered a great portion of the country; O'Donnell (Donal Oge), having collected his forces pursued them to the foot of Sliabh Truim, defeated them and slew many of their men; a great number of their horses with accoutrements, arms, and armour, were taken by the people of Tireconnell on that occasion.

A. D. 1276.

Giolla-an-Coivde O'Carolan, bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muinagh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), went from Munster into Connaught, and from thence went to O'Donnell, who accompanied him with the whole of his forces

A. D. 1276.

1. *Echeanach*, now the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirrell, county of Sligo, where a church was built by St. Patrick.

2. *Leath Cathail*, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, of which Mac Gilla Muire, or the Mac Gilmors, were chiefs.

A. D. 1277.

1. *The earl of Clare* here mentioned was Thomas de Clare, son to the earl of Gloucester, who got large grants of land in that part

to Echeanach,¹ where O'Donnell parted from him; and Hugh remained in Connaught.

The sons of Torlogh (O'Conor) committed a depredation on the son of Felim and on the sons of Mac Dermott, and Gilereest O'Mulbrenan was slain by them.

A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the sons of Murtogh (O'Conor), and Giolla-na-Naingéal (servant of the Angels) O'Conroy, was slain by the sons of Murtogh while they were pursuing their plundered property.

Roderick, son of Torlogh, committed a plunder on the people of Naghtan (the Nortons), who, however, defeated him, and recovered their property. Donal (called Giolla-an-ime), son of Niall, son of Congalaeh O'Rourke, and many others of Roderick's people were slain by them.

Gillereest O'Naghtan (or O'Norton), and William O'Naghtan were slain after this by Roderick, son of Torlogh.

Dermot Mae Gillmurry, lord of Leath Cathail,² died.

A. D. 1277.

Braon O'Mulmoicheirghi, abbot of Kells, died.

Brien Roe O'Brien, lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of the earl of Clare,¹ and was dragged to death between horses, although they had both previously become gossips to each other, and had exchanged bells and holy relics (or oaths), in confirmation of their friendship for each other.

Gillereest O'Beirne, the bosom friend of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Giolla-Roe, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Giolla-na-neev O'Beirne died after repentance.

Hugh Muinaeh, son of Felim (O'Conor), accompanied by the Conacians and by Donall

of Thomond afterwards called the county of Clare. Moore in his History of Ireland (v. 3. p. 33,) quotes the Annals of Inisfallen, which give the following account of this affair: "The earl of Clare's son took Bryan Roe O'Brien prisoner very deceitfully after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, hachals, and relics of saints, to be true to one another; also after they had become sworn gossips, and for confirmation of this bond of perpetual friendship, drew part of each other's blood, which they mingled together in a vessel. After all these protestations Bryan Roe was taken as aforesaid and bound to a horse and so was tortured to death by the said earl's son."

O'Donnell, demolished the castle of Roscommon.

The people of Teallach Eachdach² committed a great depredation on the Kinel Luachain in Glenda-Duile, on which occasion they slew Conor Mac Dorchaídh and many others.

A. D. 1278.

Thomas O'Quinn, bishop of Clonmacnois, died. Flaherty O'Daimhin,¹ lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige (O'Conor), son of Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg, king of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermott.

Roderick, son of Torlogh O'Conor, together with the parson riavach, the son of Tiarnan O'Conor, and many others who are not recorded, were slain by Gillcreest Mac Clancy and the people of Dartry (in Leitrim), on the borders of Dromcliff.

Donogh, Fergal, and Gillcreest, the three sons of Maurice Mac Donogh, son of Tomaltach, were slain by Teige, son of Donal (O'Conor) of Erris (county of Mayo).

Donogh, son of Bryan Roe, and the other sons of Bryan, defeated the son of the earl of Clare in the battle of Cuince;² they burned the church of Cuince on his people (the English), and put great numbers of them to death both by slaying and burning.

Tomaltach Mac Oiraghty, head chief of Siol Murray, was slain by the people of the Tuatha (in Roscommon).

Hugh Muinach, son of Felim (O'Conor), assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Bryan O'Dowd and Art-na-Capall (Art of the Horses) O'Hara, lord of Lieney, fought a battle with the Berminghams, in which the Berminghams were defeated, and the two sons of Myler More,

with Conor Roc Bermingham, and many more besides, were slain.

A. D. 1279.

Tomaltach, son of Torlogh, son of Malachy O'Conor, archbishop of Tuam, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, learning, and charity, died after the victory of repentance.

Giolla-an-Choivde O'Carolan,¹ bishop of Tyrone, died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Conor, was slain.

Murrough O'Naghtan (or O'Norton in Roscommon), was slain by Donal O'Naghtan; and Robert, his brother, challenged Donal to a conflict, in which Robert was also slain.

Donal, son of Gillcreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Malachy, son of Torlogh (O'Conor) was slain.

Giolla-Iosa More Mac Fírbis, chief historiographer of Hy-Fiachra (in Sligo), died.

A. D. 1280.

John O'Laidhigh, bishop of Killala; and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, abbot of Boyle, died.

A dispute arose between Hugh Muinach (O'Conor), king of Connaught, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovdearg, and the sons of Murtoth Muinach O'Conor, on which occasion Hugh Muinach was slain in the wood of Dangan;¹ and on the same day they took Malachy, son of Manus (O'Conor), prisoner, whom, however, O'Donnell released, on their receiving a ransom of four hundred cows and twenty horses.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtoth Muinach, son of Torlogh More O'Conor, was elected king after this by the Conacians.

2. *Teallach Eachdach*, now the barony of Tullagha, county of Cavan, of which the Mac Gaurans were chiefs. *Kinel Luachain* was a district in the barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim. The Mac Dorchaídh were chiefs of that district. See note on Brefney.

A. D. 1278.

1. *O'Daimhin* or *O'Devin*. The O'Devins were formerly a powerful clan on the borders of Tyrone and Derry; and this O'Devin, lord of Fermanagh, was probably a chief, in the northern part of Fermanagh, on the borders of Tyrone.

2. *Cuince*, anciently called Quincey, now the parish of Quinn,

barony of Bunratty, county of Clare; the church which was burned was that of Quinn-abbey, of which some magnificent ruins still remain.

A. D. 1279.

1. *O'Carolan*, bishop of Tyrone, that is, Derry, here mentioned, was probably the same person as another bishop of the same name whose death has been recorded A. D. 1276.

A. D. 1280.

1. *Dangan*, a town in the barony of Tiaquin, county of Galway.

Malachy O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal), and Conor O'Gormley, were slain by the people of Tellach Modharain.²

A. D. 1281.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, a man distinguished for hospitality, generosity, and magnanimity, died.

The battle of Disirt-da-Chrioeh,¹ was fought between the Tireconnellians and Tyronians, Hugh Buidhe (O'Neill), son of Donal Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, generally called the Maeaomh Toinleasg, aided by the English of Ulidia, on the one side; and Donal Oge O'Donnell, lord of Tireconnell, Fermanagh, Orgiall, and of the greater part of the Irish of all Ulster, and nearly of all Connaught, with the entire of Brefne, on the other side. The Tireconnellians were defeated; and Donal O'Donnell, the most eminent man of the Irish for hospitality, generosity, prudence, and magnanimity, in his time, and the most valiant warrior of the west of Europe, was slain in this battle, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Derry Columkille, having through life gained the palm of pre-eminence in every goodness. The following were the most eminent who were slain along with him, namely, Mulrooney O'Boyle, chief of the three territories (in Donegal); Owen, son of Malachy, son of Donal More O'Donnell; Ceallach, son of Giolla Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most distinguished chiefs of his tribe for hospitality and generosity to men of learning and science; Aindileas O'Boyle, and Dugall, his son; Gillcreest Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim); Donal Mac Gilfinen, chief of Muintir Feodhachain (in Fermanagh); Enna O'Gormley, head chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal); Cormac, son of the professor O'Donnell, chief of Fanad (in Donegal); Giolla-an-Coivde O'Muldoon, chief of Lurg (in Fermanagh); Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell;

2. *Tcallach Modharain*, a district in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal, near the river Mourne.

A. D. 1281.

1. *Disirt-da-Chrioeh*, now the parish of Deserteright, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.

Giolla-na-Noge Mac Dail-le-docair; Malachy, son of Niall O'Boyle; Aindiles, son of Murtoth O'Donnell; Manus Mae Quinn; Giolla-na-neev O'Heoghagain (or O'Hogan); Murtoth O'Flaherty; Murtoth Mac Nulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chiefs who are not recorded. Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, was appointed his father's successor.

A battle was fought between the Barretts and Cusacks,² in which the Barretts were defeated, with the loss of William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others. There were assisting the Cusacks in this battle two of the Irish, who were the most accomplished in achievements, bravery, activity, and dexterity, of those who fought, namely, Taichleach O'Boyle, and Taichleach O'Dowd.

Hugh Muinach, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died.

A. D. 1282.

Murtoth Mae Murrogh, king of Leinster, and Art Mac Murrogh, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrooney O'Dowd, lord of Hy Fiachra, one of the most distinguished of his tribe in his time, for hospitality and bravery, was slain by Adam Cusack, on the strand of Eothuile (in Sligo).

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, the wife of Donal More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donal Oge, the most noble woman of the north of Ireland, died.

Matthew O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maolmordha (in the county of Cavan); and Giolla Iosa More Mac Tiarnan, chief of Tullaghonoho (in the county of Cavan), died.

Cathal, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Anally, died on Inis Cuan, on the river of Cluain-Lis-Bece,¹ of the son of Conla. Geoffrey, son of Giolla-na-naov O'Ferrall, assumed the lordship of Anally after him.

2. This battle between the Barretts and Cusacks was fought in the county of Mayo.

A. D. 1282.

1. *Cluanlis Bece* was probably in the parish of Cloongish, barony and county of Longford, through which run the rivers Camlin and Shannon. An abbey may have been situated on Inis Cuan, an island on one of those rivers.

A. D. 1283.

Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, the most illustrious of the Irish for hospitality and bravery, the most eminent man of the north for bestowing favours and gifts, the most dreaded and triumphant man of his race in his time, and the worthy heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Mac Mahon (Bryan) and the Orgiallians, aided by Giolla Iosa Roe, son of Donal O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donal of Erris (in Mayo) O'Conor, was wounded by the people of Lieney (in Sligo), and, being delivered into the hands of Cathal O'Conor, died of his wound.

Dublin and Christ Church were partly consumed by fire.

A. D. 1284.

Maurice O'Conor, bishop of Elphin, died; and Awlave O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor, but died soon afterwards.

Giolla Iosa Mac Anliatanaigh O'Conor, abbot of Trinity Island on Lough Key, of the order of Premonstratensians, was then elected to the see of Elphin.

Donogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, was slain by Torlogh O'Brien.

Dubgall, son of Manus O'Boyle, chief of Cloch-Chinn-Faoladh,¹ was slain by the people of O'Maolgaoithe.

Mac-na-hoidhche² Mac Dorchy, chief of Kinel Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Bryan O'Flynn and by the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Malachy; in consequence of which, war and contentions arose in Connaught, and the English committed great depredations, but restored the plunder to the people of Trinity Island, and to the monks of the monastery of Boyle.

The Castle of Kilcoleman (in the county of Mayo), was demolished by Cathal, son of Conor Roe (O'Conor), king of Connaught.

A. D. 1284.

1. *Cloch-Chinn-Fhaoladh*, now Cloghaneely, a district near the Atlantic, in the barony of Kilmakrenan, county of Donegal.

2. *Mac-na-hoidhche* signifies Son of the Night, but has been anglicised to Nicholas. The Mac Dorchys were chiefs of Kinel Luachain, a district in Leitrim, as explained in the note on Brefney.

A. D. 1285.

1. *Lough O'Gara* and *Sliabh Gamh*. *Lough O'Gara* is a large

Dunmore (in the county of Galway), was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

A. D. 1285.

Simon O'Rourke, bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Roderick O'Gara, lord of Sliabh Lugha, was slain by Bermingham, at Lough O'Gara.¹

Maurice Maol (the Bald) Fitzgerald, died.

Henry Mac Gillfinnen (a chief in Fermanagh), died.

Manus O'Conor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of the west of Connaught, in a battle at Ballysadare, in which many were slain, and Coilin Cusack, brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O'Conor on Sliabh Gamh; and many of Manus's people were slain.

A. D. 1286.

The earl of Ulster marched with a great force into Connaught, and plundered many monasteries and churches throughout that country. He reduced to submission every place through which he passed, took hostages from all Connaught, and brought the Conacians with him into Tirconnell and Tyrone, where he also took hostages; he deposed Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, and appointed Niall Culanach (O'Neill), to the lordship.

Philip Mac Costello (in the county of Mayo), died.

A. D. 1287.

Florent O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Elphin, an eminent philosopher, died.

Giolla-na-noge O'Monaghan, lord of the three Tuatha (in Roscommon), died.

Dermot Midheach, son of Dermot, son of Ma-

lake in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo, on the borders of the barony of Costello, county of Mayo. It lay in the ancient district of Sliabh Lugha, partly in the county of Mayo and partly in that of Sligo, of which O'Gara was lord. *Sliabh Gamh* is a chain of high mountains which separate the barony of Tireragh from that of Lieney, in the county of Sligo. It has been for a considerable time erroneously called by the people of that county *Slieve Damh*, and translated *Ox Mountains*, the name by which it is now marked on the maps.

nus, son of Cathal Mac Dermott, lord of Siol Maolruain (in Roscommon and Galway), the best, the oldest, and the most noble of his race, died.

Malachy, son of Tomaltach Mac Oiraghty, was slain by Torlogh, son of Owen O'Connor, in revenge for his father, who had been killed by the aforementioned Tomaltach.

Adam Cusack; Bean Munhan, daughter of O'Kane; and Donal O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Dobhtha (in Roscommon), died.

A. D. 1288.

Stephen (de Fulburn), archbishop of Tuam, died.

Michael Mac Antsaoir (or Macintire), bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, son of Conor Roe O'Connor, with all whom he could procure to join him of the Conacians, of the Hy Briune, and of the Conmaenians (people of Cavan and Leitrim), marched to Athslisen (in Roscommon), where his brother, the king of Connaught, was then with his forces. A battle ensued between them, in which Cathal's (the king's) forces were defeated, and he himself taken prisoner; Manns took by force the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. Torlogh, son of Owen O'Connor, stormed the house of Manus, at Rossmore, where Manus and Niall Gealbuidhe O'Connor were wounded; and Rannall Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), was slain by the cast of a javelin. Manus O'Connor, after his wound was healed, led his forces into Siol Murray, where he gained power and took hostages.

The Red Earl,¹ Richard, son of Walter, earl of Ulster, son of William the Conqueror, having

marched with his forces, to attack the people of Connaught, arrived at Rosecommon, where there were then assembled, Manns, son of Conor Roe, king of Connaught, with Fitzgerald and the king's forces, who collected there to support him; and, having intimidated the earl from proceeding further, he came to the resolution of leaving the country, and dispersed his forces.

A. D. 1289.

Miles, bishop of Conmaiene,¹ that is, the English bishop; and Simon O'Feenaghty, archdeacon of Elphin, died.

Matthew O'Sgingin,² chief historiographer of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon), died.

Richard Tuite, with the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, king of Connaught, marched with a force to attack O'Melaghlin, who collected his forces to resist them, and marched to Cross Sliabh³ in their vicinity. A battle ensued, in which Richard Tuite, the great baron, together with his kinsmen, and Siecus O'Kelly, were slain.

Fiaehra O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maoilruain (in Roscommon), one of the chiefs of Connaught, and celebrated for his hospitality and generosity, having gone to make a marriage alliance with the English, was treacherously slain by Mae Rickard Fionn Burke, Mae William, and Bermingham.

Bermingham and the English of the Lieney's,⁴ marched with a great force against Calvaeh O'Connor; and a battle ensued, in which the English were defeated; Myler Dexter, with many

A. D. 1288.

1. *The Red Earl* here mentioned was Richard de Burgo, earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught, son of Walter the former earl of Ulster. His ancestor, William de Burgo is here called William the Conqueror, from his being the first of that family who had conquered a part of Connaught. Richard was called the Red Earl from the colour of his hair, and was celebrated for his military exploits; he was commander in chief of the Anglo-Irish forces under Henry III. and Edward I., in their wars in Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Gascony. In his day he was the most powerful nobleman in Ireland, and erected many castles, and founded several monasteries. A short time before his death he retired to the monastery of Athassel in Tipperary, which was founded by his ancestors, where he died, A.D. 1326. See Lodge's Peerage by Archdall, on the House of Clanricarde.

A. D. 1289.

1. *Miles, bishop of Conmaiene*, here mentioned as the English bishop, was Miles de Dunstable, bishop of Ardagh.

2. *Matthew O'Sgingin*. The O'Sgingins were in early times historiographers to the O'Donnells, princes of Tírconnell, an office afterwards held by the O'Clerys, who had intermarried with the O'Sgingins. See note on Tírconnell.

3. *Cross Sliabh* or Cross Mountain, where this battle was fought, was probably the place now called Crosswood, near Athlone, in the parish of St. Mary's, barony of Brawney, county of Westmeath; or perhaps it might have been the place called Cross, in the parish of Rathaspic, barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath. O'Melaghlin here mentioned was styled king of Meath.

4. *Lieney's*. This term was applied to the barony of Lieney in the county of Sligo, and some adjoining parts of the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo; hence the diocese of Achonry,

others of the English, being slain, and a great number of horses and much booty being taken from them.

A. D. 1290.

O'Sedachain, bishop of Kilmacduach, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, the most valiant young warrior in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan (of the King's County.)

Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, marched with a force into Tyrone, from whence he forcibly expelled Niall Culanach O'Neill; and he himself assumed the lordship of Tyrone by strong hand.

Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his brother, Torlogh O'Donnell, through the influence of his mother's family, namely, the Clan Donnell (Mac Donnells), and several other Galloglaechs (Scots); and he took the lordship by force.

A. D. 1291.

Edru Magrath, abbot of the monastery of the Trinity, on Lough Key (in Rosecommon), died.

Torlogh, son of Owen O'Connor, the most celebrated man in Ireland for hospitality, generosity and valour, in his time, was slain by Niall Gealbuidhe O'Connor.

Conor Conallach O'Dowd, lord of Hy Fiachra, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalach Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiachach, (in Westmeath), died.

Rickard Burke, earl of Ulster, called the Red Earl, marched with an army into Tyrone, where he deposed Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, and appointed in his place Niall Culanach O'Neill, but after the earl had left the country, Niall Culanach was slain by Donal O'Neill. This affair did not turn out fortunate for Donal, for Bryan, son of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, was, through the influence of the earl, appointed to the lordship by Mac Martin and Mac John, who expelled him (Donal) from Tyrone.

The earl marched with a force into Tirconnell against Torlogh, son of Donal Oge (O'Donnell), and he plundered the country, both clergy and people, after which he proceeded to Elphin in Connaught; and the Conacians gave him hostages.

An insurrection was raised by Cathal O'Connor, Niall Gealbuidhe, and their allies among English and Irish, to depose Manus (O'Connor); and a battle was fought between them at Cul Maile,¹ in which Cathal was wounded, and Murrogh, son of Teige (O'Connor), with many others that are not recorded, were slain; but Manus, however, was defeated and forced to surrender, having lost many of his cavalry. The people of Cathal O'Connor and Niall Gealbuidhe, after Cathal had been wounded, committed great depredations in Carbury (county of Sligo), but the Siol Murray, his own supporters, and the English of Roscommon, came to the assistance of Manus on the following day; and they went to meet those who had taken the plunder, and came up to them on the marshy plain, where they were collected, and took the booty from them. Niall made his escape by means of his activity and valour. On this occasion Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and put to death in prison. Many others, both of the English and Irish, were either routed or slain. Niall after this returned to his own country on obtaining terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him, but great complaints and dissensions afterwards arose between them (the O'Conors), and Niall was compelled to leave the country.

Bryan O'Flynn, lord of Hy Tuirtre (in Antrim), died.

Manus O'Connor committed a great depredation on Niall Gealbuidhe (O'Connor).

Hugh O'Fallon (in Roscommon), was slain.

A. D. 1292.

Aindilis O'Dogherty, chief of Ard Miodhair

A. D. 1291.

1. *Cul Maile*, mentioned as Coolmoney in the Down Survey, now called Collooney, a post town in the county of Sligo.

anciently called the diocese of Lieney, comprises part of the county of Mayo. The Lieney are designated by the people of that country Lieney O'Hara, and Lieney Costello.

(in Donegal) a man of general hospitality; and Donogh, son of Owen O'Connor (in Rosecommon), died.

Sorley O'Gormley was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbuidhe O'Connor was slain by Teige, son of Andrew O'Connor, and Tuathal, son of Murtogh.

Mae Coghlan, lord of Delvin More (in King's County or Westmeath), was slain by Sifin Mac Feorais (Birmingham), at the instigation of the earl (of Ulster).

Congalach O'Kelly, lord of Bregia (in Meath), died.

The Red Earl marched with a force against Manus O'Connor to Rosecommon, but departed thence without taking hostages or gaining any advantage; Manus, however, followed him to Mee-lick and paid him his tribute.

A. D. 1293.

Florence O'Carolan, bishop of Derry, died.

A. D. 1293.

1. *Saints Patrick, Columkille, and Bridget.* The accounts of this matter quoted by Lanigan from Ware, Usher, Colgan, and others, differ from that of the Four Masters. St. Patrick died at Sabhal, or Saul, near Downpatrick, and was buried in the church he himself had founded at Downpatrick. Jocelin, the monk, in his *Life of St. Patrick*, says, that his body was buried in a very deep grave under a stone five cubits deep in the earth, to prevent its removal, for it appears that a great contest arose between the people of Ulidia, or Down, and those of Orgiall, the latter wishing to have his remains buried at Armagh; this contest was, however, amicably arranged, and the saint's remains were buried at Downpatrick. According to Colgan and Usher, part of St. Patrick's remains or reliques were, after some time, removed to the cathedral of Armagh, which removal might be the circumstance here mentioned by the Four Masters, as occurring under Nicholas Mae Maolisa, archbishop of Armagh. St. Bridget was buried in the monastery of Kildare, but during the wars of the Danes in the ninth century, Kildare having been plundered, Ceallach, the abbot or bishop of Kildare, about A. D. 850, caused the rich shrine containing the remains of St. Bridget to be removed for safety to Downpatrick, and buried there near the remains of St. Patrick. St. Columkille was buried in the abbey founded by him on the island of Iona in the Hebrides, but his remains were also removed to Down in the ninth century, to preserve them from the ravages of the Danes, who had plundered Iona. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Dermot, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland A. D. 851 with the rich shrine containing the remains or reliques of Columkille, which were buried in Downpatrick, along with those of St. Patrick and St. Bridget. The Four Masters say that this removal of his reliques took place A. D. 875; though, according to Lanigan, it occurred A. D. 878 (see Lanigan, v. 3, pp. 274, 326). Thus it appears, that the remains of the three titular saints of Ireland were buried in Downpatrick, as universally believed both from history and tradition. In the twelfth century, as stated by Colgan, Usher, and other authorities, and quoted by Lanigan (vol. 4, p. 274, &c.) the place where the remains of the three saints lay in the church of Down was revealed in a vision to Malachy, bishop of Down, in the year 1185, who

Nicholas Mac Maolisa, coarb of St. Patrick (archbishop of Armagh), having had a revelation that the reliques of SS. Patrick, Columkille, and Bridget were deposited in Saul, he had them raised, and great miracles and wonders were afterwards wrought by them, and having been solemnly covered, they were finally deposited in a shrine.¹

Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, died.

Manus O'Connor, king of Connaught, a valiant warrior, the most dreaded and the most illustrious of the Irish for bravery and hospitality in his time, died, after three months' illness, and Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor), was appointed to succeed him as king, through the influence of the lord justice;² and on the tenth day after his appointment he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and fifty of his men were slain, and others of them plundered.

Cathal O'Connor was slain by Roderick, son of Donogh Riavaeh (O'Connor).

Cathal Roe O'Connor assumed the sovereignty of Connaught after Hugh, son of Owen, had been taken prisoner, but in three months afterwards he

caused the floor to be dug up and the remains of the bodies put into three distinct coffins. Malachy having communicated what had occurred to John de Courey, then the English chief governor of Ulster, who resided at Downpatrick, they determined on sending messengers on the subject to Pope Urban III.; and Cardinal Vivian, the pope's legate, coming to Ireland soon afterwards, went to Downpatrick, and in his presence, and that of Thomas O'Connor, archbishop of Armagh, fifteen other bishops, and a numerous attendance of abbots and other clergy, the remains of the three saints were solemnly translated, and placed in one monument in the cathedral of Downpatrick in the year 1186, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columkille. According to Cambrensis the following inscription was engraved on the monument:—

"Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Patricius, Brigida atque Columba pius."

Thus translated by the old chroniclers:—

"In Down three saints one tomb do fill,
Patrick, Bridget and Columkille."

The cathedral of Downpatrick was for many centuries decorated with beautiful marble statues of the three saints, but in the reign of Henry VIII. A. D. 1538, the lord deputy, Leonard Grey, having invaded Ulster, plundered and burned the town and cathedral of Downpatrick; and he and his barbarian soldiers broke and defaced the statues of SS. Patrick, Bridget, and Columkille. Representations of the statues of the three saints from Messingham's *Florilegium* are given in a plate prefixed to the life of St. Patrick by Jocelin, a Cistercian monk of Furness-abbey, in Lancashire, written in the twelfth century, translated from the original Latin by Edmund Swift, and published in Dublin at the Hibernia press in the year 1809.

2. *The Lord Justice and Fitzgerald.* William de Vessey was then lord justice of Ireland. The de Vesseys came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and had large grants of lands in Yorkshire, with the title of barons of Knapton. William de Vessey, baron of Knapton, was appointed lord justice of Ireland by King Edward I., obtained large grants of lands in

was slain by Roderick, son of Donogh Riavach O'Conor. Hugh, son of Owen, being after this set at liberty, resumed the government of Connaught, through the influence of the lord justice and of the people of the king (of England).

Kildare, and was styled lord of Kildare; but, during his administration, he had frequent disputes with John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, baron of Offaley, who charged him with treason. Both parties repaired to England to lay their complaints before the king, and having challenged each other to battle in single combat, a day was appointed, and great preparations were made, but in the mean time de Vessey fled to France, and his estates in Kildare, becoming forfeited to the crown, were conferred by the king on Fitzgerald, who was afterwards created the first earl of Kildare. This Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, so often mentioned in the Annals at this period, was a celebrated warrior, and had frequent contests with Richard de Burgo, earl of Ulster; these two noblemen, then the most powerful in Ireland, contending for mastery. On the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, in 1315, the earl of Kildare commanded the Anglo-Irish forces in several engagements, in some of which he defeated Bruce. The earl died A. D. 1316, and was buried in the Franciscan Friary of Kildare. See Lodge's Peerage on earls of Kildare, and barons of Knapton; and Willis's Lives of Illustrious Irishmen.

I. *North Connaught*. The terms *Tuaisceart Conacht*, or North Connaught, and *Deisceart Conacht*, or South Connaught, frequently occur in these Annals. In this article on North Connaught will be given the history and topography, with the chiefs and clans of the ancient territories comprised in the present counties of Sligo and Mayo. In the succeeding number will be given a full account of the ancient territories comprised in the present counties of Galway and Roscommon. An account of the county of Leitrim has been given in the note on *Brefne*. A portion of Connaught was also called *Iar Conacht*, or West Connaught, which comprised Connemara in the county of Galway. The ancient kingdom of Connaught comprised the present counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, together with Clare, now in Munster, and Cavan, now a part of Ulster, as explained in the note on *Brefne*. The territory which forms the present county of Clare, as stated in Charles O'Connor's Dissertations on the History of Ireland (p. 289), was taken from Connaught in the latter end of the third century by Cormac Cas, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, or by Lughaidh Mean, king of Munster, in the third century, another descendant of Oilíoll Olum, and added to part of Limerick under the name of *Tuadh-Mumhain*, or North Munster, a word anglicised to Thomond (see O'Brien's Dictionary at the word *Tuadh*). The O'Briens of the Dalcassian race became kings of Thomond. *Conacht*, according to Keating, O'Flaherty, and others, derived its name either from *Con*, one of the chief druids of the Tuath de Danans, or from Conn-Cead-Cathach, that is Con of the hundred battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century, whose posterity possessed the country; the word *iacht*, or *iocht*, signifying children or a posterity, and hence *Coniocht* means the territory possessed by the posterity of Con. The more ancient name of Connaught, according to O'Flaherty and Charles O'Connor, was *Olnegmacht*, and was so called from Olnegmacht, an ancient queen of the Firbolgs; and hence the inhabitants were called *Fir Olnegmacht*. *Sligo* derived its name from the river *Sligeach*, which was probably derived from *slig*, a shell; and the word may signify abounding in shells, a probable inference, as the tide in its course up the river carries with it many sea shells. Mayo, in Irish *Magh-Eo*, or *Muigh-Eo* in the genitive, is supposed to take its name from *magh*, a plain, and *eo*, a yew tree, and therefore may signify the plain of the yew trees.

The territory of North Connaught is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history, as mentioned in all our ancient annalists. In the time of Partholan, who planted the first colony in Ireland, the lakes called Loughs Con, and Measc or Mask, in Mayo,

Fergal O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maoilmordha (county of Cavan), died.

More, daughter of Felim O'Conor, died.

Murtogh O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon), died.

and Lough Teithed, or Techet, now Lough Gara in Sligo, on the borders of Roscommon, suddenly burst forth, as stated in Ogygia, and in the Book of Leacan, folio 273. The lakes of North Connaught are numerous, and many of them large and very beautiful, as Loughs Mask, Con, and others in Mayo; Lough Gara, Lough Arrow, Lough Gill, and others in Sligo. There are many magnificent mountains in it, some of them ranging between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, as those of Croagh Patrick, Muilrea, Partry, Furnamore, Nephin, Bengorm, Bengoriff, and others in Mayo; and those of Slieve Gann, corruptly changed to Slieve Danih, and anglicised the Ox Mountains; the King's Mountain, Truskmore, Bengulban or Benbulbin, Knocknarea, and Keis Corran, in Sligo; together with the Curlew Mountains on the borders of Sligo and Roscommon. In some of the mountains of Mayo are still found herds of red deer, which in former times inhabited the ancient forests in vast numbers. The coasts of Mayo and Sligo along the Atlantic abound in wild and sublime scenery, such as towering ocean cliffs, and immense rocky caverns, and contain Achill, and other interesting islands, and many fine bays, inlets and harbours, as those of Killery, Clew, Blacksod, Broadhaven, Killala, and Sligo.

On the arrival of the colony of Firbolgs, or Belgians, in Ireland, a division of them landed on the north-western coast of Connaught, in one of the bays now called Blacksod, or the Broad Haven. These Firbolgs were named Fir-Domhnan, which has been anglicised to Firdonnians, and sometimes Damnonians. The place where they landed was called Inbhear-Domhnan, or the Bay of the Damnonians, and the adjoining country Iarras, or Irras-Domhnan, a name probably derived from *Iar*, the west, and *ros*, a promontory or peninsula, and which, therefore, may signify the western promontory or peninsula of the Damnonians, a term exactly corresponding with the topographical features of the country; and the name has been retained in that of the barony of Erris, in Mayo, to the present day.

When the colony called Tuatha-De-Danan first invaded Ireland they landed in Ulster, and proceeded thence to Sliabh-an-iarain (the iron mountain) in Brefne, and forward into the territory of Connaught. The Firbolgs having collected their forces to oppose their progress, a desperate battle was fought between them at a place called *Magh Tuireadh*, or the Plain of the Tower, in which the Firbolgs were totally defeated, ten thousand of them being slain, together with Eochaidh, son of Eirc their king, who was buried on the sea shore, a cairn of large stones being erected over him as a sepulchral monument, which remains to this day. This place is on the strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, and was called *Traigh-an-Chairn*, or the Strand of the Cairn, from the cairn erected there to the Firbolg king; and in later times it obtained the name of *Traigh Eothuile-an t-Saoir*, that is, the Strand of Eothuile the carpenter. This was called the battle of South Moyturey, and took place on the borders of Lough Mask, between Ballinrobe and Cong, in the county of Mayo. In thirty years afterwards the Fomorians, aided by the Firbolgs, fought another great battle with the Danans for the recovery of the kingdom, but were defeated. This was called the battle of North Moyturey, or Moyturey of the Fomorians, and took place near Lough Arrow, in Tirerrill, in Sligo, on the borders of Roscommon, about fifty miles distant from the place of the first battle. The townland of Moterra, in the parish of Kilmaetramny, in the barony of Tirerrill, points out the place where this battle was fought. An account of the Fomorians has been given in the notes on Dalriada and Tirconnell. After the battle of North Moyturey the Danans became possessors of Ireland, which they ruled for nearly two centuries, until the arrival of the Milesian colony from Spain, who conquered them, and became masters of

Tuathal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitzthomas (one of the Fitzgeralds), who soon afterwards went to England.

Ireland. The Firbolgs, who were defeated and dispossessed by the Danans, having assisted the Milesians in the conquest of the Danais, were in consequence restored by the Milesians to a great part of their former possessions, particularly in Connaught, in which province they were ruled by their own kings of the Firbolg race for more than a thousand years, and down to the third century, when the Milesian kings of the race of Heremon became chief rulers of Connaught. The Firbolgs appear to have been an athletic race, and those of Irros Domhnán, in Mayo, in the early ages, about the commencement of the Christian era, are described in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, under the name of Gamarradians, as celebrated champions and wrestlers. The Clanna Morna of Connaught, under their chief, Goll, son of Morna, are also celebrated in the Ossianic poems and ancient annals, as famous warriors in the third century. Many of the Firbolg or Firdonnian race are still to be found in Connaught, but blended by blood and intermarriages with the Milesians.

The ancient city called *Naginata* by the Greek geographer, Ptolemy, in the second century, in his map of Ireland, is supposed to have been situated near Sligo; but, according to others, near Galway.

Cormac, the celebrated monarch of Ireland, in the third century, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and the book of Ballymote, was born in Corran, at the place called Ath-Cornaic, or the Ford of Cormac, near Keis Corran, in Sligo, and hence was called Cormac of Corran.

The territory of North Connaught is connected in a remarkable manner with the mission of St. Patrick in Ireland. Coill Fochlath, or the Forest of Fochluth, in Tir Amhalgaidh, now Tyrawley, in the county of Mayo, is mentioned in the various Lives of St. Patrick as the scene of his *vision* respecting the conversion of Ireland, and a place which he afterwards visited in the course of his mission, and where he converted to Christianity Enda Crom, king of the territory, with his seven sons, and baptized twelve thousand persons in the water of a well called Tobar Eadharach. The place where St. Patrick held the assembly was called Forach Mae Amalgaidh, and is now known as Mullagh Farry, near Killala. The wood of Fochluth was situated between Ballina and Killala; and the village of Foghill, near Killala, is supposed to retain the ancient name. Croagh Patrick mountain, in Mayo, was long celebrated for the miracles the saint performed there, and has continued a famous place of pilgrimage to this day.

In the sixth century, A. D. 555, or, according to others, A. D. 561, was fought in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, the great battle of *Cula Dreimhne*, between the forces of Meath and Leinster, under Diarmaid, monarch of Ireland, and the people of Tir Eogain and Tir Conaill, commanded by the princes Fergus and Donmall, sons of Murtogh Mac Earca, former monarch of Ireland, and aided by Aodh or Hugh, king of Connaught, with his forces; in which battle the army of the monarch Diarmaid was totally defeated, three thousand of his men being slain, and he himself having hardly saved his life by flight.

Hy Fiachra or *Hy Fiachrach* was a name applied to the territories possessed by the race of Fiachra, one of the sons of Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, of the race of Heremon. The following accounts of the race of Hy Fiachra have been collected from the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and other authorities. Fiachra was for some time King of Connaught, and was a celebrated warrior, and commander-in-chief of the Irish forces under his brother Niall of the Hostages, Monarch of Ireland; and according to the Book of Ballymote, folio 145, on his return home victorious from a great battle which he had fought with the men of Munster, A. D. 402, he died of his wounds at a place called Hy Mac-Uais

A. D. 1294.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Conor), on the sons of Murtogh. Murtogh, son of Manus O'Conor, the most

in Meath, where he was buried with great honours, and where a monument was erected to his memory with an inscription in Ogham characters, on which occasion fifty prisoners taken in the battle were, according to the Pagan customs, sacrificed around his tomb. The place called Hy Mac-Uais is now the barony of Moygoish in Westmeath. *Dathi*, son of Fiachra, was king of Connaught, and afterwards Monarch of Ireland; he was one of the most celebrated of the Irish monarchs, and carried his victorious arms to Gaul, where he was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, A. D. 429. His body was brought to Ireland and buried in Relig-na-Rioghl, the ancient cemetery of the Irish kings at Cruachan, near Elphin. *Dathi* was the last Pagan monarch of Ireland. *Oilioll Molt*, son of *Dathi*, was also king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland in the fifth century. *Amhalgaidh*, another son of *Fiachra*, was also king of Connaught, and from him the territory of Tir Amhalgaidh or Tirawley in Mayo obtained its name. *Dathi* the Monarch had a son called *Fiachra Ealgach*, whose posterity gave name to the territory of Hy Fiachrach Muaidhe or Hy Fiachra of the Moy, also called Tir Fiachrach, and afterwards Tireragh barony, in the county of Sligo. This *Fiachra* had a son called *Amhalgaidh*, who raised a cairn of great stones called *Carn Amhalgaidh*, where it appears great assemblies of the people were held and where *Amhalgaidh* himself was buried. It is supposed that this cairn was on the hill of Mullaghearn, near the town of Killala. On this hill are some remains of an earthen rampart or fort, with some very large stones arranged in a circular form, apparently the remains of a Druidical monument, which the writer saw a few years ago. At *Carn Amhalgaidh* the chiefs of the O'Dowds were inaugurated as princes of Hy Fiachra, though according to some accounts the O'Dowds were sometimes inaugurated on the hill of Ardnarea near Ballina. *Bryan*, king of Connaught, ancestor of the Hy Briuin race, and *Niall* of the Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, ancestor of the Hy Nialls, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on Meath and Brefney, were brothers of *Fiachra*, son of *Eochaidh Muighmeadhain*, monarch of Ireland; and hence these three brothers were the progenitors of the kings and head chiefs of Meath, Ulster and Connaught. The territories possessed by the race of *Fiachra* also obtained the name of Hy Fiachra, and comprised the present counties of Sligo and Mayo with a great portion of Galway. The territory of Hy Fiachra in Galway, or southern Hy Fiachra, was called Hy Fiachra Aidhne from *Eogan Aidhne*, son of *Eochaidh Breac*, son of *Dathi*, monarch of Ireland. The posterity of *Eogan Aidhne*, the chief of whom were the O'Heynes, O'Clerys, and O'Shaughnesseys, possessed this territory, which was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh; and an account of its chiefs and clans will be found in the note on South Connaught. The chiefs of North Hy Fiachra in Sligo and Mayo were the O'Dowds, &c. According to O'Dugan and Mac Firhis, fourteen of the race of Hy Fiachra were kings of Connaught, some of whom had their residence at Aidhne, in Galway; others at Ceara, now the barony of Carra, in Mayo; and some on the plain of Muaidhe or the Moy, in Sligo.

The Clans of Hy Fiachra are thus designated by O'Dugan:—

"Binn shugh nam-borb cliathach."

"The music-loving hosts of fierce engagements."

O'Dubhda, a name sometimes anglicised O'Dowda, but more frequently O'Dowd, and by some O'Dowde, by others O'Dooda and O'Doody, was the head chief of North Hy Fiachra, whose territory comprised nearly the whole of the present county of Sligo, with the greater part of Mayo. The name *Dubhda* appears to be derived from *Dubh*, dark or black, and *dath*, a

eligible heir to the province (of Connaught) of his family, was slain by Teige (O'Connor), and Donal, son of Teige.

Malachy O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail, was

colour, which, by the elision of the two last letters, which have no sound, makes *Dubhda*, and might signify a dark-haired chief. Taithleach was a favourite name amongst the chiefs of the O'Dowds, and may be derived from *Tath* a ruler, and *laech* or *laoch* a warrior; hence it may signify the ruling warrior. The O'Dowds are descended from Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi, monarch of Ireland above mentioned, and took their name from Dubhda, one of their ancient chiefs. Several celebrated chiefs of the O'Dowds are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. At A.D. 981, Aodh O'Dubhda or Hugh O'Dowd, who is styled lord of North Connaught, died. By a typographical error in O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.* the name is translated O'Duffy instead of O'Dowd. In the Annals at A. D. 1097, is recorded the death of Murchartach O'Dowd, lord of Hy Amhalaigh. Many valiant chiefs of the O'Dowds are mentioned in these Annals down to the seventeenth century; and they had large possessions in the county of Sligo until the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated. The O'Dowds were inaugurated as princes of Hy Fiachra or North Connaught at Carn Amhalaigh, near Killala, as above stated. They appear from history to have been a valiant race; and many of them even down to modern times were remarkable for their great strength and stature; indeed, it may be observed that most of the clans of Sligo and Mayo furnished many men of great size and strength.

The following chiefs and clans of Hy Fiachra, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century in the present counties of Sligo and Mayo, have been collected from O'Dugan and other authorities: I. O'Maolclaiche, or O'Mulclohy, chief of Cairbre, now the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. Carbury derived its name from Cairbre, one of the sons of King Niall of the Hostages. This name has been anglicised to Stone, and there are still many of the family in Carbury. II. Mac Diarmada or Mac Dermott, chief of Tir Oiliolla, now the barony of Tirerrill, in Sligo, which derived its name from Oilioll, one of the sons of Eochaidh Muighmeodhain, monarch of Ireland. The Mac Dermotts were also princes of Moylurg, a large territory in the county of Roscommon, of which an account will be found in the note on south Connaught. They afterwards became chiefs of Coolavin, as successors to the O'Garas, lords of Coolavin, and have to the present day estates in Coolavin, and retain the title of princes of Coolavin, being the only family of the Milesian clans who have preserved their ancient titles to the present time. III. Mac Donchaidh, that is, Mac Donogh, a branch of the Mac Dermotts, afterwards chiefs of Tirerrill and of Coran, now the barony of Corran in Sligo. Several chiefs of the Mac Donaghs are mentioned in the course of the Annals; and they were great patrons of learned men, as mentioned in the subsequent part of this article, in the account of the Book of Ballymote. O'Donchathach is given as a chief by O'Dugan in Corran, and is also mentioned in the poem of Giolla Iosa More Mac Firis, in which he is styled O'Dun-chadha of the "learned men," and it is stated that his territory extended as far as the beauteous stream of the salmon, by which was meant the river of Ballysadare. This name has been anglicised O'Donagh or O'Donaghy. IV. O'Dobhalen or O'Devlin, is given as another chief in Corran; and some chiefs of the name are mentioned in the course of the Annals. V. O'Headhra or O'Hara, chief of Luighne, now the barony of Lieney in the county of Sligo; but Lieney anciently comprised part of the baronies of Costello and Gallen in Mayo. The O'Haras were descended from Cormac Gaileang, son of Teige, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olunn, king of Munster in the third century, of the race of Heber, and therefore of the same stock as the Dalcassians of Thomond, of whom the O'Briens were kings. From this Cormac Gaileang, who lived in the fourth century, the territory of Galinga, now the barony of Gallen in Mayo, took its name. The territory of Luighne or Lieney derived its name from Luighne, a

slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermott, in the street of Sligo.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, died soon afterwards, and Maolrooney,

brother of Cormac Gaileang. The O'Haras took their name from Eaghra, lord of Lieney in the tenth century, whose death is mentioned in the Annals at A. D. 926. Many chiefs of the O'Haras are mentioned in the Annals in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries, amongst others Donal O'Hara, lord of Lieney, who was killed A. D. 1023; and from the twelfth to the seventeenth century they held their rank as lords of Lieney, and had large possessions to the period of the Cromwellian wars, when a great deal of their property was confiscated, though they still hold considerable estates in the barony of Lieney. In the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., the O'Haras were created barons of Tyrawley and Kilmartin, in Mayo, and some of them were distinguished generals in the British service. The O'Haras are thus designated by O'Dugan.

"Righ Luighne na m-bladhla;
Luighne na laoch lann."

"The lords of Lieney of high fame;
The men of Lieney, of warlike swords."

VI. O'Gadhra or O'Gara, given by O'Dugan as a chief of Lieney, but in after times lord of Cuil O'bh-finn, now the barony of Coolavin in the county of Sligo, and sometimes styled lord of Moy O'Gara, of Coolavin, and also Sliabh Lugh, which latter district extended into a part of the barony of Costello in Mayo. The O'Garas derived their descent from Teige, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olunn, being exactly of the same stock as the O'Haras. They took their name from Gadhra, one of their ancient chiefs. Some chiefs of the O'Garas are mentioned in the Annals as early as the beginning of the eleventh century, amongst others, Roderick O'Gara, lord of Luighne, who died A. D. 1056. Many other distinguished chiefs are mentioned in the course of the Annals; it appears that they retained considerable rank and possessions in the county of Sligo down to the seventeenth century; and one of them, Fergal O'Gara, lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, is justly celebrated as a great patron of learned men, particularly of the O'Clerys and other authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, the beautiful dedication of which work may be seen prefixed to the First Number of this publication, as addressed to their patron Fergal O'Gara. VII. O'Cearnachain and O'Huathmhairin, given by O'Dugan as chiefs in the territory of Lieney. VIII. O'Muireadhaigh or O'Murray, chief of Ceara, now the barony of Carra, in Mayo. The O'Murrays were of the race of Hy Fiachra, and were also chiefs of the Lagan, a district in the northern part of the barony of Tyrawley in Mayo. Several chiefs of the O'Murrays are mentioned in the course of the Annals. IX. O'Tighearnaigh or O'Tierney, a chief in Carra. Several of the O'Tierneys are mentioned as lords of Carra in the Annals. X. O'Gormog, also given as a chief in Carra. XI. O'Maille or O'Malley, chief of Umhall, which O'Dugan states was divided into two territories. The name has been rendered sometimes into Umalla and Hy Malia. This territory comprised the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole in the county of Mayo. The O'Malleys are of the Hy Briuin race, descended from Bryan, king of Connaught in the fifth century, who was also the progenitor of the O'Connors, kings of Connaught, of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, Mac Dermotts and other chiefs, as explained in the note on Brefney. The O'Malleys were celebrated chiefs, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. They are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"Duine maith riamh ni raibhe,
D'ibh Maille acht na inharuidhe,
Faidhe na sine sibhe,
Dine baidhe is braitheirsi."

"A good man yet there never was,
Of the O'Malleys, who was not a mariner,
Of every weather ye are prophets,
A tribe of brotherly affection and of friendship."

son of Gillcreest Mac Dermott, succeeded him in the lordship.

Donogh, Mac Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim); Durkan Mac Tiarnan, lord or chief of Tullaghanoho (in the county of Cavan);

and Dearvail, daughter of Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermott, died.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor.

Rickard Burke, the Red Earl, was taken pri-

The O'Malleys were valiant chiefs and particularly distinguished in naval engagements, having a considerable fleet always under their command. In the reign of Elizabeth, Grace O'Malley, daughter of Mac William Burke, and wife of the chief O'Malley, was a celebrated heroine, commanded her fleet in person, and performed many remarkable exploits against the English. Her memory was long famous among the Irish, and celebrated in their songs, and even to the present day is held in esteem under the designation of Graine ni Mhaille or Graine Wale. The head of this ancient family is sir Samuel O'Malley, and there are at the present day many respectable families of the O'Malleys in Mayo. XII. O'Taleharain, chief of Conmaicne Cuile, now the barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo.

The following chiefs and clans not given in O'Dugan, have been collected from various other sources: I. O'Caithniadh, chief of Iorru, now the barony of Erris, in Mayo. Several chiefs of the O'Caithniadhs are mentioned in the Annals; the name was anglicised to O'Caheeney, but few of the family exist at the present day. II. O'Ceallachain or O'Callaghan. The O'Callaghans were chiefs in Erris, but of a different race from the O'Callaghans of Munster. III. O'Caoinhain, a name anglicised to O'Keevan and O'Cavanaghs, a senior branch of the O'Dowd family, and chiefs of some districts on the borders of Sligo and Mayo, in the baronies of Tireragh, Corran, and Costello. IV. O'Gaibhtheachain or O'Gavagan, and O'Maolfhionn or O'Mulleeney, chiefs of Calraighe of Moy Heleog, a district in which was comprised the present parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tyrawley, in Mayo. V. O'Gairmiallaigh or O'Gormley; and O'Dorehaidhe, a name anglicised to Dorely, and by others to Darey. These were chiefs of Partraighe or Partry, an ancient territory at the Partry mountains in Mayo. The present parish of Ballyovey, also called the parish of Partry, shews the situation of this ancient territory. The O'Doreeys were a distinguished clan, and many families of them in Mayo and Galway, having anglicised the name to Darey or D'Arely, have been erroneously supposed to be some of the D'Areys of Meath, of English descent. VI. O'Laelthain or O'Loughnan, by some anglicised to Loftus. The O'Loughnans were chiefs of a territory called the Two Baes, now the parish of Baes, situated between Lough Con and the river Moy in Mayo. VII. O'Maolfoghmair and O'Maolbrennuin, chiefs of Ily Eachach Muaidhe, a district extending along the western banks of the Moy, between Ballina and Killala. This name O'Maolbrennuin has been anglicised to Mulrennin, and the name O'Maolfoghmair has been by some rendered into Milford. VIII. The O'Mongans or O'Mangans, chiefs of Breach Magh, a district in the parish of Kilmore Moy in Sligo. IX. O'Conniallain or O'Connellan, chief of Bun-ai-Conniallan, now Bunyeonellan, a district in the barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and also of Clooneonellan, in the barony of Kilmain. This clan are a branch of the southern Ily Nialls, descended from Laoghaire, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century, and are of the same family as the O'Coindalbhains or O'Kendellans, princes of Ily Laoghaire in Meath, but long settled in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon. They are mentioned in these Annals at A.D. 1295, as a clan in Roscommon; and under the year 1316 in the Annals one of their chiefs, Thomas O'Connellan, is recorded as having been slain in the great battle fought at Athenry. X. O'Ceirin or O'Keerin, chief of Ciarraighe Loeh-na-nairneadh, an ancient territory in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Aghamore, Bekan, and Knoek.

There are various other clans, many of them still numerous, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, as the O'Bannans, O'Brogans, Mac Coubains, O'Beuns or Whites, O'Beolans, O'Beirnes, O'Flattelleys, O'Creans, O'Careys, O'Conachains or O'Conaghtys of Cabrach, in Tireragh, O'Flannelleys, O'Coolaghaus, O'Burns, O'Iughes,

O'Huada or O'Fuada, and O'Tapa, names anglicised to Swift, O'Loingsys or O'Lynches, O'Maolmoicheirghe, anglicised to Earley, O'Mulrooneys or Rooneys, O'Morans, O'Muldoons, O'Meehans, O'Caffreys, O'Finnegans, O'Morrisseys, Mac Geraghtys, O'Spillans. The O'Donnells and Mac Sweeney from Donegal who settled in many parts of Sligo and Mayo, particularly when the O'Donnells, princes of Tircennell, extended their power into Sligo. Many families of the O'Donnells and Mac Sweeney in Sligo and Mayo have been very respectable. Sir Neill O'Donnell has large estates in the county of Mayo.

The O'Conor Sligo. A branch of the O'Conors of Roscommon, descendants of the the kings of Connaught, settled in Sligo, and became very powerful in the sixteenth century. The head of the family was designated The O'Conor Sligo, and appears to have extended his power over the greater part of that county. In the learned work, the *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, by sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, accounts are found of the O'Conor Sligo, the O'Donnells, princes of Tircennell, together with many other Irish chiefs, and much interesting information on curious points of Irish history and antiquities.

The Mac Firbises, called Clan Fírbisigh, were a branch descended from the same stock as the O'Dowds, princes of Ily Fiachra. Their original territory was Magh Broin in Tyrawley; they afterwards settled in Rosserk, between Ballina and Killala, and lastly at *Leacan* in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, east of the river Moy, where they had estates and a castle, the ruins of which still remain. The Mac Firbises held the office of *Ollamhs*, that is, of historiographers and poets of Ily Fiachra, and at one time of all Connaught. From the Annals of the Four Masters, and other authorities, the following account of the Mac Firbises has been collected:—

A. D. 1138. Awlave More Mac Firbis, ollav, or historiographer of Hy Fiachra, died. *O'Reilly's Irish Writers.*

A. D. 1279. Giolla Iosa More Mac Firbis, ollav of Tir Fiachra, died. *Four Masters.*

A. D. 1301. Giolla Iosa Mac Firbis, chief historian of Tir Fiachra, &c., died. *Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

A. D. 1376. Donogh Mac Firbis, an eminent historian, died. *Four Masters.*

A. D. 1379. Fearbisigh Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

A. D. 1418. Giolla Iosa More Mac Firbis, the famous antiquary of Leacan, one of the chief compilers of the book of Leacan, and Maol Iosa Mac Firbis, another learned writer, and poet, died. *O'Reilly's Irish Writers.*

Dubhaltach, Duaid, or Dudley Mac Firbis, of whom accounts may be found in the Dissertations of the learned Charles O'Connor of Belenagar, in his preface to Ogygia Vindicated, in O'Flaherty's Ogygia, and in the works of Ware by Harris, was one of the most celebrated of the historians of Leacan, and was instructed in the Brehon laws by the Mae Egans, hereditary Brehons of Ormond. O'Connor says that "Duaid Mac Firbis closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of Leacan, in Tir Fiachra, on the Moy, a family whose law reports (on Brehonism) and historical collections have derived great credit to their country. This last of the Mae Firbises was unfortunately murdered at Dunfin in the county of Sligo, and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow." The learned Roderick O'Flaherty, author of Ogygia, was the pupil of Mac Firbis, of whom he speaks with the highest praise, as the chief ornament and support of Irish antiquarianism while living, and an irreparable loss to it when dead. Mac Firbis was killed in the year 1670, about the eightieth year of his age; and it is stated in some accounts that he was buried in the old church of Kilglass. It is also mentioned in Ware's works by Harris, under the account of John de Burgo, archbishop of Tuam in the fifteenth century,

soner by Fitzgerald, which circumstance occasioned great commotions in Ireland.

Fitzgerald and Mac Feorais (Bermingham) treacherously committed great depredations on the people of Connaught, and attempted to depose

Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor); and they spoiled the country, but did not, however, establish their power over it, and only disturbed its peace.

David Mac Gillaraigh (in Sligo), was slain by the sons of Donal Duv O'Hara.

that Duald Mac Firbis was a short time before his death employed by sir James Ware in collecting and translating Irish MSS. There are still some of the family of Mac Firbis about Leacan, some of whom have changed the name to Forbes.

The Book of Leacan, so called from being composed at Leacan, was compiled by the Mac Firbises, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and is one of the greatest and most authentic works on Irish history and antiquities. It is a very voluminous MS., written on fine vellum, and comprises the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the fifteenth century. The original book of Leacan is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, from which the translator of these Annals, who had the honour of being appointed to the office of Irish Historiographer to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., transcribed a copy, which is now deposited in the Royal Library at Windsor.

The Book of Ballymote, so called from having been in the possession of the Mac Donoghs at their castle of Ballymote in Sligo, or, according to others, from having been partly composed at the monastery of Ballymote, was compiled in the latter end of the fourteenth century, chiefly by Solamh O'Droma, or Solomon O'Drom, and Manus O'Duigenan, learned antiquaries and historians. Tomaltagh Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill and Corran, in Sligo, was the patron of these learned men; and the Book of Ballymote remained a long time in possession of this family, but was purchased from one of the Mac Donoghs, in the year 1522, by Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, of Donegal, the price given for the Book being *one hundred and forty milch cows*. The Book of Ballymote is a large folio M.S. on vellum; it contains the ancient history of Ireland from the earliest period to the end of the fourteenth century, and is considered a very authentic work and of great authority. The original is deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy; and a copy of it, with a full account of its contents, was made by the translator of these Annals as Irish Historiographer, and is deposited in the Royal Library at Windsor. Further accounts of the Books of Leacan and Ballymote and of their learned authors are to be found in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

The Annals of the Four Masters, of which a copious account has been given in the introduction to the first number of the present publication, were compiled by the O'Clerys and other learned writers, under the patronage of Fergal O'Gara, lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, in the county of Sligo; and thence it happens that these three great works on Irish history and antiquities, are intimately connected with Sligo, giving that county a peculiarly honourable position in respect to ancient Irish literature.

In the twelfth century John de Courcy made some attempts with his Anglo-Norman forces towards the conquest of Connaught, but did not succeed to any extent. The de Burgos, or Burkes, in the reign of king John, obtained grants in various parts of Connaught, and carried on fierce contests for a long period with the O'Connors, kings of Connaught, and various chiefs. They made considerable conquests in the country, and were styled lords of Connaught; but it appears that in the fourteenth century several chiefs of the Burkes renounced their allegiance to the English government, and some of them then took the surname of Mac William, and, adopting the Irish language and dress, identified themselves with the ancient Irish in customs and manners. One of them, namely, Edmund de Burgo, took the name of Mac William Oughtor, or Mac William the Upper, who was located in Galway, and another, Mac William Eighter, or Mac William the Lower, who was located in Mayo. Some branches of the Burkes took the surnames of Mac David, Mac Philbin, and Mac Gibbon, from their respective ancestors. The other families of Anglo-Norman, or English, descent who settled in Mayo, were the following, viz.: The de Angulos, or Nangles, of whom an account has been given in

the note on Meath, and who also settled in Mayo and took the Irish surname of Mac Costello, and from whom the barony of Costello derived its name. The de Excters, who took the name of Mac Jordans, and were styled lords of Athleathan, in the barony of Gallen. The Barretts, some of whom took the surnames of Mac Watten and Mac Andrew; the Stauntons, in Carra, some of whom took the name of Mac Aveeley; the Lawlesses, Cusacks, Lynots, Prendergasts, and Fitzmaurices, the Berminghams, who changed their name to Mac Feorais; the Blakes, Dillons, Binghams, &c. &c. The Mac Philips are placed on the map of Ortelius in the barony of Costello; their principal seat is at Cloonmore, and they are a branch of the Burkes, who took the name of Mac Philips.

In Sligo the Anglo-Normans under the Burkes, and the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare, made some settlements, and had frequent contests with the O'Connors, and with the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, who had extended their power over a great part of Sligo.

Mayo, according to some accounts, was formed into a county as early as the reign of Edward III, but not altogether reduced to English rule till the reign of Elizabeth. In Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, published A. D. 1676, Mayo is stated to be "replenished both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and plenty of honey."

Sligo was formed into a county A. D. 1565, in the reign of Elizabeth by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sydney.

The following have been the noble families in Mayo and Sligo since the reign of James I. In Mayo the Burkes, viscounts Clanmorris and earls of Mayo. The Brownes, barons of Kilmain, barons of Westport, and barons of Oranmore. The Binghamms, barons of Castlebar; and the Savilles, barons of Castlebar. The Dillons, barons of Costello-Gallen, and viscounts Dillon. The O'Haras, barons of Tyrawley and Kilmain. In Sligo the Taaffes, barons of Ballymote, and viscounts of Corran. The Cootes, barons of Collooney. The Scudamores, viscounts of Sligo. And the Browns, marquesses of Sligo.

Ecclesiastical divisions. At Cong, in Mayo, a monastery was founded and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by St. Feichin, a native of Sligo, a man eminent for his learning and sanctity, in the seventh century. This abbey, possessed by Augustinian monks, was a celebrated seat of learning and religion for many centuries, and became a bishop's see, which was united to the see of Tuam in the twelfth century. Cong was also the residence of some of the kings of Connaught; and Roderick O'Connor, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland died there A. D. 1193, and was buried at Clonmacnois.

Mayo. A monastery was founded here in the seventh century by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland, but leaving England, returned to his own country, and founded this monastery, chiefly for the use of English monks, whom he had brought over with him. A college also was founded here which was long famous as a seat of learning, and, being established chiefly for the use of the English, was called *Magh-Eo-na-Saxon*, or Mayo of the Saxons. Alfred, king of Northumberland in the seventh century, was according to some accounts educated at Mayo, and by other accounts Alfred the Great, king of England, in the ninth century, also received his education there. Mayo likewise became a bishop's see, and in the sixteenth century, A. D. 1559, was annexed to the see of Tuam.

The see of Killala or Cill Alaidhe was founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, and the bishops are sometimes styled bishops of Tir Amhlagaidh or Tyrawley, also bishops of Tir Fiachra, and of Hy Fiachra, and sometimes of Hy Fiachra Muaidhe, that is, of Hy Fiachra of the Moy, so called to distinguish it from Hy Fiachra Aidhne or the diocese of Kilmacduagh in the county of

Donal O'Hara, lord of Lieny, died.
 Dermot O'Caemhain (in Sligo), died.

A. D. 1295.

The Red Earl was set at liberty from his confinement by Fitzgerald, by command of the king of England, and good hostages of his own kindred were taken in exchange for him.

Bryan, son of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, was slain by Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, and many of the English and Irish were slain along with him.

A contest arose in Tireconnell between Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, and Torlogh his brother, respecting the lordship, so that a great part of the country was spoiled between them, both clergy and people; Torlogh was deposed and expelled from Tireconnell to the people of Tyrone and to the Clan Donnell (Mac Donnells).

Donal O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, the most wise of counsel in his time, died in a monastic habit, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branan, chief of Core Achlan (in Roscommon), died, and Tomaltagh Mac Branan, the chief who was appointed his successor, was slain by Muintir Connellan in revenge of their father who had been killed by him.

The castles of Baile Nui,¹ Moy Breeraighe, and Moy Dumha, were demolished by Geoffrey O'Ferrall.

A. D. 1296.

Giollaisa Mac Anliatanaigh (O'Conor), bishop of Elphin; and Maolpeadar O'Duigenan, arch-

Galway. The *diocese* of Killala comprehends a great part of the county of Mayo and a portion of Sligo.

The *see* of Achonry or Achadh Chonaire, was founded in the sixth century by St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, in Meath, who placed over it his disciple St. Nathy, its first bishop. The bishops of Achonry were in early times styled bishops of Luighne or Lieney, which was the ancient name of the territory. The *diocese* of Achonry comprehends a large portion of the county of Sligo, with a considerable part of Mayo.

Drumcliff in Sligo. A monastery was founded here by St. Columkille in the sixth century, and was long famous as a seat of learning and religion. It became a bishop's see and its abbots were styled bishops. It was united to the see of Elphin in the sixteenth century. See Ware's Bishops by Harris, Archdall's Monasticon, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History.

deacon of Brefney,¹ from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was deposed by his own people, who brought in the Clan Muirheartaigh, and the government was conferred on Conor Roe (O'Conor), son of Cathal, to whom they gave hostages. The entire country both clergy and laity was spoiled through that deposition. A great force was collected to the aid of Hugh O'Conor, composed of English and Irish, with William Burke and Theobald Burke, whom he invited to the country, and they continued four days and nights plundering and devastating the country of property and corn. The chiefs of the country waited on him afterwards, and he brought them before the earl to make peace with them; as to the sons of Murchertagh they burned and spoiled the entire district of Carbury (in Sligo), and plundered its churches, but God, the Virgin Mary, and Columkille, were avenged of them soon after for having violated their churches. As to the forementioned chiefs, after promising they would be tributary to Hugh they returned to their homes, but did not continue long at peace with him, for they again joined the sons of Murtoigh. Hugh, son of Owen, having then come into the Tuatha (in Rosecommon), and having brought with him thither O'Ferrall and Mac Rannall with their forces, he sent messengers to Mac Dermott and O'Flanagan, who having turned against the sons of Murtoigh and separated from the other clans, joined Hugh. Conor Roe (O'Conor) having received intelligence of this, attacked Mac Dermott, and, aided by his supporters, committed depredations on him; Mac Dermott having gone in pursuit of his plundered property, an engagement ensued, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, son of Conor, and Manus, son of Tomal-

A. D. 1295.

1. *Baile Nui*, that is Newtown, was probably the place now called Newtown-Forbes, in the county of Longford; or it might be Newtown-Gore, in the parish of Carrigallen, county of Leitrim, on the borders of Longford, where there are some ruins of a castle. The castle of Moyduma was that of Moydow, in the parish of Moydow, county of Longford.

A. D. 1296.

1. *Archdeacon of Brefney*, that is, of the diocese of Kilmorc, which, as stated here, extended from Kells in Meath to Drumcliff in Sligo.

tagh, were taken prisoners. Great numbers were slain on both sides; Mac Dermott brought the prisoners to Hugh O'Conor, who with O'Ferrall, Mac Dermott, Mac Rannall, and the clans before-mentioned committed a retaliatory depredation on the people of Clan Muirheartaigh the same day; and Loughlin, son of Conor, afterwards had his eyes put out, and died of his wounds.

The king of England marched with an army into Scotland and gained great power over that country. The nobles of the English of Ireland were in that army, namely, Rickard Burke, earl of Ulster; Gerald Fitzgerald; and John Fitzthomas (Fitzgerald), and they plundered Scotland both churches and people; a monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they levelled it to the ground so as not to leave one stone upon another on its site, after they had slain a number of its clergy, besides many of its people both male and female, which acts were indeed disgraceful.

A. D. 1297.

Malachy Mac Brien, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the see of Elphin, and Marian O'Donnabair, a friar of the order of St. Dominick was also elected, and they both having gone to Rome, Malachy died.

Henry Mac Oiraghty,¹ bishop of Conor, a monk, died, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda.

William O'Duffy, bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, of which fall he died.

Conor, son of Taichleach Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg and of Airteach, the most famous man in battle, in conflict, in attacks, in bravery, in valour, in defending and giving protection, in power and integrity, in his time, died, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Dobhtha (in Roscommon), died.

A. D. 1297.

1. *Henry Mac Oiraghty* is mentioned here in the Annals as bishop of Condeire, that is, of Conor; he is not to be found in Ware's Bishops of Conor, but Henry Mac Oiraghty, a Cistercian monk, is given in Ware as bishop of Achonry, and his death placed A.D. 1297; therefore it appears probable that the translator made a mistake, and confounded Achad Conaire or Achonry with Condeire or Connor. Henry Mac Oiraghty, a Cistercian monk, was called Henry of Ardagh from the place of his birth, in Longford; he is given by Ware as bishop of Derry for a short time, namely,

Cu-uladh O'Hanlon, lord of Orior (in Armagh), Aongus Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of their people were slain by the English of Dundalk, who were returning home from the earl (of Ulster).

A. D. 1298.

Thomas O'Hairectaigh, abbot of Eas Roe (at Ballyshannon), died.

Sabina, daughter of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andrew O'Conor, died.

Bryan Breaghach Mac Gauran, chief of Tullaghaw (in Cavan), was slain by Hugh Brefney O'Conor and the sons of Murtoigh (O'Conor).

Donogh, son of Donal O'Hara, one of the most distinguished chiefs' sons for hospitality and defending his country, was slain by his own kinsman Bryan Carrach O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a baron of the Geraldines, called Oidhre Cam (the Crooked Heir), died.

A. D. 1299.

Nicholas Mac Maolisa, archbishop of Armagh, the most pious and devout ecclesiastic of his time, died.

Feargal O'Firgil, bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most eminent ecclesiastic in his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolence.

Alexander Mac Donnell (of Antrim), the most distinguished of his name, either in Ireland or in Scotland, for hospitality and feats of arms, was slain by Alexander Mac Dugall, together with many of his people.

A. D. 1300.

Congalach O'Loughlin, bishop of Corc Modruadh,¹ a man distinguished for learning, piety, and hospitality, died.

from A. D. 1295, to 1297, and Ware conjectured that he might have been the same person as Henry Mac Oiraghty, bishop of Achonry. On the whole it appears probable that this Henry Mac Oiraghty might have been a bishop for a short time in each of those sees.

A. D. 1300

1. *Corc Modruadh* or *Corcomroe*, a parish and also a barony in the county of Clare. There was a celebrated Cistercian abbey called Corcomroe, of which extensive ruins still remain. It is

Felim Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Atheliath of Corran, that is, of Ballymote, was commenced to be built by the earl (of Ulster).

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, a noble baron, died.

Adam Staunton, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Fitzmaurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, and many others with him.

A. D. 1301.

Fionnguala, daughter of Felim O'Conor, the abbess of Killeraobhnad,¹ died.

Cairbre, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin (of Meath), was slain at the instance of his kinsman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

William Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim), was slain by Ualgarg, son of Donal, son of Art O'Rourke.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, and by the sons of Murtogh (O'Conor) on Tcige, the son of Andrew, in Moy Cedne.²

The king of England marched with an army into Scotland, accompanied by Fitzgerald, Bermingham, and all the chief barons of Ireland, together with the earl of Ulster, and they remained in Scotland from a fortnight after Lammass until November, but did not gain complete power during that period.

A. D. 1302.

Stephen O'Braccan (or O'Brogan), archbishop

also called the parish of Abbey. The see of Kilfenora, anciently called Fenahore, had its seat in the barony of Coreomroe; hence the bishops were styled bishops of Coreomroe, and therefore this Congalach O'Loghlin was bishop of Kilfenora.

A. D. 1301.

1. *Kill Craobhnad*, now probably the parish of Kilkeevan, in the barony of Ballintobber, county of Rosecommon, where there are some remains of an abbey at Moor, and of a church at Kilkeevan, which is a burying place of the O'Conors Don.

2. *Moy Cedne*, or the plain of Cedne, given on the map of ancient Ireland in O'Conor's Dissertations as Moy Cetney, was the ancient name of the district extending from the river Erne at Belleek and Ballyshannon, along the sea shore to Lough Melvin and Bundrowes in Leitrim; and, according to O'Conor, comprising also part of Carbury in Sligo. This territory is mentioned in these Annals at A. D. 1536. Moy Cedne is celebrated by the old an-

of Cashel; Miles, bishop of Limerick, who was grandson of the earl of Leinster; and the bishop of Cork,¹ died; he was a monk previous to his being consecrated a bishop.

Donal Roe Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond; Donncarrach Mag Uidhir (or Mac Guire), the first lord of Siol Uidhir (the clan Mac Guire) in Fermanagh; and Roderick, son of Donal O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Lieney, died.

Hugh, son of Cathal (O'Conor), committed great depredations on Tcige, son of Bryan, and on Sitrick, son of the Carnach Mac Clancy, in Moy Cedne (in Leitrim).

A. D. 1303.

Malachy Mac Brien, bishop of Elphin,¹ died, and Donogh O'Flanagan, abbot of Boyle, succeeded him in the see.

Torlogh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, called Torlogh Cnuic-an-madhma (or the Hill of Victory), lord of Tireconnell, a tower of war, battle, and defence, the Cuchulain of the Clan Dalaigh in valour, was slain by his brother Hugh, after a long contention, in which much of the country was spoiled between them; and many of the Tyronians and of the English nobility of the north, and also of the Connallians themselves were slain, among whom were Murtogh Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim); Donogh O'Kane, lord of the men of Creeve and of Keenaught (in Derry); Donagh Mac Meanman; Hugh Mac Meanman; the two sons of the professor O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir to the chieftancy of the three districts (in Donegal); Mac Hugossa, with his son and brother; Adam Sandal; and many more of the English and Irish. Hugh, son of

nalists as the scene of many battles in the early ages between the Nemeditans and Fomorians, as already shewn in the note on Tireconnell.

A. D. 1302.

1. *Bishop of Cork*. Robert Mac Donogh, a Cistercian monk, was the bishop of Cork, who died at this time. Miles, mentioned here as the bishop of Limerick, was probably Gerald de Mareschal, who is given by Ware as bishop of Limerick, and died in 1301 or 1302. He may have been of the family of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare.

A. D. 1303.

1. *Bishop of Elphin*. Malachy Mac Brien has been already mentioned at A. D. 1297 as having gone to Rome and died there. Ware places his death in the year 1302, at Rome.

Donal Oge, afterwards enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell happily and prosperously while he lived.

Donal Oge Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond, died.

Dermod O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh); his two sons; and many others with them, were slain by a party of people from the house of Donal, son of Teige O'Conor, at Bun Duibhe (Bunduff in Sligo), while endeavouring to carry off a prey from Moy Ceidne.

Manus Mac Gauran, chief of Tullaghaw (in Cavan); and Niall Mac Gillfinnen (in Fermanagh), died.

Gerald Fitzgerald died.

The sons of Murtogh (O'Conor) committed great depredations on Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim); and Murtogh Mac Consnamha, heir to the chieftancy of Muintir Kenny, was slain on that occasion.

The king of England again led a great army into Scotland, and the earl (of Ulster), and many of the English and Irish went with a large fleet from Ireland to assist him; they took many cities, and gained full power over Scotland on that expedition; and Theobald Burke, the earl's brother, after his return from that army, died on Christmas night, in Carrickfergus.

A. D. 1304.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Hoberd O'Flaherty, after he had betrayed Donogh O'Flaherty, and Hoberd himself was killed immediately afterwards.

The countess, wife of Richard Burke, earl of Ulster, that is, the Red Earl; and Walter Burke, heir to the same earl, died.

A. D. 1305.

O'Conor Failge,¹ that is, Murtogh; Maolmordha, his brother; the Calvach O'Conor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of their people were

treacherously and deceitfully slain, by sir Pierce Bermingham, in his own castle.

The new castle of Inisowen (in Donegal) was built by the Red Earl (of Ulster).

Hugh, son of Cathal (O'Conor), and the sons of Murtogh (O'Conor), defeated the O'Reillys in a battle, in which Philip O'Reilly, with the heir of Clansweeney (in Donegal), and Mac Buirche, the chief of the galloglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the people of Tullaghonoho (in Cavan).

Torlogh, son of Niall Roe O'Brien (of Thomond) died.

Hugh Oge O'Ferrall (of Longford), died.

A. D. 1306.

Donogh O'Flaherty, bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish in piety, died at Dunbuinne (Dunboyne), on his way to Dublin, and was honourably interred in the house of the Virgin Mary at Muillionnchearr (Mullingar).

Petrus O'Toole, vicar of Killeaspuic Broin;¹ and Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop elect (or coadjutor) of the same see, died.

Torlogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, the most noble, pious, charitable, prosperous, and generous man in Ireland, in his time, died; and his son Donogh was appointed in his place.

Donal Tuirtreach O'Neill was slain in mistake by the people of the house of O'Neill.

Fergal Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim) was slain, by his own brethren, and by a party of his own people.

A great war arose between Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, king of Connaught, aided by the chiefs of Siol Murray (in Roscommon), and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, joined by a party of the sons of the chiefs of Connaught, and by the chiefs and clans of Brefney; the two armies remained on either side of the Shannon for the space of four months. Parties from Hugh's, the son of Cathal's, forces made several sallies into the Tuatha (in

A. D. 1305.

1. *O'Conor Failge*, that is O'Conor Failey, which was the title of O'Conor, lord of Offaley, in the King's county. The affair here mentioned took place at the house of Pierce Bermingham in Carbery, in the county of Kildare.

A. D. 1306.

1. *Kill Easpuig Broin*, now Killaspicbrone, a parish in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

Rosecommon), on which occasions they committed plunders and depredations. Flan, son of Fiachra O'Flinn, heir to the chieftainship of Siol Maoilruain (in Roscommon), Bryan, son of Donogh Riavaeh O'Conor, and many others along with them were slain by the O'Hanleys, who were in pursuit of their plundered property. The following were the most distinguished on that expedition: Roderick, son of Cathal O'Connor; Donogh, son of Conor of the Cup; and the son of Fergal (Mac Dermott), heir to the lordship of Moylurg; all eminent for their prosperity and hospitality to that day. However, those chiefs, with all that survived of their people, proceeded with the booty until they reached the fortress of O'Conor, and they then burned the palace of the king of Connaught, that is, the palace of Cloon-fraoich.² Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and took the booty from them, and slew Donogh, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people.

The sons of Murtogh (O'Conor) committed a great depredation in the district of Carbury (in Sligo), and David O'Kavanagh, chief from Toomore to the river Gleoir, a wealthy and affluent landed proprietor; Donogh Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain in the conflict about the plunder.

O'Flanagan was slain by Bryan Carraeh O'Hara.

A. D. 1307.

Luirint (or Laurence) O'Lachtinan (or O'Loughnan), a grey friar, bishop of Kilmaeduaigh, and Donogh O'Flanagan, bishop of Elphin, died.

Donal, son of Teige, son of Bryan, son of Andrew, son of Bryan Luighneach, son of Torlogh More (O'Conor), tanist (or heir elect) to the crown of Connaught, a man full of generosity and hospitality, and of universal benevolence, was slain by Hugh Brefnach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor.

Teige, son of Malachy, son of Donogh, son of Donal, son of Manus, son of Torlogh (O'Conor),

a man distinguished for hospitality, was slain by Cathal, son of Donal, son of Teige (O'Conor).

The greater part of the English of Rosecommon were slain by Donogh Muinaeh O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, at Atheasgrach Cuan,¹ at which place Philip Muinder (or Montyre), John Muinder, and Matthew Drew, together with many others who are not recorded, were slain, and the following were made prisoners: Dermot Gall Mac Dermott, Corinae Mac Cethernaigh (or Kearney), and the sheriff of Rosecommon; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler. This Donogh O'Kelly died after these exploits, and his death was not unheroic, being after the performance of deeds of valour and bravery, and after conferring favours and bounties.

Ailve, the daughter of Teige O'Conor, died.

Malachy O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal), and Manus Mac Oiraghty (of Rosecommon), died.

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn (of Rosecommon), the most eminent young man of his tribe for hospitality and bravery, died.

Edward II. was proclaimed king of England on the 7th of July.³

A. D. 1308.

The monastery of the friars in Rosecommon was struck by lightning and much damaged.

Maolrooney Mac Dermott committed a plunder on the sons of Donal O'Conor in Carbury (in Sligo), and another plunder was committed on them, by the sons of Murtogh who after having made peace with them and given them hostages, afterwards deceived them. After that the sons of Donal proceeded to Slieve-da-en (in Tirerrill, Sligo), and took nothing with them but their horses, armour and accoutrements. When the English of Tireragh and Lieney received intelligence of this they mustered their forces and pursued them to the top of Slieve Daen; the sons of Donal (O'Conor) turned upon them, and a battle

2. *Cloon Fraoich*, an ancient residence of the kings of Connaught, was situated near Tusk, in the county of Rosecommon, and near it was the Hill of Carn Fraoich, where the O'Conors were inaugurated as kings of Connaught.

A. D. 1307.

1. *Ath Easceira Cuan*, or Ahascragh, in the county of Galway.
2. *Edward II.* King Edward I. died on the 7th of July, A. D. 1307, and was succeeded by his son, Edward II.

ensued, in which the English were defeated; the sons of Donal followed up their victory, and pursued them as far as the Rock of Ballysadare. Thomas Mac Walter, constable of Bunfinne,¹ with his brother, and many others, were slain.

Hugh, son of Cathal (O'Connor), committed a retaliatory depredation on his brother Roderick, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus, son of Manus (O'Connor), and many others, were slain.

A. D. 1309.

Hugh, son of Owen, son of Roderick, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croidhearg (O'Connor), king of Connaught, a worthy heir to the throne of Ireland, the most illustrious Irishman of his time for hospitality and feats of arms, was slain by Hugh Brefneach, the son of Cathal O'Connor, in the wood of Cloghan,¹ together with many chiefs of his people; and of those who fell were Conor Mac Dermott; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Dermott; Hugh, son of Murtoth, son of Teige, son of Maolrooney (Mac Dermott), and Dermot O'Healey, the most eminent of the landed gentry of his time. On the other side were slain Giolla-na-neev Mac Egan, chief Brehon of Connaught, and the most learned judge in his time; Fogartach O'Dobailen (or O'Devlin); and many others who have not been recorded. The Siol Murray (of Roscommon) conferred the sovereignty on Roderick, son of Cathal O'Connor, after which he and O'Flynn marched with a large troop of cavalry to the plain and slew Bermingham.

William Burke and such of the Conacians as were his adherents, held a conference with Roderick, the son of Cathal (O'Connor), at Athslisen (in Roscommon); they disagreed, and a conflict ensued, in which Roderick was defeated, and many of his people were slain. William Burke proceeded to the monastery of Boyle, and the sons of Murtoth went into Tirerrill, where they destroyed

much corn and burned the country; Mac William afterwards marched across the Curlew mountains northward, and turned Roderick, the son of Cathal (O'Connor) out of his fortress, and Mac William's vanguard slew Donogh O'Feenaghty and many others.

Mac William committed depredations in Clan Fermuighe (in Leitrim), and also as far as Ben Gulban (Benbulbin mountain in the north of Sligo).

Conor, son of Bryan Roe O'Brien (in Thomond), was slain.

A. D. 1310.

Conor O'Brien, the most illustrious heir presumptive in his time, was treacherously slain by the English.

Hugh Brefneach (O'Connor), aided by the sons of Murtoth, committed great retaliatory depredations on Maolrooney Mac Dermott; they plundered Donogh Mac Donogh, took himself and some of the chiefs of his people prisoners, and slew others of them, and burned their properties; they also slew his wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan.

Fergal Mac Dorchy (in Mayo), died.

Fionguala, daughter of Manus O'Connor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, son of Felim, died.

Geoffrey O'Ferrall marched with an army to Dun Uabhair (in Longford), where Donal, son of Hugh Oge O'Ferrall, Hugh, son of Maolisa, and Geoffrey, son of Murtoth, were slain.

Roderick, son of Cathal (O'Connor), Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Brefneach (O'Connor), burned the castle of Bunfinne (in Sligo), including the corn-stacks and houses.

Hugh Brefneach O'Connor, a worthy heir to the crown of Connaught, was treacherously slain by Seonag Mac Uidhlin (Mac Quillan of Antrim), who was one of his retainers; and it was for lucre that he committed the deed.

Twenty tuns of wine were driven on shore in Moy Ceidne.¹

A. D. 1308.

1. *Bunfinne*, that is, the mouth of the river Finn, anglicised Buninne, a place in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, county of Sligo, where there was in former times a castle.

A. D. 1309.

1. *The wood of Cloghan* was probably the place called Cloghan

in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon.

A. D. 1310.

1. *Moy Ceidne*, as already explained, lay along the coast of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, between Ballyshannon and Bunduff.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the Red Earl.

Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, succeeded his father (in the government of Connaught).

Cormac O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), was slain by Henry Mac Gillfinnen, chief of Muintir Feodachain (in Pettigo).

Macraith Maguire, tanist of Fermanagh, and Donogh Mac Gillmichil, chief of Clan Congaile (in Fermanagh), had their properties burned by Ralph Mac Mahon.

A. D. 1311.

Donal O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, died.

The Clan Muirheartaigh (O'Conors), committed a dreadful depredation in Connaught, on which occasion Gillcreest, son of Maurice, son of Donogh Mac Dermott, Hugh, son of Cormac, Donogh, son of Tonaltach (Mac Dermott), William Mac Gilaraith, and many others were slain by them (the O'Conors).

William Burke marched with a great army into Munster against de Clare, and a battle was fought in which de Clare was defeated; William Burke boldly pursued the defeated party of de Clare, who surrounded him and took him prisoner, but, however, he was victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanley (in Roscommon), was slain by Jordan Dexter.

A great war arose in Thomond, and Donogh Mac Namara and his party, namely, the people of *Triochad Ced Hy Caisin*,¹ gave battle to O'Brien and to the men of Munster, in which Mac Namara was defeated, and himself and Donal O'Grady, lord of Kinel Dungaile, were slain with an immense number of both armies.

Donogh O'Brien, king of Munster, and heir to the crown of Ireland, celebrated for his hospitality and great deeds, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murrough O'Brien was appointed his successor.

Loghlin Riavach O'Dea (in county of Clare),

A. D. 1311.

1. *Triochad Ced Hy Caisin*, that is, the territory or barony of Hy Caisin, now the baronies of Tulla, in the county of Clare, of which the Mac Namaras were chiefs and hereditary marshals to the O'Briens, kings of Thomond. Kinel Dungaile was another ter-

was slain by Mahon, son of Donal Connachtach O'Brien.

Seonag Mac Quillan slew Grudeley in the town of Tobarbrighde,² and he himself was soon after killed with the sharp axe by which he had slain Hugh Brefneach (O'Conor, A. D. 1310).

Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, plundered the Clan Muirheartaigh (O'Conors of Sligo) on the border of Moy Cedne (borders of Sligo and Leitrim), and Malachy, son of Conor, called the leader of the workmen or crowd, was slain there with many others.

Dermod Cleireach O'Brien (of Thomond), died.

Donal O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briuin (in Roscommon), and Giollaisa O'Daly, chief professor of poetry (in Connaught), died.

A. D. 1312.

William Bermingham, archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Braccain, bishop of Lieney (Achonry) died.

Malachy Mac Aodha (or Mac Hugh), bishop of Elphin, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam.

A. D. 1313.

Teige, son of Andrew, son of Bryan Luighneach, and Cathal, son of Murrough Carrach O'Ferrall (in Longford), died.

Giollaisa Mac Dorchy (in Mayo) was slain by Conor Carrach Mac Dermott.

A. D. 1314.

Matthew Mac Uibhne (or Mac Gevney), bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Niall Beag, son of Malachy, son of Torlogh Cnoc Anmadhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiarnan (in Cavan) was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

ritory in Thomond of which the O'Gradys were lords. See note on Thomond.

2. *Tobar Brighde*, that is, St. Bridget's Well, which gave its name to the town of Ballintobber in Roscommon.

Ralph Mac Mahon (in Monaghan) was slain by his own kinsmen.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlane (in Cavan) by Roderick, son of Cathal O'Conor.

Niall, son of Bryan O'Neill, heir presumptive of Tyrone, a man of affluence and prosperity, died.

Manus, son of Donal O'Hara (in Sligo), was slain by Manus, the son of William O'Hara.

A. D. 1315.

Edward,¹ the king of Scotland's brother, sailed from Scotland to Ireland with a large fleet, and landed on the coast of Ulster; they committed great depredations on the earl's people (Burke, earl of Ulster), and on the English of Meath. The earl collected a great army against the Albanians (or Scots); and Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, with a large force of the Conacians, marched to join the earl. Roderick, son of Cathal (O'Conor), mustered another great force in Connaught, and he burned and demolished many castles after Felim had left the country.

Hugh Ballach, son of Manus O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor; and Manus, son of Manus O'Conor, the most famous and noble of the princes of Connaught in that time, and his brother Donal, were also slain by the same Cathal on the following day.

A battle was fought between the armies of the Red Earl and of Edward Bruce, in which the earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac-an-Milidh² were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), O'Maolmíaidh, chief of Muintir Cearbhalain,³ and many of their people with them, were slain by Maolrooney Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, and Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifnach, who was on Mac Dermott's side that day, was slain.

O'Donnell, that is, Hugh, son of Donal Oge,

A. D. 1315.

1. *Edward* here mentioned was Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.

2. *Mac-an-Milidh* signifies the Son of the Knight. The battle mentioned here between Burke, earl of Ulster, and Edward Bruce, was fought at Colerain.

3. *O'Moolmíadhaigh*, or O'Mulvey, chief of Muintir Cearbhalain, a district in Leitrim, near the Shannon, called also Magh Nise. See note on Brefney.

marched with a great force to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much of the adjoining country.

Roderick, son of Donal O'Conor, was slain by a party of galloglasses at the instigation of Der-vorgail, the daughter of Manus O'Conor, who gave them a recompence for committing the act.

Awlave O'Ferrall died.

Teige O'Higgins, a man learned in poetry (in Connaught), died.

A. D. 1316.

A great army was collected by Felim O'Conor, by Bermingham, and by the English of the west of Connaught, with which they marched to Tochar Mona Coinneadh¹. Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, marched with the whole of his forces against them, and a battle ensued in which Roderick was defeated, himself slain, and also the following chiefs, namely, Dermot Gall Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg; Cormac Mac Ceithirnaidh, of Ciarraidhe, and many others of the chiefs of his (O'Conor's) galloglasses, and of his immediate friends. Felim re-assumed the government of Connaught, and collected a great army, with which he marched to attack Athleathan; he burned the town, slew Slemne Dexeter, lord of the town, also Cogan, the most noble baron in Ireland in his time, and many other Englishmen besides, and took much booty.

Felim O'Conor collected a great army, together with the chiefs of the province, along with whom were the following: Donogh O'Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; Ualgarg O'Rourke, lord of Brefney; O'Ferrall, lord of Anally; Teige O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine; Manus, son of Donal O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, lord of Lieney; and Bryan O'Dowd, lord of the Hy Fiachras; all these marched to Athenry,² and at the same time the English of the west of Connaught marched their army against

A. D. 1316.

1. *Tochar Mona Coinneadh* signifies the bog-pass of the conference, and obtained its name from a conference held there between Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, and Mac William Burke, as stated in these Annals at A. D. 1255; the place appears to have been situated on the borders of Roscommon and Galway. *Ciarraidh* and *Athleathan* were ancient territories in Mayo. See note on North Connaught.

them, namely, William Burke; the baron Bermingham, lord of Athenry, and the greater part of the English of the entire north of Ireland. A fierce and vigorous battle was fought between them, in which the Irish were at length defeated. Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, was slain, a man from whom the people of Ireland had the greatest hopes, and there were also slain Teige O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, and twenty-eight other chiefs of the O'Kellys, together with Manus, son of Donal O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, lord of Lieney; Malaehy Carrach O'Dowd; Conor Oge O'Dowd; Murtogh, son of Conor O'Dowd; Dermot Mac Dermott, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Murtogh, son of Teige Mac Dermott; Murtogh Mae Dermott, son of Fergal; Malaehy Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donal, son of Hugh O'Concannon, lord of Hy Diarnada, and Murtogh his brother; Murrough O'Madden; Donal O'Boyle; and Donogh O'Mulloy with many of his people; Morogh, son of Morogh Mac Mahon, with a hundred of his people; Niall Sionach (Fox), lord of the men of Tefia, with his people; Fergal, son of John Gallda O'Ferrall; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Ferrall; Thomas, son of Awlave O'Ferrall; five of the Mac Donoghs, namely, Tomaltaeh, son of Gillcreest; Murrough, son of Donogh; Conor, son of Teige; Murtogh, son of Donogh; and Malachy Mac Donogh; John Mac Egan, the Brehon (or judge) of O'Conor; Giolla-na-neev, son of Dailredoeair O'Devlin, the standard-bearer of O'Conor; and Thomas O'Connellan. It is, however, impossible to ascertain or record all the chiefs of Connaught and of Meath that were slain in that battle, which was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence. Felim was twenty-three years of age at that time. Roderick Na-bhfheadh (of the Woods), son of Donogh, son of Owen, son of Roderick O'Conor, was appointed to the sovereignty of Connaught.

William Burke marched with an immense army

into Siol Murray (in Roscommon), and O'Conor, with the Siol Murray, and many of the clans of Connaught and of their chiefs made peace with him; but Mac Dermott, however, did not consent to make peace, and Mac William attacked Moylurg (in Roseommon), committed great depredations in Ath Anchip and in Uaehtar Tire, and burned and spoiled the entire country, but departed without fighting a battle or getting submission. Mac Dermott soon after deposed Roderick (O'Conor) the son of Donogh.

Dervorgaill, daughter of Manus O'Conor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

A. D. 1317.

Donogh O'Brien, king of Munster, was slain.

Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Roderick, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), was appointed king by the Conacians.

Robert Bruce came to Ireland from Scotland with a great army, to assist his brother Edward Bruce to expel the English from Ireland.

Myler Dexeter, lord of Athleathan (in Mayo), was slain by Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor, and Donal, son of Teige, son of Donal, of Erris O'Conor, was also slain by him, together with fourteen of his party, which deeds took place on the banks of the river Methenaigh of Drumcliff (in Sligo).

The castle of Atheliath of Corran, or Ballymote (in Sligo), was demolished.

Malachy Carrach Mac Dermott, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Conor, that is, the son of the coarb of St. Coman (in Roscommon), and Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftaney of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon) together with many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Roderick (O'Conor), and the men of Brefney were defeated in the battle of Kilmore,¹ in which the son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor was

2. *The Battle of Athenry* was fought on the festival of St. Lawrence the Martyr, which is placed in the calendars on the 10th of August. Sir William Burke, mentioned in *Campion's Chronicle* as lord Warden of Ireland, and sir Richard Bermingham, afterwards baron of Athenry, were the chief commanders of the English, who had collected a more powerful army than they ever had before in Ireland, and were perfectly disciplined, well armed, and clad in armour. The Irish forces were suddenly raised, imperfectly dis-

ciplined, and without armour. According to sir Richard Cox and others, about eight thousand of the Irish were slain; but this account appears to be exaggerated. The number of the English forces killed has not been stated, but it must have been very great, as the battle was fiercely and long contested on both sides, until Felim O'Conor fell, when the Irish forces gave way, which may account for the victory.

taken prisoner, and the following were slain, namely, two sons of Niall O'Rourke; Conor Buidhe Mac Tiarnan, chief of Tullaghonoho; Mahon Mac Tiarnan; the Giollaroe, son of the erenach Mac Tiarnan; Nicholas Mac Master (or Masterson); and one hundred and forty galloglasses of the forces of Roderick's son, with many others not recorded.

Maolisa Roe Mac Egan, chief professor of Ireland in laws and Brehonism, died.

Rannall Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was appointed chief in his place.

A. D. 1318.

The English sustained a great defeat in Ely¹ by O'Carroll, in which Adam Mares and many of the English were slain.

Mulrooney Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, collected a great force, with which he marched to attack Cathal, son of Donal O'Connor, at Fassa Coilleadh;² and amongst the chiefs who joined him were Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, lord of Brefney;

Conor O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine; and Tomaltach Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill. After those chiefs arrived at Fassa Coilleadh, Cathal offered them great largesses, which, however, they rejected, and attacked him to the very precincts of his fortress, but he was neither terrified nor daunted at that, for he answered them with firmness and defiance, whereupon a fierce battle ensued, in which Bryan, son of Torlogh O'Connor, the heir presumptive to the crown of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Bryan Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gillcreest Mac Dermott, and many others of the chiefs and of the common soldiers of their forces, were slain by Cathal and his men.

Cathal, the son of Donal (O'Connor), attacked O'Connor and Mac Dermott, and committed immense devastation in Moylurg, and deposed Torlogh, son of Hugh (O'Connor), and he himself assumed the government of Connaught; and Torlogh then fled for protection to William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donal O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell, that is Hugh, son of Donal Oge, at Derry Columkille, and Mac Donnell, and many others were slain and drowned.

Edward Bruce,³ a man who spoiled Ireland

A. D. 1317.

1. *Battle of Kilmore.* This battle was fought at Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.

A. D. 1318.

1. *Ely*, where this battle was fought, was called Ely O'Carroll, of which the O'Carrolls were chiefs, a territory which comprised the present barony of Lower Ormond, in Tipperary, and the barony of Clonlisk, in the King's County.

2. *Fassa Coilleadh* signifies a woody district, and was situated in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo, as appears from a passage in the Annals at the year 1397.

3. *The invasion of Bruce.* The following sketch of Bruce's progress in Ireland has been collected from Hollingshead, Campion, Cox, Leland, Moore, Lodge's Peerage, and other sources. Edward Bruce, brother of the celebrated Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, landed at Oldfleet, in the bay of Larne, on the coast of Antrim, on the 25th of May, A. D. 1315, with a fleet of three hundred sail and six thousand Scots. Amongst his chief commanders were Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, one of the Scottish chiefs who commanded at Bannockburn; sir Walter Moray; lord Philip Mowbray; lord Allan Stewart; sir John Sandale; sir James Douglas; Walter, lord de Soulis; Fergus of Androssan, &c. The Bruces being maternally descended from the old Scottish kings of the Milesian race, a colony of whom had in early times made a conquest of Scotland, that circumstance was considered by the Irish chiefs a sufficient claim to the crown of Ireland; and, consequently, Edward Bruce was invited to assume the sovereignty of Ireland by Donal O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, and other Irish chiefs. He was also assisted by some of the English, particularly the great family of the de Lacys, in Ulster and Meath, whose forces were commanded by Walter and Robert de Lacy. Joined by these, and great numbers of the Irish, Bruce and his

Scots attacked and took from the English garrisons the towns of Carrickfergus, Colerain, and Dundalk, and was crowned king of Ireland at the hill of Knocknemelan, within half a mile of Dundalk. Richard de Burgo, earl of Ulster, having collected the English forces, fought a great battle with Bruce at Colerain, in which the English were defeated with great loss, and sir William de Burgo, the earl's brother, taken prisoner. Bruce, proceeding onwards through Meath and Westmeath, ravaged all the towns of the English Pale, and defeated their forces in various engagements, particularly in a great battle near Kells, in which fifteen thousand of the English, commanded by the lord justice, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, were routed, and great numbers slain. Bruce spent his Christmas, and a great part of the winter, at Lough Seudy, one of the castles of his friends, the de Lacys in Westmeath. Proceeding the next year onwards to Kildare, his progress was opposed by the English barons, who collected a great force, commanded by the lord justice Edmond Butler, earl of Carrick; John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; Arnold le Poer, and others; they encountered the Scots and Irish under Bruce, and a great battle was fought at the moat of Ascul near Athy, in which the English were defeated with much loss; and amongst the slain were two valiant knights, William Prendergast and Hamon le Gras; and on the side of the Scots, Fergus of Androssan and sir Walter Moray. These knights were all buried in the Dominican abbey of Athy. In the course of this year, king Robert Bruce landed at Carrickfergus with a large force to support his brother; and their combined forces, amounting to twenty thousand men, ravaged the English Pale as far as Slane, and, marching thence towards Dublin, arrived at Castleknock, took Hugh Tyrrell, baron of Castleknock, prisoner, and established their head quarters at his castle. It appears that Robert Bruce was after a short time obliged to return to Scotland to defend his own kingdom against the English.

generally, both English and Irish, was slain by the English by force of battle and bravery at Dundalk, and Mac Rory, lord of the Hebrides, Mac Donnell, lord of the eastern Gael (in Antrim), and many others of the Albanian (or Scottish) chiefs, were also slain; and no event occurred in Ireland for a long period from which so much benefit was derived as that, for a general famine prevailed in the country during the three years and a half he had been in it, and the people were almost reduced to the necessity of eating each other.

John O'Ferrall was slain by the cast of a javelin from his own son.

Geoffrey, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Anally, died.

Cathal, son of Gilcreest Mac Rannall, was slain.

Giolla Ancovde, son of Kenny O'Gormley, and Gormley, daughter of Mae Branán, his wife, died.

A. D. 1319.

Henry Mac An-Crossain, bishop of Raphoe, died, and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, abbot of Easroe, was elected his successor to the see of Raphoe.

The bishop of Derry;¹ O'Banain, bishop of Clogher; and the bishop of Clonfert, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermott, and wife of Mac Consnamha, died.

Echmarcach Mac Branán, chief of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), slew Tomaltach O'Mulbrenán, but he himself did not escape free, for he died three days afterwards of the wounds which Tomaltach inflicted on him.

Edward Bruce proceeded to take Dublin, but the citizens, fearing a siege, resolutely resolved to oppose the Scots, and set fire to the suburbs of the city, by which many churches were burned and St. Patrick's cathedral much damaged. The Scots and Irish overran many parts of Leinster and Munster, taking the towns and demolishing the castles of the English as far as Kilkenny, Cashel, Limerick, and other places. The Butlers, Fitzgeralds, le Poers, and other English barons, collected an army of thirty thousand men to oppose them, but Bruce was generally victorious in many engagements during two years, and is said to have defeated the English forces in eighteen battles. The Scots and Irish were at length compelled by a dreadful famine to retire to Ulster with the remnant of their forces, now reduced to three thousand men. The English having collected a great force, commanded by sir John Bermingham, sir Richard Tuote, sir Miles de Verdon, John Manpas, and other valiant captains, and accompanied by Roland de Jorse, archbishop of Armagh, who incited the English to attack the Scots, and attended to perform the last offices of religion for the dying, both armies marched to Louth, and in a fierce battle fought

Donal O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, was deposed a second time by the power of the English and of the Clan of Hugh Buidhe (O'Neills of Claneboy), and having gone to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Mac Guire, the men of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, that is, Donal, re-assumed the government of his principality. Bryan, son of Donal O'Neill, tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the people of Claneboy, and by Henry Mac Davill at Rath Luraig (Rathlure in Tyrone).

A. D. 1320.

The monastery of Bantry, on the estate of O'Sullivan, in the diocese of Ross, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan friars, and was selected as the burying place of the O'Sullivans, and many other noble families.

A conference was held between Cathal O'Conor and Mulrooney Mac Dermott, at which they made amicable terms and peace with each other, after which Mac Dermott returned to his own country; but shortly afterwards Cathal acted treacherously towards Mac Dermott on Mullagh Doramhnach, where he made him prisoner; and Graine (Grace) daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mac Dermott, was also made prisoner at the port of the Roek;¹ and he moreover took prisoners Maolisa Donn Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill, and he completely plundered the country.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a worthy heir to the crown of Connaught, in person, in dignity, and in hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself killed in retaliation.

at the moat of Faughart near Dundalk, on the 28th of May, A. D. 1318, Bruce's forces were defeated, and he himself slain. He was found amidst a heap of the dead, and his head was cut off by sir John Bermingham, who brought it to England and presented it to king Edward, for which signal service he was created earl of Louth. The body of Bruce was buried on the hill of Faughart, and a large pillar stone erected to mark his grave. Edward Bruce was a man of fine person, of great spirit, ambition and bravery, but fiery, rash, and impetuous, wanting that rare combination of wisdom and valour, which so conspicuously marked the character of his renowned brother Robert Bruce.

A. D. 1319.

1. *Bishop of Derry.* Odo or Hugh O'Neill was the bishop of Derry who died in this year. Gelasius O'Banan, bishop of Clogher, and Gregory O'Broggy, bishop of Clonfert, also died in the year 1319.

A. D. 1320.

1. *The Roek* here mentioned was the Rock of Lough Key, near Boyle, Co. Roscommon, where the Mac Dermotts had a fortress.

Mahon, son of Donal Conachtach O'Brien, tanist of Munster, was slain by the clan Cuilein (in Clare).

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Ferrall, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, son of Teige O'Connor. The sons of Martin and the clan of Hugh Buidhe followed Hugh to Clogher, and slew him.

A. D. 1321.

Graine, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrooney Mac Dermott, died.

Roderick of the Woods, son of Donogh, son of Owen O'Connor, was maliciously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor).

The Rock of Lough Key (the fortress), was demolished by Donal O'Connor.

Manus O'Hanlon, lord of Orior (in Armagh), had his eyes put out by his own kinsman, Niall, son of Cu-uladh O'Hanlon, on Spy Wednesday.

Niall O'Hanlon, lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

The sons of the king of Offaley¹ received a great defeat in battle by Andrew Bermingham and the English of Meath.

William and Matthew Mac Gilfinnen (in Fermanagh), were slain by Henry Mac Gillfinnen, in his own country.

A. D. 1322.

Matthew O'Heothaigh (or O'Hoey), bishop of Conmaicne (or Ardagh), and Andrew Mac Maoilin, head master of the ancient and modern, civil and canon laws, died.

Luke O'Murray, archdeacon of Cloyne, died.

Murrough, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Anally, was slain by his own brother, Seoinin O'Ferrall, at Cluan-Lis-Beag.

Murtogh, son of Awlave O'Ferrall, was slain the same day by his own kinsmen, Loughlin and

Robert; and Loughlin, the son of Awlave O'Ferrall, was afterwards slain by Seoinin.

Donogh, son of Donogh Mac Dermott, died.

Henry Mac Gillfinnen, chief of Muintir Peodachain (in Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of Awlave Mac Guire.

Gilbert O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died.

Mulrooney Mac Dermott was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Connor, and by the people of the house of Cathal O'Connor, at Clooncumuisg; and they plundered the town.

Rickard Bermingham, lord of Athenry, died.

Bryan O'Brien (of Thomond), gave the English a very great defeat.

Giolla-na-neev, son of Geoffrey, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, assumed the lordship of Anally.

William Liath (the Grey) Burke, the son of William More, died.

Mulrooney, son of Gillcreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach (Mac Dermott), of the Rock, lord of Moylurg, died; and Maurice, son of the coarb, died.

Osgar, son of Loughlin Mac Guire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breislen, chief Brehon (or judge) of Fermanagh, died.

Fingin O'Cassidy, head physician of Fermanagh, died.

Fergal Roe Mac Gauran and Giollaisa Mac Gauran were slain by the sons of Awlave Mac Guire.

A. D. 1323.

Giolla Airnin O'Casey, erenach of Cluan-da-rath,¹ died.

Cairpre-an-sgregain, king of Meath, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, was killed by Donal O'Mulloy.

Maolmordha Mac Geoghegan (in Westmeath), died.

Seoinin O'Ferrall (in Longford) was slain by the sons of John O'Ferrall.

A. D. 1321.

1. *King of Offaley.* The O'Connors of Leinster were styled kings and princes of Offaley, an extensive territory comprising a great part of the present King's and Queen's counties, with part of Kildare.

A. D. 1323.

1. *Cluan-da-rath*, now probably Clondra, in the parish of Killashee, near the Shannon, in the county of Longford, where there are some ruins of an ancient church. The Erenachs, as already explained, were managers of church lands.

O'Hara, that is, Fergal (in Sligo), was killed by O'Connmachain, one of his own people.

Roderick Mac Mahon, son of the lord of Orgiall (Monaghan), and Malachy O'Seganain and Mae Maoilduin, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Belathaconaill (Ballyconnell in the county of Cavan).

Niall, son of Niall Cam (O'Reilly), was slain by Loughlin and Malachy O'Reilly.

Bermingham and the English marched with a great army to Coill-na-namas (in Longford), to attack Donal, son of John O'Ferrall, on which expedition the Cepach and the Calvach, with many other English, were slain.

Maolmedha, daughter of Mac Tiarnan, and wife of Bryan Mac Gauran (in Cavan), died.

Gillpatrick O'Duigenan, chief historian of Conmaicne (in Leitrim), and Luke, his son, were killed by Conor, son of Garvey Mac Guire; and Loughlin, son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the sons of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill.

Geoffrey, son of Giollaisa O'Daly, was slain by Bryan, son of Roderick O'Conor.

A. D. 1324.

Cathal (O'Conor), king of Connaught, son of Donal, son of Teige, son of Bryan, son of Andrew, son of Bryan Luighneach, son of Torlogh More, the most celebrated man for courage, goodness, and great prosperity of any in his time, was slain by Torlogh O'Conor in Tir Briuin of the Shannon (in Roscommon); and the son of Donal, that is, Malachy, son of Torlogh Cnuic-an-Madhma, son of Donal Oge, tanist of Tirconnell, after he had been expelled by O'Donnell, that is by Hugh, son of Donal Oge, together with Gillereest Oge Mac Donogh, and many others, were slain there by Cathal O'Conor; and Torlogh after that assumed the government of Connaught.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiarnan Mac Rourke were taken prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and were delivered to Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of the death of his son Roderick.

Donogh Mac Gilpatrick, lord of Ossory, died.

Bryan O'Reilly and Gilcreest (O'Reilly), were slain by O'Rourke's people.

A. D. 1325.

Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, died at Lough Laoghaire.¹

Cu-uladh, son of Donal, son of Bryan O'Neill, a worthy heir to the lordship of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, son of Bryan, his father's brother.

Gilcreest, the chaplain of Mac Dermott, and Bryan O'Gara, died.

Malachy O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulbrennan,² the Manannan of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Coinderi (O'Connery or O'Conry), dean of Brefney (diocese of Kilmore), died.

The sons of Torlogh O'Brien (of Thomond), defeated the sons of Bryan Roe; and Bryan, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others were slain.

Rannall O'Higin, and Nicolas, son of the coarb of St. Moeg (abbot of Drumlane in Cavan), died.

Raghnailt, daughter of Andaidh O'Reilly (in Cavan), and wife of Donogh Mac Brady, died.

Donogh Mac Kenny was slain in the church of Mac Mahon (in Monaghan).

A. D. 1326.

Luirint (or Laurence) O'Lachtnan, bishop of Elphin, died, and John O'Feenaghty was elected to the see.

Richard Burke, that is, the Red Earl, lord of

A. D. 1325.

1. *Loch Laoghaire* was part of Lower Lough Erne in the barony of Lurg, on the borders of Fermanagh and Tyrone.

2. *The O'Mulbrennans* or *O'Mulrenans* are given by O'Dugan as chiefs of Clan Conor in Roscommon. Manannan here mentioned was Manannan Mac Lir or Son of the Sea, a celebrated Danan

merchant, and one of the first navigators in the west of Europe, from whom the Isle of Mann took its name. An account of Manannan may be found in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*. This O'Mulbrennan is here designated Manannan, because he was the chief naval commander in Connaught.

Ulster and of the greater part of Connaught, the chief of all the English of Ireland, died in the latter end of summer.

Ivar Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Nicol O'Heyne (of Galway), Torlogh Mac Anchaioich and Torlogh Mac Mahon (in Monaghan), died.

O'Rourke (Ualgarg) plundered Moy Inis,¹ where Geoffrey Mac Cafrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Donal Cairbreach Mac Carthy defeated Mac Thomas (Fitzgerald), and the English of Munster; and many knights were slain.

Awlave Mac Guire (in Fermanagh), died.

A. D. 1327.

Flaherty Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, died.

Gormley, daughter of Mac Dermott, and wife for some time of Manus, son of Donal O'Conor, tanist of Connaught, afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, and lastly wife of Fergal O'Hara, lord of Lieney, distinguished for her hospitality and nobleness, died after the victory of repentance.

Malachy Riavach, son of Donal, son of Teige O'Conor, died of the small-pox.

Fergal, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke (in Leitrim), Cuilen O'Dempsey (in Kildare), and Sabina, daughter of Mac Egan, died.

A great war arose between the king of England¹ and his queen, who was the daughter of the king of France; and she dethroned the king; and her son assumed the sovereignty against his father in his seventeenth year, at his mother's instigation, and was crowned by the council (or parliament) of England.

A. D. 1326.

1. *Moyinnis*, now called the parish of Inismacsaint in Fermanagh, where a monastery was founded by St. Nennidh in the sixth century, on an island in Lough Erne.

A. D. 1327.

1. *King of England*. Edward II. was married to Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel, king of France. The queen and her favourite, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, having joined the factious barons of England in a rebellion against the king, deposed and imprisoned him in Berkly castle, where he was put to death, and his son, then only in the fifteenth year of his age, was proclaimed king of England as Edward III., on the 24th or 25th of January, A. D. 1327, according to the chronology of sir Harris Nicholas.

Edward III., was proclaimed king of England on the 25th of January.

The king of Scotland² came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and the O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Uachtar³ was burned by Cathal O'Rourke, who abandoned it for a ransom of cattle.

Gilcreest Dall Mac Rannall (in Leitrim), was put to death by O'Maolmiadhaigh, in his own bed.

The small-pox raged through Ireland, of which great numbers died.

A. D. 1328.

O'Cridagain, bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Thomas O'Malley, bishop of Annaghdone (in Galway), died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellain, head master of Ireland in the ancient and modern canon and civil laws, a truly learned philosopher, a genuine poet, a canon of the chapter of Tuam, Elphin, Achonry, Killala, Annaghdone, and Clonfert, an official (or vicar general), and general Brehon (or judge) of the archbishoprick, died.

Giolla-na-naingeal (servant of the Angels), O'Taichlidh (or O'Tully), archdeacon of Insi,¹ died.

Malachy O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maolmordha (county of Cavan), having been wounded and taken prisoner by the English of Meath, who received hostages for his release, afterwards died in his own house.

Giolla Adamnan O'Firghil (or O'Freel), the coarb of Adamnan (abbot of Raphoe), died.

Awful thunder and lightning occurred in the summer of this year, by which the vegetation and

2. *The King of Scotland* at this time was Robert Bruce, who had come to Ireland, as already stated, in the year 1317, to support his brother Edward Bruce, but our historians give no account of the second visit of king Robert Bruce to Ireland.

3. *Lough Oughter*, a large lake between the towns of Cavan and Killeshandra, in the county of Cavan. On an island in this lake the O'Reillys had a strong castle which was called the Castle of Clough Oughter, of which some ruins still remain. In this castle the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, general of the northern Irish in the Cromwellian wars, died in November, 1649.

A. D. 1328.

1. *Insi* was probably Devenish Abbey on an island in Lough Erne, where, according to Archdall's *Monasticon*, the O'Tullys were erenachs.

fruit of Ireland were extensively destroyed, and the corn blighted.

An epidemic disease prevailed throughout Ireland, called *Slaodan*,² which continued on every person seized by it for three or four days, and proved almost fatal to them.

William Burke, that is, the Brown Earl, the son of sir John the earl, who was the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donogh Roe O'Gara (in Sligo), and five others of his name were slain.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftaincy of Coreachlan (in Roscommon), was slain by the people of Anally.

Walter Burke marched with a force into Connaught, and plundered many of the immediate friends of Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught.

Sir John Bermingham,³ earl of Louth, the most valiant, powerful, and hospitable baron of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, viz., the English of Oriel (Louth); and many of the English and Irish along with him were also slain, among whom was the blind O'Carroll, that is, Mulrooney, who was the chief minstrel of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Bryan, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donogh (in Sligo), was slain by Bryan, son of Teige Mac Donogh.

The earl of Ulster, together with Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, and Murtoth O'Brien, king of Munster, marched with a great army against Bryan Ban (the Fair) O'Brien, by whom they were defeated; and Conor O'Brien, a worthy heir to the crown of Ireland for his personal figure, wisdom, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain on that expedition, together with eighty of the chiefs and common soldiers.

Teige, son of Torlogh O'Conor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

An appointed meeting was held between Walter Mac William Burke and Gilbert Mac Costello on the one side, and Mulrooney Mac Dermott, Tomaltagh his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donogh and the chiefs of Clan Mulrooney (in Rosecommon) on the other side; and an engagement took place, in which Mac Dermott defeated Walter and Gilbert, with their people.

Donogh Gallda, son of Donal O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige, son of Malachy, son of Manus (O'Conor).

Matthew Riavach Mac Gafridh was slain by Muintir Gearadhain (in Leitrim).

Ivar Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Gilcreest Mac Rannall.

Duessa, daughter of O'Ferrall, and wife of Mac Murrogh of the mountain, died.

Edina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Mac Guire (in Fermanagh), died.

Duessa, daughter of O'Helighe (or O'Hely), and wife of Donal, son of Teige O'Conor, died.

Murtogh O'Brien and the Clan Cuilein (Mac Namaras of Clare), marched with their forces to attack Bryan O'Brien a second time, but Murtogh was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donal of the Donals, and Mac Namara, with many others were slain.

Mac Geoghegan⁴ gave a great overthrow to the English, in which three thousand five hundred of the English, together with the D'Altons, and the son of the vain-glorious knight, were slain.

Awlave Mac Finevar (in Leitrim), was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

2. *Slaodan* signifies a cough or cold; hence this disease appears to have been an epidemic cold or influenza.

3. *Sir John Bermingham*. A great contention arose at this time amongst the English families of Louth, as the Berminghams, Gernons, Savadges, &c., and a battle was fought between them on Whitsun Eve, the 10th of June, as mentioned by Mac Geoghegan and others, at Ballibragan (probably Balbriggan), in which 160, or according to others 200 of the English, were slain, amongst whom were John Bermingham, earl of Louth, his brother Pierce, and many others of his kindred, and Richard Talbot of Malahide, &c.

4. *Mac Geoghegan*. This battle, in which the English forces met such a tremendous defeat, was fought near Mullingar, the day before the feast of St. Lawrence, namely, the 9th of August. The Irish clans were commanded by William Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha, a large territory in Westmeath, comprising the present baronies of Moycashel and Rathcourath. The English forces were commanded by lord Thomas Butler, the Petits, Tuites,

D'Altons, Delamers, Tyrrells, Nangles, &c. In Pembridge's Annals, quoted by Mac Geoghegan in his History of Ireland, (Duffy's edition, p. 322), Pembridge says, "The same year on the eve of St. Laurence, lord Thomas Butler marched with a great army towards Ardnoreher, and met there lord Thomas Mac Geoghegan. The lord Thomas Butler and many besides were killed, to the great loss of Ireland." Amongst the English captains killed Pembridge enumerates John, Roger, and Thomas Ledwich; John and David Nangle; Miler and Simon Petit; Nicholas and John White; James Tyrrell; John Warringer; Peter Kent; and William Freyne, with 140 other leaders whose names are unknown. On this battle Henry Marleborough in his chronicle says, "Lord Thomas Butler and divers other noblemen were slain by Mac Geoghegan and the Irish near Molingar." Mac Geoghegan was named William Gallda, from having defeated the English. See his death, at A. D. 1332.

A. D. 1329.

Augustin, abbot of Lisgabhal¹ on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, son of Donal O'Rourke, a worthy heir to the lordship of Brefney, was slain by the sons of John O'Ferrall and the English of Meath, and many others with them, in the house of Richard Tuíte, at the monastery of Fobhar.²

Murtogh, son of Donal O'Conor, lord of Carbury (in Sligo), and a worthy heir to the kingdom of Connaught, died.

Cathal, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Feadha, and from Tir Maine (in Roscommon and Galway), by the O'Kellys and the people of Hy Maine, at the instigation of Walter Burke,

A great contest arose between Torlogh O'Conor and the Clan Mulrooney (Mac Dermotts); and much devastation was committed on both sides.

A depredation was committed by Tomaltach Mac Dermott on Dermot O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon).

Aine, daughter of Fergal O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, died.

Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara (in Sligo), and by the people of Artagh.

Mac William Burke and the earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas (Fitzgerald).

Dabac Don Mac William (Burke), a noble knight of great affluence, died.

Donogh Mac Gilpatrick (of Ossory), was slain by the earl of Ulster.

Maolisa Donn Mac Egan, Ard Ollamh³ (or chief professor) of Connaught, died.

The crops remained unreaped until after Michaelmas throughout Ireland, in consequence of wet weather.

A. D. 1329.

1. *Lios Gabhail*, now Lisgoole near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, where there was a celebrated abbey endowed by the Mac Guires.

2. *Fobhar*, now Fore in Westmeath, where a monastery was founded for canons regular in the seventh century, by St. Feichin; it afterwards became a Benedictine monastery, and a great college being established there, it was for many centuries a celebrated seat of learning and religion, and also a bishop's see.

3. *Ardollamh* signifies a chief professor; and as the Mac Eigans were hereditary Brehons in Munster and Connaught, it is probable that this Mac Egan was a professor of the Brehon laws.

A. D. 1330.

1. *Fiodhanatha* signifies the wood of the ford, now called

A. D. 1330.

Maolisa O'Coinel, the coarb of Drumcliff (in Sligo), died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

Manus, son of Hugh Breifnach O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, at Fearan-na-Darach (or the Land of the Oak), and Simon Mac-an-Failgidh was slain along with him.

Giolla Iosa Roe O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maolmordha, and of all Brefney for a long period, died at an advanced age, after gaining the palm of victory over the world and the devil, and was buried in the habit of a Franciscan friar in the monastery of Cavan, of which he was the original founder.

Malachy Mac Cormac, a wealthy landed proprietor, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke marched with a great force to Fiodh-an-atha,¹ where he was met by the English of the town, who defeated his people and slew Art O'Rourke, heir to the head lordship of Brefney, Roderick Mac Gauran, and many others.

Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, attacked Walter Mac William Burke in his camp at Leagmoy² in Moylurg, and routed him thence to Cairthe Liag Fada; Gilbert Mac Costello, then lord of Slieve Lughua, came with all his forces to aid Mac William, and Tomaltach Mac Donogh with his people also came to assist Mac William, having turned against O'Conor; their combined forces attacked O'Conor, and a great battle was fought between them, until they came as far as Ath Disirt Nuadan, where Donogh, son of Donal, son of Mahon (or Mac Mahon), Mac Gilla Comdhain, and a few of O'Conor's people were slain at the ford; O'Conor with the chiefs of his people es-

Finæ, a town in Westmeath, situated on the river between Loughs Sheelin and Kinale, which separates the counties of Cavan and Westmeath. This battle was severe and long contested, and great numbers were slain on both sides. The English were commanded by the lord justice sir Anthony Lucy.

2. *Leagmoigh*, in Moylurg, in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon. *Cairthe Liag fada*, on the borders of the baronies of Costello and Gallen, county of Mayo. *Slieve Lughua*, a large district in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo, and extending into the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo, of which Mac Costello was lord. The *Tuatha* or Districts, a large territory in the baronies of Ballintobber and Roscommon, county of Roscommon, in which Sliabh Baghna, now Slieve Bawn, was situated. *Kill Lomad*, a parish in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon.

caped from them until they came as far as the Tuatha. Mac William pitched his camp at Kill Lomad in the neighbourhood of O'Conor; the forces of Connaught, both English and Irish, who had joined him, were collected by Mac William for the purpose of having himself appointed king of Connaught, and he was then prepared to depose O'Conor; when Mac Dermott got intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and, taking O'Conor's part, amicable terms and peace were concluded between both parties.

Conor, son of Teige, son of Bryan, son of Andrew, son of Bryan Luighneach (O'Conor), gave the people of Dartry (in Leitrim), a great defeat, and slew many of them.

Torlogh O'Conor, with a few of his chiefs waited on William Burke, the Brown Earl, to obtain his aid against Mac William.

Bryan, son of Gilcreest Mac Rannall (in Leitrim), was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

Hugh and Dermott, the sons of Murrogh O'Ferrall (in Longford), were slain by Hugh O'Ferrall.

Petrus, the son of the coarb of St. Moeg (abbot of Drumlane in Cavan), was slain by the English of Kells.

A. D. 1331.

The coarb of St. Caillin,¹ that is, Giolla-na-neev Mac Ceile, died in the monastery of Maothla.

Mulrooney Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, having abdicated his lordship, assumed a monastic habit in the monastery of Boyle, and Tomaltach Mac Dermott, his son, succeeded to the lordship on the 7th day of May.

Fergal, son of Malachy Carrach Mac Dermott, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor.

Walter Mac William Burke marched with a force

into Moylurg and plundered the entire country, excepting its churches, to which he extended protection and respect. Tomaltach Mac Dermott with his party attacked them, but was repelled by the English, who slew a number of his people; they at length made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Myler Mac Geoghegan (of Westmeath), died.

Murrogh Mac Mahon (in Monaghan), was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of the plain of Oriel (Louth).

Thomas, son of Conchaire O'Flynn, died.

A. D. 1332.

Walter, son of sir William Burke, was taken prisoner by the Brown Earl (Burke), and was conveyed by him to the new castle of Inisowen (in Donegal), where he afterwards died of starvation, in the castle prison.

Tomaltach Mac Dermott and Mac William (Burke), were defeated at Beirne-an-mil (in Roscommon), by the son of the earl (Burke), and Tomaltach Mac Donogh and many of their people were slain.

William Gallda, son of Murtogh More Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), died.

A. D. 1333.

Florent Mac Anoglaigh, archdeacon of Killoran,¹ died.

William Burke, earl of Ulster,² was slain by the English of Ulster, and the English who perpetrated that deed were put to death in an extraordinary manner by the people of the king of England; some of them were hanged, others were slain, and some were torn asunder to avenge his death.

A. D. 1331.

1. *Coarb of St. Caillin*, that is abbot of Fenagh, in Leitrim. The monastery of Maothla was that of Mohill, also in Leitrim.

A. D. 1333.

1. *Killoran* was probably Killora, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh in the county of Galway, a parish which is attached to the archdeaconry. There is also Oran, in the county of Roscommon, where there was an ancient church founded by St. Patrick, and there is a parish called Killoran, in the county of Sligo.

2. *Earl of Ulster*. William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, was

murdered in June, 1333, in the 21st year of his age, at a place called the Fords near Carrickfergus, in consequence of some family quarrels, by his own people, headed by sir John Mandeville, who was married to a lady of the de Burgos, the earl's relative. De Burgos was married to Maud, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, grandson to king Henry III., and by her he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Lionel, duke of Clarence, son of king Edward III., who, in right of his wife, was created earl of Ulster and lord of Connaught; hence the title earl of Ulster has been since that time retained in the royal family of England.—*Lives of Illustrious Irishmen, and Lodge's Peerage.*

Tomaltach Mac Donogh, son of Dermod, lord of Tirerrill, the most eminent man for truth, friendship, and protection of his time, died.

Felim O'Donnell, the most noble and honourable tanist to a lordship, a man of whom the Irish had the highest expectations, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain on the floor of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermott Gall.

Hugh Mac Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim), died.

Nicholas Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connicians, that is, by Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, and by Tiarnan Mac Rourke; and the lordship of Brefney was given to O'Reilly.

Donogh, son of Hugh O'Kelly (in Galway), was taken prisoner by Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught.

A general pardon was proclaimed to the sons of William Burke from the king of England.

Conor Mac Brenan, chief of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), died.

Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, Kinel Moain, Inisowen, Fermanagh, North Connaught, and Brefney, and heir to the crown of all Ulster, the most dreaded and formidable to his enemies of any of the Irish in his time, a man by whom most of the English fell, and also of the Irish who were opposed to him; one whose government, laws, and regulations were superior to any of his neighbouring chiefs, the most distinguished man of western Europe for hospitality and benevolence, died after gaining the palm of victory over the world and the devil, in a monastic habit, at Innis Samer,³ and was buried with great honours and solemnity in the monastery of Eas Roe. Conor O'Donnell, his son, succeeded him, but a contention afterwards arose between Conor and Art his brother, respecting the lordship, until Art was slain in a conflict by Conor.

A. D. 1334.

All the Connicians both English and Irish

3. *Inis Saimer* and *Eas Ruadh*, as already explained in several places, were names applied to Ballyshannon and its monastery. See note on Tirconnell.

marched with a great army into Munster to attack Mac Namara (of Clare), from whom they took hostages, and reduced him to subjection; a party of these forces set fire to a church, in which there were one hundred and eighty persons and two priests, none of whom escaped from the burning.

Ten of the people of Donogh, son of Malachy Carrach Mac Dermott, were drowned on Lough Techet (Lough Gara in Sligo).

Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor, died.

Donogh Mac Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim), and Seonag, the son of Murtoth More Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), and William Mac Geoghegan, died.

Conor Mac Branan died. John Mac Gilultan was slain by Donal Mac Hugh.

A. D. 1335.

Fionguala, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Torlogh O'Conor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara (in Sligo), was taken prisoner by the son of the earl (Burke), who plundered his people.

The sons of Donal O'Conor plundered the people of Maurice Sugach (the Merry) Fitzgerald, on which occasion the grandson of Maurice was slain.

The Clan Maurice, in retaliation, plundered the sons of Donal.

All the west of Connaught was laid waste by Edmond Burke, who committed numerous evils both by burning and slaying on the son of the earl (Burke), and on the Clan Rickard, after which they made peace with each other.

Giolla-na-Naingéal O'Cassidy, chief physician of Fermanagh, died.

A. D. 1336.

Triinnoit O'Naan, head professor in many sciences, and in civil and canon law, died.

Tomaltach Gearr of the Plunders, Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, one who triumphed often over his enemies, whose friendship, protection, generosity, and hospitality excelled those of any

of his tribe, died on the night of Trinity Sunday in his own house at the port of the Rock (of Lough Key near Boyle), and was buried with honours in the monastery of Boyle. Conor, his son, succeeded him in the lordship.

Theobald Burke Mac William, and Myler, the son of Jordan Dexeter (in Mayo), died.

Owen O'Madden defeated the Clan Rickard Burke, and many of their people were slain, viz., sixty-six in number.

The sons of Dermot Gall, and the son of Felim O'Conor, committed great depredations on the Clan Costello (in Mayo), and Maidiuc Mac Wail-drin was slain while pursuing them.

Edmond Mac William Burke committed depredations on the Clan Cathal (in Roscommon), on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many other persons were plundered; and Malachy O'Flanagan was slain in the pursuit of the prey on that occasion, and a brother to Mac Anmilidh was afterwards taken prisoner by the pursuers, and was retained as a hostage.

Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg; Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, with the household of O'Conor; the Mac Donoghs; and Cormac, son of Roderick O'Conor, with the young soldiers of Carbury (in Sligo), went on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and arrived at Mullach Ratha (near Easkey); the cattle of the country were driven away before them, but they however carried away with them much property, many horses and steeds, and a great quantity of valuable articles; they also slew many people, and returned safe to their own homes.

Dermot O'Flanagan, lord of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon), died.

Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, collected all the light troops of the Tuatha, of Clan Cathail, of Clan Conor, and of Moylurg (all clans of Roscommon), to Artagh; and the great castle of Mac Costello (in Mayo) was taken and demolished by O'Conor on that occasion, and the *Ceithern*¹ who garrisoned the town, surrendered, on the guarantee of Mac Dermott.

Donal, son of John, son of Donal O'Conor, died.

Niall, son of Conor, son of Teige (O'Conor), was slain.

The monastery of St. Francis at Carraic-na-Siúire (Carrick-on-Suir, county of Tipperary), in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler (earl of Ormond).

Mahon O'Reilly (lord of Clanmahon in the county of Cavan), was slain by the English.

O'Meehan, the coarb of St. Molaise (abbot of Devenish in Fermanagh), died.

A. D. 1337.

Lughaidh O'Daly, bishop of Clonmacnois, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master O'Rothlain died.

William (Burke), son of the earl of Ulster, and Bryan Bane (the Fair) O'Brien, made peace with each other, and the lands which he (Bryan) took from the earl's son were set to him for rents.

The king of Connaught pitched his camp at Athleague (in Roscommon), in opposition to Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, lord of Clan Uadach (in Roscommon), died.

Teige Mac Clancy, lord of Dartry (in Leitrim), was slain by Cormac, son of Roderick, son of Donal O'Conor, together with many others, in retaliation for the death of John, son of Donal (O'Conor), and he (Cormac) afterwards committed great depredations on Dartry; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was slain while pursuing the plunder.

Teige and Malachy, the sons of Ivar Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall, who was soon after slain by the kinsmen of the sons of Ivar, who went to rescue them, having collected a great force, in conjunction with William Mac Mahon and the two other sons of Ivar Mac Rannall, namely, Conor and Tomaltach; they also slew Manus O'Ferrall on the same day, and Teige, the son of Ivar Mac Rannall, was appointed chief.

A. D. 1336.

1. *Ceithern*, or kerns, were the light-armed troops of the Irish,

and the *galloglauchs*, or gallowglasses were the heavy-armed infantry.

Donal Roe O'Malley (in Mayo), and Cormac, his son, were slain by the sons of Mebric, and others of the English, on the festival of St. Stephen.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and liberality, died.

Henry Mac Martin was slain.

Donogh, son of Murtogh More Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath) was slain by the people of Offaley.

Hugh Reamhur (the Fat) O'Neill, made peace with the people of Oriel and of Fermanagh.

Donogh More O'Dowd, tanist of Hy Fiachra (in Sligo), died.

A. D. 1338.

Roderick-an-Einigh (the Hospitable), Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, a man who, in making presents of money, of clothing, of steeds and other goods to the learned men and professors of Ire-

land, was the most liberal of all the Clan Mac Guire in his time, died.

Donogh, son of Roderick O'Connor, was slain.

Edmund (Burke), the son of the earl of Ulster, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke (Mac William) who tied a stone about his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask (in Mayo). The destruction of the English of Connaught and of his own race was the consequence of that deed, for Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught, soon after expelled Edmund Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the country and churches in the west of Connaught had been awfully destroyed between them, and O'Connor then assumed the supreme government of the entire country.

Edmund Burke afterwards collected a large fleet of ships and boats, and remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

The English of Lieney and of Corran (in Sligo), were plundered and dispossessed of their properties and power, which were transferred to the

I. *South Connaught.* The name *Deiseirt Conacht*, or South Connaught, often occurs in the course of the Annals, also sometimes called *Uachtar Conacht*, or Upper Connaught, as North Connaught is called *Tuaisceart Conacht*, and sometimes *Iachtar Conacht*, or Lower Connaught. The history and topography of the counties of Sligo and Mayo have been given in the note on North Connaught, and in the present article will be given the history and topography of the ancient territories comprised in the present counties of Roscommon and Galway, together with their chiefs and clans, compiled from the books of Leacan and Ballymote, O'Dugan's Topography, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, de Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, the Histories of Keating, O'Halloran, and Mac Geoghegan, County Surveys, and various other sources. In the earliest ages the *Firbolgs*, called also *Fir Domnians* and *Damnonians*, by O'Flaherty and others, were the first inhabitants of Connaught, as already stated in the note on North Connaught. The *Firbolgs* are called by various writers *Belgæ*, or *Belgians*, and, according to our ancient annalists, were a colony originally from Scythia, or, according to others, came from that part of Gaul which was called by the Romans *Gallia Belgica*, now Belgium, and are supposed by others to be the same people as the *Belgæ* of Britain. The colony called *Tuath De Danan*, already mentioned in the note on North Connaught, conquered the *Firbolgs*, and became masters of Ireland. The Danans are represented by our old annalists as originally Scythians, who had settled some time in Greece, and afterwards migrated to Scandinavia, or the countries now forming Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. From Scandinavia the Danans came to North Britain, where they settled colonies, and from thence passed into Ireland. It appears that the Danans were a highly civilized people, far more skilled in arts and sciences than any of the other ancient colonies that settled in Ireland; hence from their great knowledge they were considered as magicians by the *Firbolgs* and Milesians. O'Brien, in his learned work on the *Round Towers of Ireland*, considers that these beautiful structures were built by the Danans, for purposes connected with Pagan worship and astronomical observations, an opinion not improbable, when it is considered that the Danans ruled in Ireland about two centuries, or one hundred and ninety-seven years, according to the Psalter of Cashel, and

were highly skilled in architecture and other arts, from their long residence in Greece, and intercourse with the Phœnicians. The *Fomoraigh* or *Fomorians*, another ancient colony mentioned by the old annalists as settled in the northern parts of Ulster and Connaught, are stated to have been African or Phœnician pirates, descendants of Ham, and are represented as a race of giants. The term *Fomaire* is derived by O'Brien, in his *Irish Dictionary*, from *Fogh*, plundering, and *muir*, the sea, and hence signifies pirates. These various colonies, according to our annalists, settled in Ireland more than a thousand years before the Christian era. In O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (vol. ii. p. 26), it is stated that Orbsen, a chief descended from the Dauans and Fomorians, was a famous merchant, and carried on a commercial intercourse between Ireland and Britain, and that he was commonly called *Manannan*, on account of his frequent trading to the Isle of Mann, and that he also got the name of *Mac Lir*, signifying the son of the sea, from his being so expert a mariner. He was killed by Uillinn Abradhruaidh, or Uillinn of the Red Brows, another Danan chief, in a battle in Connaught, at a place called, from that circumstance, Magh Uillinn, or the plain of Uillinn, now the barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. The lake near which this battle was fought got the name Lough Orbsen, from the chief Orbsen, who was killed there, and is now called Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway. According to O'Flaherty, the lakes called Lough Cime, now Lough Hacket, Lough Riach or Loughrea, and some other lakes in the county of Galway, and also the river Suc, between Roscommon and Galway, first began to flow in the time of Heremon, son of Milesius; and Loch Ke, in Moylurg, near Boyle in Roscommon, first sprung out in the reign of Tigearmmas, monarch of Ireland, about nine centuries before the Christian era. The territory of South Connaught, bounded on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other by the mighty Shannon, abounds in sublime and beautiful scenery, magnificent lakes, as Lough Corrib and many others, in Galway; Loughs Key, Gara, Allen, and many others, in Roscommon; the Suc, and many other fine rivers; majestic mountains, as Maam Trasna, Maam Turk, Maam Ean, Slieve Baugbta, and the twelve Pins of Benabola, in Galway; with immense ocean cliffs, large inlets, and bays, and many fine islands, as those of Arran, &c., along the Atlantic coast. Amongst the remarkable features of this country may be mentioned the

ancient Irish inheritors, after the English had been expelled.

Teige, son of Roderiek, son of Cathal O'Connor, who was called the Bratach righin (that is of the firm Standard or Banner), was taken prisoner by Thomas Mac Gauran (of the county of Cavan), and many of his people were slain.

Mac Gauran (Thomas) went then to the house of O'Connor, and on his return therefrom, the Clan Murtoth (O'Connor of Sligo), and people of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), collected their forces, took him prisoner, and slew many of his people.

Hugh-an-Chlcitigh (of the Plumes), the son of Roderiek O'Connor, while commanding in the rere of his forces, received a wound, of which he died.

Dervoill, daughter of Cathal Mac Murrogh, and wife of Donogh, the son of Hugh Oge, died.

A. D. 1339.

Roderiek O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, was slain

by Cathal, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, while going from O'Connor's house to his own.

Thomas Mac Gauran was set at liberty by the Clan Muirheartaigh.

Hugh Reamhar O'Neill marched with a great force into Tirconnell, and the son of John O'Neill and Geoffrey O'Donnell, of those forces, were slain by the people of O'Dogherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke, who was on the islands of the sea with his fleet, was expelled to Ulster, by Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught.

Torlogh O'Connor took to him (as wife) the daughter of Torlogh O'Brien, who was the wife of the earl of Ulster's son, and put away Dervoil, the daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war arose throughout Meath, between the English and the Irish.

The church of Kilronan (in Roscommon), was erected by Fergal Muinach O'Duigenan.

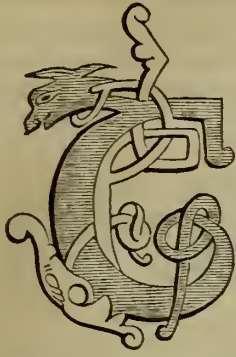
peculiarly wild and picturesque scenery of Connemara. In Roscommon are many fine mountains, as the Curlews, Slieve Bawn, and many others. *Cruachan*, in Connaught, was celebrated from the earliest ages, and nearly a thousand years before the Christian era, Muinne, monarch of Ireland, son of Heremon, is stated to have died at Cruachan. Cruachan, or Croaghan, was situated near Elphin, in the county of Rosecommon, and according to Charles O'Connor, was also called *Druim na n-Druadh*, or the Hill of the Druids, being a great seat of Druidism. Cruachan became the capital of Connaught, and residence of the ancient kings; and the states of Connaught held conventions there, to make laws and inaugurate their kings. Eochaidh Feidhlioch, monarch of Ireland, about a century before the Christian era, erected a royal residence and a great rath there, called *Rath Cruachan*, which got its name from Cruachan Croidheirg, his queen, mother of Meadhbh. This Meadhbh or Meava, was queen of Connaught, and a celebrated heroine, who, like the ancient queens of the Amazons, commanded her own forces in person, in the seven-years' war with the Red-branch Knights of Ulster, an event famous in the Tain-bo-Cuailgne, and other ancient records. Meava is represented in her gilded war-chariot, surrounded by several other chariots, and wearing on her head her *Aislin*, or golden crown. At Cruachan was the burial-place of the pagan kings of Connaught, called *Reilig na Riogh*, or the Cemetery of the Kings. The heroic Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, having carried his victorious arms to Gaul, and being killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, A. D. 429, his body was brought to Ireland by his soldiers, and buried in Reilig na Riogh, and a large red pillar-stone erected over his grave, which remains to this day. Dathi was nephew to the famous warrior, Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, and, like him, made war on the Romans in Gaul and Britain. Dathi's name was Feredach, but he got the appellation Dathi from his great activity, as the word Dathi or Dathe signifies agility, and he is represented to have been so expert in the use of his arms and handling his weapons that, if attacked by an hundred persons at the same time, all discharging their arrows and javelins at him, he would ward off every weapon by his dexterity. A beautiful poem, giving an account of the kings and queens buried at Cruachan, was composed by Torna Eigeas (Torna the

Learned), chief bard to the monarch Niall of the Hostages, in the fifth century, commencing thus:

"Ata fudsa ri fionn bh-fear Fail,
Dathi, mae Fiachraeh, fear graidh,
A Cruacha, ro cheilis sin
Ar Ghalluibh, ar Ghaoidhealuibh."

"Under thee lies the fair king of the men of Fail,
Dathi, son of Fiachra, man of fame,
O! Cruacha, thou hast this concealed
From the strangers and Gaels!"

This last line is, literally, from the Galls and Gaels, the word Gaels meaning the Irish themselves, and the term Galls being applied by the Irish to all foreigners, as the Gauls, Danes, English, &c. In the above Ireland is called Fail, as *Inis Fail*, signifying the Island of Destiny, was the name given to Ireland by the Tuath de Danans, from a remarkable stone they brought with them into Ireland, which was called the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, sitting on which, the ancient kings, both of the Danan and Milesian race, were for many ages crowned at Tara. This stone was sent to Scotland in the sixth century, for the coronation of Fergus, king of Scots, who was descended from the Milesian kings of Ireland, and was used for many centuries at the coronation of the Scottish kings, and kept at the abbey of Seone, from whence it was taken to England by King Edward I., when he invaded Scotland, and placed under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, where it still remains, though it has been erroneously stated in some modern publications, that the large pillar stone which stands on the mound or rath at Tara is the Stone of Destiny, an assertion opposed to the statements of O'Flaherty, the O'Conors, and all other learned antiquarians. It may be here observed, that three of the Tuath de Danan queens, namely, Eire, Fodhla, and Banba, gave their names to Ireland, which is mentioned by the various old writers under the names *Fodhla*, *Banba*, and *Eire*, and from Eire has been derived the name *Eirin*. According to the poem of Torna Eigeas, the following were the kings and queens buried at Cruachan: the three queens of the Danans, Eire, Fodhla, and Banba, and their husbands, Mae Coill, Mae Ceht, and Mae



A. D. 1340.

THE monastery of Oirbeal-aigh¹ at Carraic-an-Chuil, at the eastern end of Lough Lein, in the diocese of Ardfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan friars by Mac Carthy, and many of the nobility of the country selected their burial-places in that monastery, and amongst these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donoghoes.

Greine, the three Danan kings; also Lughaidh Lamhfada, Daghdha, and Midir, three other celebrated kings of the Danans; several Milesian kings and queens, as Ugaine Mor, or Hugony the Great, who was monarch of Ireland more than three centuries before the Christian era; his daughter, the princess Muireasc; Cobhthach Caol, monarch of Ireland, and son of Hugony; Brea, Nar, and Lothar, the three sons of Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, a short time before the Christian era, and also his three daughters, namely, Meava, the famous queen of Connaught, Deirbhre, and Clothra; also Eochaidh Aireamb, monarch of Ireland, and brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach; the sons of Feidhlimidh Reachtnar, or Felim the Lawgiver, who was monarch of Ireland in the second century, and other kings, the descendants of Con Cead Cathach, with the exception of Art, monarch of Ireland, who was buried at Trevel, in Meath, and his son Cormac, the famous monarch of Ireland, in the third century, who was buried at Ros-na-Riogh, now Rosnaree, near Slane in Meath; and according to the Book of Ballymote, at folio 142, it is stated that Cormac, who it appears had some knowledge of Christianity, gave orders that he should not be buried at Brugh Boine, which was the cemetery of the pagan kings, but at Ros-na-Riogh, and that his face should be towards the rising sun. *Brugh Boine*, the town or fortress of the Boyne, was also a great cemetery of the pagan kings of Ireland, and according to some antiquaries, was situated near Trim, but according to others, more probably, at the place now called Stackallen, between Navan and Slane, in Meath. In various parts of the ancient kingdom of Meath, in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Dublin, are many *sepulchral mounds*, usually called *moats*, of a circular form, and having the appearance of hillocks; these are the sepulchres of kings, queens, and warriors, of the pagan times; there are several of these mounds of great size, particularly along the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, and one of them, at Newgrange, is of immense extent, covering an area of two acres, and about eighty feet in height, and was surrounded by a circle of huge stones standing upright, many of which still remain. The interior of this mound is formed of a vast heap of stones of various sizes, and a passage, vaulted over with great flags, leads to the interior, where there is a large chamber or dome, and in it have been found sepulchral urns, and remains of human bones. Cairns, or huge heaps of stones, many of which still remain on hills and mountains in various parts of Ireland, were also in pagan times erected as sepulchres over kings and chiefs. In the Books of Armagh and Ballymote, and other ancient records, are given some curious accounts of the customs used in the interment of the ancient kings and chiefs. Laoghlaire, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century, was buried in the rampart or rath called Rath Laoghlaire, at Tara, with his military weapons and armour on him, his face turned southwards, as it were bidding defiance to his enemies, the men of Leinster; and

A contention arose between the people of Hy Maine, namely, between Teige O'Kelly, to whom Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught, gave the government of Hy Maine, and William, son of Donogh Muinach O'Kelly, who was expelled from the country; and although he had left it, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, pursued and overtook him; William and his party at once turned upon them, and an engagement ensued, in which Donogh, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was slain, and Teige O'Kelly taken prisoner, after receiving wounds, of which he died.

Malachy O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal), died.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Donal, Hugh,

Eogan Beul, a king of Connaught in the sixth century, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Sligeach or Sligo, fought with the people of Ulster, gave directions that he should be buried with his red javelin in his hand, and his face towards Ulster, as in defiance of his enemies; but the Clanna Neill, from Ulster, came with a strong force and raised the body of the king, and buried it near Lough Gill, with the face downwards, that it might not be the cause of making them fly before the Conacians. Near Lough Gill, in Sligo, are two great cairns still remaining, at which place was probably an ancient cemetery of some of the kings of Connaught. After the introduction of Christianity the kings and chiefs were buried in the abbeys, churches, and cathedrals; for instance, the monarch Brian Boromhe, who was killed at Clontarf, was buried in the cathedral of Armagh. The kings of Connaught in the Christian times were interred in the abbeys of Clonmacnois, Cong, Knockmoy, Roscommon, &c. There are still some remains of Reilig-na-Riogh at Cruachan, consisting of a circular area of about two hundred feet in diameter, surrounded with some remains of an ancient stone ditch, and in the interior are heaps of rude stones piled upon each other, as stated in Weld's Survey of Roscommon.

Dun Aengus, or the fortress of Aengus, erected on the largest of the Arran islands off the coast of Galway, and situated on a tremendous cliff overhanging the sea, consists of a stone work of immense strength, of *Cyclopean architecture*, composed of large stones without cement: it is of a circular form, and capable of containing within its area two hundred cows. According to O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia* (V. II. p. 20.), it was erected by Aengus and Conchobhar, two of the Firbolg kings of Connaught, about a century before the Christian era, and was also called the *Dun of Concoar*.

The *Milesians* are so constantly mentioned in the course of these notes, that a short account of their colony may be necessary. The Firbolgs, as already explained, were conquered by the colony of Tuath De Danan, who ruled over Ireland about two centuries, according to our annalists. The Milesians, according to Keating, O'Flaherty, and the old annalists, were originally a colony from Scythia, near the Euxine and Caspian seas, on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the country now called the Crimea. These Scythians, called by the Roman writers *Celto-Scythæ*, were the most ancient inhabitants in Europe after the deluge, and descended from Japhet. The Celts peopled the greater part of Europe in those early ages, and the chief nation of them were the *Gauls*, or ancient inhabitants of France and Belgium. A Scythian chief named Niul, the son of one of the kings of Scythia named Feniusa Fearsa, having settled in Egypt, married the princess Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, who was drowned in the Red Sea. Niul had a son called Gaodhal; hence his descendants are called *Gadelians* or *Gauls*. These Gadelians being afterwards expelled from Egypt, sailed back to Scythia, under

Gilereest, and Roderick, went on a predatory excursion against Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Connor), whom they plundered, and on the same day they slew Conor, son of Donogh Ria-

vach, son of Manus, son of Murtogh Muinach, together with many others; and that was the first conflict between the people of O'Rourke and the Clan of Murtogh Muinach (O'Connor). Cathal,

the conduct of their chief *Eiber Seut* or Eber the Scythian; hence they got the name *Cineadh Seut*, that is, the race of the Scyths or Scythians, and this name was latinised to *Scoti*, and anglicised *Scots*, all of which signify Scythians. The Gadelians or Scythians, again emigrated from Scythia, and having sailed through the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Egean or Archipelago, entered the sea now called the Mediterranean, which is named by the Irish writers *Muir Toirriua*, and made settlements on the coast of Africa, according to O'Flaherty, in Getulia, a country near ancient Carthage, and from thence sent a colony to Iberia or Spain, who, landing there, defeated the race of Tubal, son of Japhet, who then inhabited that country. The Gadelians formed settlements in that part of ancient Spain called Celtiberia, and carried on wars a long time with the natives, under one of their celebrated chiefs named *Breogan*, from whom the Gadelians or Milesians got the name of *Clanna Breogain*, which people some writers state to be the same as the Brigantes. A descendant of Breogain named Gollamh, became king of Spain, and being a famous warrior, got the name of *Milidh Easpaine*, which signifies the Spanish hero, a name latinised Milesius, and his posterity were called *Clanna Mileadh*, a term anglicised to Milesians. This Milesius having gone to Egypt as a military commander, married Seota, daughter of the king of Egypt. The Milesians of Spain sent a force under Ith, son of Breogain and uncle of Milesius, a valiant warrior, to Eire or Ireland, but he was killed by the Tuath de Danans. After the death of Milesius, his sons having fitted out a powerful fleet and large force for the invasion of Ireland, and setting sail from the tower of Brigantia, which was erected by Breogain near Corunna in Cantabria, landed at Inver Sceine, now the bay of Kenmare in the county of Kerry, and the Tuath de Danans having collected their forces to oppose them, a great battle was fought between them at Slieve Mis Mountain in Kerry, where the Danans were defeated; but Seota, the widow of Milesius, was killed while commanding in the engagement, and was buried in a valley on the sea shore near Tralee. The commanders of the Milesians were Heber, Heremon, and Ir, the sons of Milesius, together with many other chiefs, who proceeded with their forces towards Tara, and in another great battle fought at Tailten in Meath, totally defeated the Danans, and became masters of Ireland. The island was divided between Heber, Heremon and Ir, and another brother named Amergin, was appointed as chief bard. The period of the arrival of the Milesians in Ireland is placed by our ancient chronologists about a thousand years before the Christian era. The descendants of Heremon, or the *Heremonians*, divided into various branches, became the kings and chiefs of almost the whole of the ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, Leinster and Connaught. The race of Heber Fionn, or Heber the Fair, called *Heberians*, became the kings and chiefs of Munster, but some also of the race of Ith, uncle of Milesius, called *Ithians*, became kings and chiefs in Munster, and several of the race of Heber were also monarchs of Ireland; but the race of Heremon furnished by far the greater number of the monarchs of Ireland. The race of Ir, called *Clanna Rudhraidh*, from Rudhraidh, one of their ancestors, who was king of Ulster in early times, were chiefly settled in Ulster, of which province they were kings for many centuries, and several of them also monarchs of Ireland. The *Irians* or *Clanna Rory*, are mentioned by O'Connor and various writers, under the name of *Rudricians*, and they continued kings of Ulster to the fourth and fifth centuries, when they were conquered by the Heremonians, as explained in the notes on *Tir Eogain*, *Tir Conaill* and *Orgiall*. It may be observed here, that the colonies of Firbolgs, Danans and Milesians, were all originally Scythians or Celto-Scythians, and all spoke dialects of the same language, namely, the Celtic, which was also the language of the ancient Gauls and Britons. From the Milesians, called also *Seoti* or *Scots*, as above explained, Ireland got the name of *Scotia*; and when a colony of the Milesian Scots from

Ireland, in the beginning of the third century, under an Irish prince named Cairbre Riada, settled in that part of North Britain which was called by the Irish *Alba* and *Albain*, and by the Romans *Caledonia*, and conquered the Picts and Caledonians, they became kings of the country, and gave it the name of *Scotia* or Scotland, and from the ancient Scottish kings of Irish Milesian race were descended the kings of Scotland and the royal house of Stewart. Besides those already enumerated, Ireland is mentioned under various names; by the Greeks it was called *Ierne*, signifying the *sacred Isle*, as it was a great seat of Druidism, by the Romans *Hibernia*, and by Plutarch *Ogygia*, which signifies the ancient land; in the Christian times it got the name *Insula Sanctorum* or the *Island of Saints*.

The Firbolgs having assisted the Milesians against the Danans, were restored in a great measure to their former possessions, and were located chiefly in Connaught, which was ruled over for many centuries by Firbolg kings. According to Charles O'Connor, in his Dissertations, the *Cruithnidl* or *Picts* were in early times settled at Moy Naoi or Magh-Aoi, a territory which comprised the central parts of Roscommon, and were probably some of the colony of *Picts* from North Britain, who had settled in Ulster, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, as explained in the note on Dalaradia. *Gennan*, one of the earliest of the Firbolg kings, had Connaught. *Meava*, the celebrated queen of Connaught already mentioned, was married to Oiloll Fionn, a king of the Damnonian or Firbolg race, and after she had reigned over Connaught for ninety-eight years, died in the one-hundred-and-twentieth year of her age, about the beginning of the Christian era, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (v. ii. p. 156.) In the first century the Firbolgs, having formed a conspiracy to seize on the monarchy, invited the Milesian kings and chiefs to a great assembly and feast in Connaught, and having massacred a vast number of the chiefs, they seized upon the sovereignty, and set up one of their own race as monarch of Ireland, named *Cairbre Ceann Cait*, or Carby Cat Head, so called, it is said, from his ears resembling those of a cat. The place where the Milesian chiefs were massacred was called *Magh Cru*, signifying the field of blood, and is supposed to have been near Lough Con in Mayo. *Cairbre Ceann Cait* reigned from A.D. 90 to 95. About thirty years after the first insurrection of the Firbolgs, a second revolt took place, in which, assisted by the people of Ulster of the *Clanna Rory*, the Heremonians were defeated in a great battle, and the monarch Fiacha Finioladh was slain, A.D. 126, and Elim, king, of Ulster of the race of Ir, was made monarch. The Firbolgs engaged in these rebellions are called by the ancient annalists *Athach Tuatha*, signifying according to Dr. O'Connor the *giant race*, or according to O'Reilly, in his Dictionary, the *plebeians*. This word has been anglicised into *Attacots*, and the revolts of the Firbolgs are called by different writers the *Attacotie wars*.—Tuathal Teachtnar, or Tuathal the Acceptable, son of the monarch Fiacha Finioladh, was forced to fly from the kingdom to North Britain, but returned A.D. 130, and regained the kingdom from the Firbolgs. Tuathal is celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish monarchs for his wisdom and valour. On his return to Ireland, he landed at Iorras Domhan, now Erris in Mayo, and, collecting his forces, defeated the Firbolgs in many battles in Connaught, as those of Dunha Sealgá, in Magh-Ai, a plain in Roscommon; also at the battle of Orhsen near Lough Corrib in Galway, in which Amergin the chief of the Firbolgs was slain; in the battles of Umhall, now the barony of Marrisk, in Cerra, and at Cruachan Aichle, now Croagh Patrick, all in Mayo; and at Magh Sleaght in Brefney, now Fenagh in the county of Leitrim, and many others, having according to the old annalists fought altogether eighty-five battles for the recovery of the crown. *The battle of Magh Cruimhe*. Lughaidh Mac Con, a valiant prince of the race of Ith, having been expelled from Munster by Oiloll Olum, who became king of Munster, and being banished to

son of Hugh Brefsnach, went in pursuit of his plundered property, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke, on which a fierce engagement ensued, in which Donal O'Rourke, one of the

worthiest heirs to the lordship of Brefsnach, and many others, were slain, and Gilcreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnamha were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, son of Rode-

Britain, projected an invasion of Ireland, and, assisted by the Britons and other foreign auxiliaries under the command of Beine Briot, or Beine the Briton, who was one of the most famous warriors of that age, and son of the king of Wales, landed a powerful army in Galway. Art, monarch of Ireland, aided by Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, who was his brother-in-law, and by Forga, king of Connaught, collected their forces, and fought a great battle, long celebrated by the Irish annalists as most fierce and bloody, in which the foreigners were at length victorious. In this battle the monarch Art was slain, together with Forga, king of Connaught, and also seven out of the nineteen sons of Oilíoll Olum, who were commanders in that engagement. After this victory Lughaidh Mac Con became monarch of Ireland. The battle of Moyvriunhe or Muerom, was fought A. D. 250, according to O'Flaherty, near Athenry, about eight miles from Galway. The head of king Art was cut off after the battle, near a brook or pool, which from that circumstance was called Turloch Airt, a name which O'Flaherty says it retained to his own day, and was situated between Moyvola and Killeornan.

In the third century Cormac, monarch of Ireland, the son of the monarch Art, attacked Aodh or Hugh, the Firbolg king of Connaught, who had incurred his resentment, and according to O'Flaherty totally defeated his forces in the battle of Magh Aoi in Roscommon, upon which the sovereignty of Connaught was taken from the Damnonians, and transferred to the Milesians of the race of Eireuon. This Aodh or Hugh, the last king of the Firbolgs, was son of Garad, and succeeded Lughaidh, the son of Firtri, as king of Connaught, and was descended from Goll, the son of Morna, the famous warrior, who was chief of the Clanna Morna, celebrated warriors in Connaught. Cairbre Liffeachair, the son of Cormac, succeeded his father as monarch of Ireland, and Fiach, son of Cairbre, surnamed Srabhtene, from Dun Srabhtene, in Connaught, where he was nurtured, became king of Connaught, and afterwards monarch of Ireland from A. D. 296, to A. D. 327. Muireadhach Tireach, or Murroch the Patriot, son of king Fiach, succeeded as king of Connaught, and was also monarch of Ireland, from A. D. 331 to A. D. 357. Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin, son of Muireadhach Tireach, became king of Connaught, and was also monarch of Ireland from A. D. 358 to A. D. 366.

Saint Patrick, in the course of his mission in Connaught, as already stated in the note on Brefsnach, and as given in his life by Jocelin the monk, and in the tripartite life by Colgan, quoted in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, having thrown down the temple of the Druids at Moysleacht in Brefsnach, now Fenagh in Leitrim, on which occasion he destroyed the great idol called Crom Crnach, worshipped as a deity by the Druids, and which was made of a large pillar stone, having its head formed of gold and silver, and surrounded with twelve inferior brazen idols, crossed the Shannon, and proceeding onwards into Connaught, came near the royal palace at Cruachan, where he met the two princesses, Ethne and Feidhlíminna, daughters of Laoghaire, then monarch of Ireland, whom he converted to the Christian faith. In O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (vol. ii. pp. 293, 295), it is stated that six of the sons of Bryan, king of Connaught, were converted and baptised, together with many of the people, on the plain of Moysleach, in Roscommon, and that he erected a church, called Domhnach Mor, that is, the great church, on the banks of Lough Sealga, now Lough Hacket, and that on *three pillar stones* which had been raised there in the ages of idolatry, he had the name of Christ inscribed in three languages, on one of them *Jesus*, on the second *Soter*, and on the third *Salvator*, with a cross over each, and also that Ono, a grandson of Bryan, king of Connaught, made a present to St. Patrick of his palace, called *Inleach Ona*, where St. Patrick founded the episcopal see of *Oilfinn* or Elphin, which obtained its name from a spring well the saint had sunk there, and on the margin of which was erected a large stone; and thus from *Oil*, which

means a stone or rock, and *finn*, which signifies fair or clear, the name Oilfinn or Elphin was derived, which meant the rock of the limpid water. O'Flaherty states that this stone continued there till his own time, A. D. 1675, when it fell, on the 9th of October, and the well was inclosed, attended with some remarkable circumstances, of which O'Flaherty gives a curious account.

Connaught, in the seventh century, is described as follows, in the poem called the *Itinerary of Ireland*, composed by Alfred, king of Northumberland, who had been educated in Mayo, and a translation of this poem was made by the translator of these Annals, from which is taken the following passage:

"I found in Conacht, famed for justice,
Affluence, milk in abundance,
Hospitality, lasting vigour, fame,
In this territory of Cruachan of heroes."

In the ninth and tenth centuries Connaught was often ravaged by the Danes and Norwegians, who destroyed its towns, abbeys, colleges, and churches.

Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin, as already stated, was king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland, about the middle of the fourth century. He was a lineal descendant of Con Ceadeathach, or Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century, of the race of Heremon. The name Muighmeadhoin, pronounced *Moyvone*, is derived from *Muighe*, the genitive case of Magh, a plain, and *meadhoin*, a cultivator; hence the name has been translated by Dr. O'Connor, in his publication of the Annals of the Four Masters, *Eochus camporum Cultor*, that is, Eochy the cultivator of plains.

Brian, one of the sons of Eochy Moyvone, who became king of Connaught, and was killed in a battle at Damhcluan in Galway, A. D. 403, was progenitor of the race called *Hy Briuin* or *Hy Briune*, signifying the descendants of Brian. This Brian had twenty-four sons, and his posterity possessed the greater part of Connaught. Of the Hy Briuin race were the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; the O'Rourkes, princes of West Brefsnach, or Leitrim; the O'Reillys, princes of East Brefsnach, or Cavan; the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg in Roscommon; the Mac Donaghs, lords of Corran and Tirrill in Sligo; the Mac Oiraghtys, sometimes styled head chiefs of Siol Murray, and lords of Clan Tomaltach, &c. in Roscommon; the O'Malleys, lords of Umalia in Mayo; the O'Flahertys, lords of West Connaught in Galway; the O'Brenans or Mac Brenans, the O'Beirnes, the O'Donnellans, O'Flynn's, O'Flanagan's, O'Fennaghtys, O'Concans, O'Monaghans, O'Murrays, O'Hanleys, and O'Hallorans, Mac Manus's, chiefs in Roscommon and Galway; the O'Malones, chiefs in Westmeath; the Mac Consnamhas or Fords, chiefs of Muintir Kenny in Leitrim; the Mac Gaurans, Mac Tiarnans or Mac Kernans, the Mac Bradys, O'Sheridans, and some other chiefs and clans in Cavan; also the Mac Hughes, O'Crollys, O'Bresleins, Mac Egans, O'Creans, O'Finnegans, O'Callinans, O'Finn's, O'Fays, O'Devlins, O'Callanans, and some other clans in Ulster and Connaught. From *Fiachra*, another son of Eochy Moyvone, were descended the race of Hy Fiachra, as the O'Dowds, O'Heynes, O'Clerys, O'Shaughnesseys, and other chiefs in Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, of whom accounts are given in the present article, and in the note on North Connaught.

Niall Naoi Ghiallach, or Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, was another son of Eochy Moyvone. Niall was a celebrated warrior, and made frequent expeditions against the Romans in Gaul and Britain, in one of which he was killed in Gaul, on the banks of the Loire, A. D. 406. From Niall of the Hostages were descended the Hy Niall race, for many centuries kings of Ulster and Meath, and monarchs of Ireland: They were divided into two great branches, the north and south Hy Nialls; the head of the southern Hy Nialls being the O'Melaghlins, kings of Meath,

rick, son of Cathal O'Connor, whom O'Rourke had in prison, was set at liberty in exchange for the liberation of Gilcreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, was taken pri-

soner by the king of Connaught, and sent for confinement to the castle of Roscommon, in consequence of which a great contention and commotion arose between O'Connor and Mac Dermott,

of whom an account has been given in the note on Meath; and the head of the northern Hy Nialls being the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone and kings of Ulster, and the O'Donnells, princes of Tírconnell, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on Tír Eogain and Tír Conaill. Thus from Brian, Fiachra, and Niall, the three sons of the monarch Eochy Moysone, were descended the kings and chiefs of the ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught.

The *Siol Muiredhaigh*, or Siol Murray, so called as the descendants of Muiredach Muilleathan, a king of Connaught in the latter end of the seventh century, who died A. D. 700, and a descendant of the above-named Brian, king of Connaught, became the chief branch of the Hy Briune race, and possessed the greater part of Connaught, but were chiefly located in the territory now forming the county of Roscommon; and hence the term Siol Murray was applied to that territory.

The O'Conors, who became kings of Connaught, were the head chiefs of Siol Murray, and took their name from Conchobhar or Conor, who was a king of Connaught in the tenth century. The name *Ua Conchobhair*, pronounced Concoovar, is derived from *Cu* or *Con*, which figuratively signifies a warrior, and *Cobhair*, aid; hence it signifies a helping warrior. Teige, king of Connaught, in the beginning of the eleventh century, who died A. D. 1030, and was called *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Teige of the White Steed, was the first who took the name of O'Connor, from Concovar or Conor, his grandfather, king of Connaught. Between the fourth and eighth centuries fourteen of the race of Hy Fiachra were kings of Connaught, as already stated in the note on North Connaught; and two or three of the O'Rourkes are styled kings of Connaught in the tenth century, in the Annals of the Four Masters. With these exceptions, the ancestors of the O'Conors of the race of Hy Briune and Siol Murray, and the O'Conors themselves, held the sovereignty of Connaught from the fifth to the fifteenth century, for a period of more than a thousand years, and two of them became monarchs of Ireland in the twelfth century, namely, Torlogh, and his son, Roderick O'Connor, who was the last Milesian monarch of Ireland. Torlogh O'Connor, called *Toirdhealbhach Mor*, or Torlogh the Great, was a valiant monarch, and celebrated for his magnificence, and is called by the Annalists the "Augustus of western Europe." He was many years king of Connaught, and afterwards monarch of Ireland for twenty years, from A. D. 1136 to 1156. He died at Dunmore, in Galway, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (vol. ii. p. 386), on the 19th of May, A. D. 1156, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried at Clonmacnois. As stated by O'Flaherty, O'Halloran, and others, after having distributed his precious household furniture, his gold and silver vases, goblets, gems, jewels, musical instruments, chess-boards, his studs of horses, military weapons, &c., he bequeathed to the cathedral of Clonmacnois and other churches, 540 ounces of pure gold, and 60 marks of silver, with gold and silver chalices and crosses. He was buried at the north side of the great altar in the cathedral of St. Kieran, having directed by his will that his favourite horse, arms, bow, and quiver, should be deposited at Clonmacnois. Roderick O'Connor, his son, was the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, and after having reigned eighteen years, abdicated the throne A. D. 1184, in consequence of the English invasion, and retired to the monastery of Cong in Mayo, where, after a religious seclusion of thirteen years, he died, on Sunday, the 27th of November, A. D. 1198, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried in the same sepulchre with his father, in the cathedral of Clonmacnois. In the first volume of O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.* it is stated that he bequeathed gold, silver, and many other valuable things, for the service of God, to the poor, to the churches of Ireland, and those of Rome and Jerusalem. According to Dr. O'Connor, king Torlogh O'Connor was thrice married; his first wife was Taltenia, daughter of Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; his second

was Dervorgilla, daughter of Donald O'Melaghlin, prince of Meath; and his third was Duvcola, daughter of Mulrooney Mac Dermott, prince of Moylurg. By his last wife he had a son, Cathal Croydearg O'Connor, the famous king of Connaught, so often mentioned in the course of these Annals. The O'Conors, kings of Connaught, had royal residences at Cruachan, near Elphin, and at Chuan Fraoich, near Tulsk, in Roscommon; also at Dunmore in Galway, and at Cong in Mayo, and many castles in various parts of Connaught. The ancient kings of Connaught were inaugurated at Cruachan, near Elphin, but it appears from these Annals that in after times the O'Conors were inaugurated as kings of Connaught at the hill of Carn Fraoich, near Tulsk, in Roscommon. The O'Conors held their rank as kings of Connaught down to the reign of Elizabeth, in the sixteenth century, and many celebrated and valiant princes and chiefs of them are constantly mentioned in the course of these Annals. In the Memoirs of Charles O'Connor of Belenagar, it is stated, that in the latter end of the fourteenth century the two head chiefs of the O'Conors, namely, Torlogh Roe, and Torlogh Donn, having contended for the lordship of Siol Murray, agreed to divide the territory between them. The families descended from Torlogh Donn called themselves *O'Conors Donn*, or the Brown; and the descendants of Torlogh Roe called themselves *O'Conors Roe*, or the Red. The present head of the O'Conors, a lineal descendant from Cathal Croydearg O'Connor, the celebrated king of Connaught in the thirteenth century, is the *O'Connor Donn*, namely, Dennis O'Connor, of Belenagar, M.P. for the county of Roscommon. Another branch of the O'Conors, as already stated in the note on North Connaught, got great possessions in the county of Sligo, and were styled the O'Conors Sligo.

The O'Conors are thus designated in the topographical poem of O'Dugan, written in the fourteenth century:—

"Riogha na sluagh na senaidh
A Cruachain moir min fheurruigh,
Nir tubhadh thall a d-toradh
Do bhunadh elann Conchubhair.

Duthaidh don t-siol so seach caeh
Siol Muiredhaigh na maol rath,
Fíne fuaidha da faire
Ríghé Cruachna clothaidhe."

"The kings of the hosts refuse nought
To great Cruachan of the fair grassy plains,
Which did not refuse abundant fruits
To the tribe of Clan Conor.

The undisputed patrimony of this race,
Was Siol Murray of the broad mounds,
A warlike tribe defended
The illustrious kings of Cruachan."

The O'Conors are at the present day very numerous, and many highly respectable families of the name exist in Connaught.

Several of the O'Conors, of whom an account is given in the subsequent part of the present article, were eminent literary men, and particularly distinguished in Irish literature.

The following chiefs and clans in Roscommon and Galway, and the territories possessed by them in the twelfth century, have been collected as follows from O'Dugan's Topography, and other sources: 1. Mac Diarmada or Mac Dermott. The name Diarmada is derived by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary from *Dia*, a god, and *arnaid*, the genitive plural of *arm*, arms, the word thus signifying figuratively a great warrior. The Mac Dermotts derive their descent from the same ancestor as the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, namely, from Teige of the White Steed, king of Connaught in the

and great devastations were committed on both sides. O'Connor experienced great danger and distress from the attacks made on him by Mac Dermott as far as Corran, and from thence was forcibly

driven to Ballymote, after which they concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello (in Mayo), was slain by Cathal Mac Dermott Gall.

eleventh century, as above stated, and therefore are a branch of the O'Conors. This Teige had a son named Maolruanaidh, the progenitor of the Mac Dermotts; hence their tribe name was Clan Maolruanaidh or Clan Mulrooney. Diarmaid, grandson of Mulrooney, was the head of the clan in the twelfth century, and died A. D. 1165, and from him they took the name of Mac Dermott. The Mac Dermotts had the title of princes of Moylurg, Tir Oilill, Tir Tuathail, Airteach, and Clan Cuain.

Moylurg, called Magh Luirg au Daghdha, in O'Dugan, signifies the Plain of the Track of Daghdha, and got its name from Daghdha, one of the Tuath De Danan kings. This territory comprised the Plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, consisting of some of the finest lands in Ireland, and famous for their fertility and beauty. Tir Oilill is now the barony of Tirerrill in Sligo. Airteach, a district in Roscommon, near Lough Gara, on the borders of Sligo and Mayo. Clan Cuain was a district in the north of the barony of Carra, county of Mayo. Tir Tuathail was a district in the barony of Boyle, bordering on Leitrim and Sligo, towards Lough Allen; thus Mac Dermott's territories comprised the present barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, together with Tirerrill in Sligo, and Clan Cuain in Mayo at Castlebar, which comprised the present parishes of Islandeady, Turlough, and Breaffy. In the topographical poem of O'Dugan, written in the fourteenth century, the Mac Dermotts are thus designated:—

"Clanna Maoilruana an raith
Slogh foisteanaich fíochathlamh
Glan a m-buid da ta gach dreach
Magh Luirg aca agus Airteach.

Tir Oililla is Tir Tuathail
Ar n-dul sios tar sean Chruachain
Ni dith dine an rann re radh
Crich fear tire is Clann Chuan.

Tir Neachtain is Tir n-Enda
Saoirse iad gan Aithmhela
Fir fhialboga do glac goil
Do Mac Diarmada as duthaidh."

"The clan of Mulrooney of prosperity
The host of good order but fierce and active,
Polished are their tables of various colours,
They possess Moylurg and Artagh.

Tirerrill and Tirtohill,
After passing northward of ancient Croaghan,
Numerous the tribes of whom we treat,
They governed Firtire and Clan Cuan,

With the lands of Naghtan and of Enda.
They are freemen without sorrow,
They are mild men of hospitality and valour,
Such is the inheritance of the Mac Dermotts."

The Mac Dermotts had their chief fortress at the Rock of Lough Key, on an island in Lough Key near Boyle, and they held the high and honourable office of hereditary marshals of Connaught, the duties attached to which were to raise and regulate the military forces, and to prepare them for battle as commanders-in-chief, also to preside at the inauguration of the O'Connors as kings of Connaught, and to proclaim their election. Many valiant chiefs of the Mac Dermotts are mentioned in the course of these Annals from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and several of them distinguished for their religion, bravery, hospitality and patronage of learned men. They held their rank as lords of Moylurg down to the reign of Elizabeth, and considerable possessions down to the period of the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated; but it is a singular fact, that of all the Milesian chiefs, the Mac Dermotts alone have retained their title

of prince, as the *Mac Dermott* is to this day recognised as prince of Coolavin in the county of Sligo, holding a part of the hereditary possessions of his ancestors. There are several respectable families of the Mac Dermotts in Connaught at the present day, particularly the families of Coolavin in Sligo, and of Mae Dermott Roe of Alderford in Roscommon. The Mac Donoghs, of whom an account has been given in the note on north Connaught, were a branch of the Mac Dermotts, and lords of Tirerrill and Corran in Sligo. It may be observed that O'Dugan gives the following as the ancient chiefs of Moylurg before the time of the Mac Dermotts; he designates them as:—

"The ancient chiefs of Moylurg of abundance
Mac Eoach (or Mac Keogh) Mac Maon the great,
And Mac Riabhaidh (or Mac Revy) the efficient forces."

II. *O'Ceallaigh* or *O'Kelly*. The name *O'Ceallaigh* is derived from *Ceallach*, a warrior, and was taken from one of their ancestors, *Ceallach*, a celebrated chief in the ninth century. The *O'Kellys* are a branch of the *Clan Colla* of Orgiall in Ulster, and of the same descent as the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh, the Mac Mahons, lords of Monaghan, the O'Hanlons, chiefs of Oirior in Armagh, and some other clans of whom an account has been given in the note on *Orgiall*. In the fourth century, *Maine Mór*, or *Maine the Great*, a chief of the *Clan Colla*, having collected his forces in Orgiall, on the borders of the present counties of Tyrone, Monaghan and Armagh, marched to Connaught, and having conquered a colony of the Firbolgs who possessed the territory called *Magh Seachnoile*, expelled the Firbolgs; and to that territory, which was possessed by his posterity, he gave the name of *Hy Maine*, which has been latinised to *Hy Mania* and *I-Mania*. This extensive territory comprised, according to O'Flaherty and others, a great part of south Connaught in the present county of Galway, and was afterwards extended beyond the river Suck to the Shannon, in the south of Roscommon, and comprehended the baronies of Ballymoe, Tiaquin, Killian, and Kilconnel, with part of Clonmacnoon in Galway, and the barony of Athlone in Roscommon. The *O'Kellys* were styled princes of *Hy Maine*, and their territory was called *O'Kelly's country*. *Hy Mania* is thus described by O'Dugan:—

"Moirthrian Chonnaicht an clarr sin,
Ui Maine na mordhail sin,
O Shionainn sreabha sidlie,
Go Cnoc Meadh na morrighe."

"A great division of Connaught is that plain,
Of Hy Maine of vast assemblies,
Extending from the Shannon of fairy streams
To Cnoc Meadh of the great kings."

According to the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, the *O'Kellys* held the office of high treasurers of Connaught, and the Mac Dermotts that of marshals. Several celebrated chiefs of the *O'Kellys* are mentioned in the course of these Annals from the tenth to the sixteenth century, and amongst these *Tadhg* or *Teige O'Kelly*, one of the commanders under Bryan Boroinmhe at the battle of Clontarf. The *O'Kellys* had castles at Aughrim, Garbally, Gallagher, Monivea, Moylough, Mullaghmore, and Aghrane, now Castle-Kelly in the county of Galway, and at Athlone, Athleague, Corbeg, Galy and Skryne in the county of Roscommon. The chiefs of the *O'Kellys*, according to some accounts, were inaugurated at Clontuskert, about five miles from Eyre-court in the county of Galway, and held their rank as princes of *Hy Maine* to the reign of Elizabeth. There are still many highly respectable families of the *O'Kellys* in Galway, Roscommon, and other parts of Connaught.

III. *Mac Oireachtaigh* or *Mac Oiraghty*, a name anglicised *Mac Geraghty* or *Geraghty*, descended from the same stock as

Cathal Mac Dermott Gall, the best man of his race in his time, in valour, in feats of arms, in sway, and in generosity, was slain by Donogh

the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. The name is derived from *Oireacht*, a territory, hence *Oireachtach* signifies the man of the territory. They are thus designated in O'Dugan's poem :—

“ Ag Mae Oireachtaigh na n-each,
Muintir Roduibh na righbhreath,
Triath naech iodhalta os eoill euir.”

“ Mae Oiraghty of the steeds was the ruling chief,
Of Muintir Roduiv of rightful laws,
A fearless warrior as he ranged the woods.”

In the Annals at A. D. 1241, Mae Oiraghty is mentioned as chief of Clan Tomaltaigh, and at 1278, as head chief of Siol Murray. The districts of Clan Tomaltaigh and Muintir Roduiv, were situated in the barony of Rosecommon, county of Rosecommon, and the term Siol Murray was applied to the central parts of the county of Rosecommon. Several distinguished chiefs of the Mae Oiraghtys are mentioned in the course of the Annals, and in the sixteenth century, when deprived of their territories, some of the clan settled in Mayo and Sligo, and are to this day the chief possessors of the island of Inis Murray, off the coast of Sligo; their having, it is said, given name to the island from their former title as head chiefs of Siol Murray, and are still governed by a chief of the tribe. As a remarkable circumstance connected with the Mae Oiraghtys who reside at Croagh Patrick in Mayo, an antique bell is kept by them, and is traditionally stated to have been one of those used by St. Patrick. At A. D. 1297 in these Annals, an account is given of Henry Mac Oiraghty, who was bishop of Achoury, and afterwards of Derry and of Conor; and David Mac Oiraghty, who was archbishop of Armagh, died A. D. 1343. One of the chief representatives of this ancient and respectable clan is Mr. Bryan Geraghty, of Anglesea-street, Dublin, the publisher of these Annals.

IV. *O'Fionnachta* or *O'Feenaghtys*, chiefs of Clan Conmaigh and Clan Mureladhla, districts in the two half baronies of Ballymoe, in the counties of Rosecommon and Galway. Two distinct chiefs of the *O'Feenaghtys* are given by O'Dugan, one of Clan Murrogh and the other of Clan Conway, the former being designated “chiefs of Clan Murrogh of the champions.” *O'Feenaghty*, chiefs of Clan Conway had their castle at Dunamon, near the river Suek, in the county of Rosecommon. Several chiefs of the *O'Feenaghtys* are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and there are still several respectable families of the name in Connaught; and it is stated by some old authorities, that the *O'Feenaghtys*, as a head branch of the Siol Murray, had the privilege of drinking the first cup at every royal feast. V. *O'Fallamhain* or *O'Fallons*, chiefs of Clan Uadach, a district in the barony of Athlone, county of Rosecommon, comprising the parishes of Cam and Dysart, and had a castle at Milltown. The *O'Fallons* were originally chiefs in Westmeath near Athlone. Several chiefs of the *O'Fallons* are mentioned in the course of the Annals. By O'Dugan they are designated in terms which may be thus translated :—

“ The O'Fallons, who marched with every force,
Were chiefs of Clan Uadach of wine banquets,
Men who let not their spears decay,
Of those are the freeborn clans.”

VI. *O'Birn* or *O'Beirnes*, chiefs of Mura *O'Mannachain*, otherwise called *Tir Briuin-na-Sionna* or *Tir Briune* of the Shannon. This territory lay along the Shannon in the barony of Ballintobber, in Rosecommon, comprising the parishes of Kilmore of the Shannon, Cloonaff, Aughrim and Kilumod, extending nearly to Elphin. VII. *O'Mannachain* or *O'Monnaghain*, was also a chief on the same territory as *O'Beirne*. Several chiefs of the *O'Beirnes* and *O'Monnaghans* are mentioned in the course of the Annals, and it is to be observed that these *O'Beirnes* are of a different race

Riavach, the son of Malachy Carrach Mac Dermott, at Lios Scalbhaidh,² in Clan Conor (in Rosecommon).

from the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. They are thus designated by O'Dugan :—

“ Brave are the defending tribe of Muintir Beirne,
In the fortresses of O'Monaghan,
By strength, by shouts of war and valour,
The country which they conquered still they hold.”

VIII. *O'Hainlidhe* or *O'Hanleys*, chiefs of Kinel Dobhtha, a large district in the barony of Ballintobber, county of Rosecommon, along the Shannon. It formed part of the Three Tuatha or three districts. The *O'Hanleys* were chiefs of note, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. IX. *Mac Branain* or *Mac Brennan*, sometimes made *O'Brennan*, and *O'Mailnichil* or *O'Mulvihil*, sometimes anglicised to *Mulville* and *Mitchell*. The *Mac Brennans* and *O'Mulvihils*, were chiefs of *Corea Achlan*, a large district adjoining Kinel-Dobhtha, in the barony of Rosecommon. This district formed part of the Tuatha in which was situated the Sliev Baun Mountain. The *O'Hanleys*, *Mac Brennans* and *O'Mulvihils*, including *O'Beirne* and *O'Monaghan*, are thus designated in O'Dugan's poem :—

“ Let us remember the three Tuatha,
The skilful forces of fair Cruachan,
Let us not conceal their fine appearance,
Let us name their three lords,

Brave are the defending tribe of Muintir Beirne,
In the fortresses of O'Monaghan.

Efficient is the power of the Clan Brennan,
And also of the noble Mulmihil,
They command the strong forces
Of *Corea Achlan* of the herds.

An estate is possessed by the forces of sharp weapons,
Kinel Dobhtha who are compact and brave;
My affection for them is in my heart;
They are the clan of O'Hanley.”

X. *O'Flannagain*, or *O'Flanagans*, chiefs of Clan Cathail, a territory in the barony of Rosecommon, north of Elphin. *O'Maolmordha*; *O'Carthaidh*, or *O'Carthy*; and *O'Mughiroin*, were also subordinate chiefs of Clan Cathail. Many distinguished chiefs of the *O'Flanagans* are mentioned in the course of the Annals, and are thus designated by O'Dugan :

“ Above all remember Clan Cathail,
From their many chiefs in continued succession;
Their meritorious deeds I therefore recite
Remember the nobility of Roduiv.

Four effective chieftains
Ruled over the Clan Cathail.
Kinsmen who have not been dispraised
Are these four whom we enumerate.

O'Flanagan, chief of the territory,
O'Mulmora whom I praise;
With cheerfulness they were still supported
By the blithe *O'Carthy* and *O'Muroin*.

XI. *O'Maolbrennain*, a name anglicised to *O'Mulrenan*, were chiefs of Clan Conchobhair, or Clan Conor, a district in the barony of Rosecommon, near Cruachan. Some chiefs of the *O'Mulrenans* occur in the course of the Annals, and at A. D. 1325 Dermot *O'Mulbrenan* is mentioned as *Mananan*, or head naval commander

Manus, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor.

Bryan Oge Mac Gauran was slain by the people of Tullyhunco (in Cavan).

of the chiefs of Connaught, and they are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"O'Mulbrenan of renown
Was chief of Clan Conor of the fertile plain;
Their men above all others I record,
They are of the tribe of Clan Cathail."

XII. O'Cathalain, chief of Clan Fogartaigh. O'Maonaigh, or O'Meeney, sometimes made O'Mooneys, were chiefs of Clan Murthuile. Clan Fogartaigh and Clan Murthuile were districts in Ballintobher, county of Roscommon. O'Cathalain and O'Mooney are thus mentioned in O'Dugan:

"O'Cathalain is the chartered chief
Of Clan Fogarty of the grassy plains,
And powerful are his conquering forces;
Chief of Clan Murthuile is O'Mooney."

XIII. O'Concanain, or O'Concannon, chief of Hy Diarmada, a district on the borders of Roscommon and Galway, in the baronies of Athlone and Ballymoe. The O'Concannons are thus mentioned in O'Dugan:

"The Hy Diarmada of protecting men,
Their heroes are kinsmen to kings;
Governor of the territory
Is O'Concanain, its undisputed chief."

XIV. Mac Murchadha, or Mac Murrough, sometimes anglicised to Mac Morrow, a chief of Clan Tomaltaigh, in Roscommon, of which Mac Oiraghty was head chief. XV. O'Floinn, or OFlynn, chief of Siol Maolruain, a large district in the barony of Ballintobher, county of Roscommon, in which lay Slieve Uí Fhloinn, or O'Flynn's mountain, and which comprised the parishes of Killkeevan and Kiltullagh, and also part of the parish of Ballynakill, in the barony of Ballymoe, county of Galway. O'Maolmuaidh, or O'Mulloy, is also given as a subordinate chief over Clan Taidhg, or Clan Teige, in the same district. They are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"The Siol Maolruain, and Clan Teige of prosperity,
A host of good order, fierce and active,
O'Mulloy and O'Flynn the hospitable;
The two tribes had a sufficient portion."

XVI. O'Rothlain, chiefs of Coill Fothaidh, a district on the borders of Roscommon and Mayo; they are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"O'Rothlain of Coill Fothaidh let us not omit,
Chief of the whitestoned goilets and spears."

XVII. O'Sgaithgil, or Mac Sgaithgil, chief of Corca Mogha, a district which comprised the parish of Kilkeeran, in the barony of Killian, county of Galway. O'Broin, anglicised to Burns, was chief of Lough Gealgosa, a district adjoining Corca Mogha. XVIII. O'Talcharain, chief of Conmaicne Cuile, a district in the barony of Clare, county of Galway. XIX. O'Cadhlá, or O'Cawley, chief of Conmaicne Mara, now the barony of Ballynahinch in the county of Galway, and thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"Chief of the great Conmaicne Mara
Was the head of the hospitable hosts."

XX. Mac Conroi, or Mac Conroy, chief of Gno Mor; and O'Haidhnidh, chief of Gno Beag, districts which lay along

Owen O'Heyne, lord of Hy Fiachra Aidhne (in Galway), was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Maolmiadh, slew each other (in Leitrim).

the western banks of Lough Corrih, between that lake and the bay of Galway, in the barony of Moycullen, county of Galway. O'Dugan says—

"Mac Conroy possesses in peace
Gno Mor of the numerous harbours."

XXI. Mac Aodha, or Mac Hugh, chief of Clan Cosgraidh, a district on the eastern side of Lough Corrih, thus designated by O'Dugan:

"The race of Mac Hugh on the eastern side
Of the extensive plain of Clan Cosgry,
An active host from the plain of Meadh,
Mild and hospitable are their tribes."

XXII. O'Flaithheartaigh or O'Flaherty, a name derived from *Flaith*, a chief or hero, and *beartaigh*, of great deeds; hence it may signify a chief of noble deeds. They are styled by O'Dugan, chiefs of Muintir Murchadha, now the barony of Clare, county of Galway. In the thirteenth century they were expelled from this territory by the English, and having settled on the other side of Lough Corrih, got extensive possessions there in the barony of Moycullen, and were styled lords of Iar Conacht, or West Connaught. Several distinguished chiefs of the O'Flahertys are mentioned in the course of the Annals, and they had the chief naval command about Lough Corrih, on the islands of which they had castles; they are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"Clan Murrough of the fortress of hospitality
Was governed by the Clan Flaherty of swords,
Who from the shout of battle would not flee.
To them belongs the regulation of the fair ports."

XXIII. O'Heidhin or O'Heyne, sometimes anglicised to Hynes. O'Heyne was styled prince of Hy Fiachra Aidhne, so called as being of the race of Hy Fiachra, of whom an account has been given in the previous part of this article, and also in the note on North Connaught. The territory of Hy Fiachra Aidhne, also called South Hy Fiachra, was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacdagh, and comprised the barony of Kiltartan, and parts of the baronies of Dunkellin and Loughrea, in the county of Galway. The O'Heynes were descended from Guaire Aidhne, a king of Connaught in the seventh century, who is celebrated by all the ancient annalists for his hospitality to all classes, and charity to the poor; hence it passed into a proverb, in speaking of an hospitable person, that he was "as generous as Guaire;" and the poets in their figurative language stated, that his right hand had become much longer than his left, in consequence of being constantly extended in giving charity. The O'Heynes were celebrated chiefs, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. They took their name from Eidhin, one of their chiefs in the tenth century, and Maolruanaidh O'Heyne, prince of Hy Fiachra, was a commander under Brian Boromh at the battle of Clontarf; and it may be remarked that Brian Boromh was married to Mor, the daughter of Flann, father of Maolruanaidh O'Heyne. XXIV. O'Seachnasáigh, or O'Shaughnessey, of the same descent as O'Heyne, and chief of Kinel Aodha, sometimes called Kinel Aodha-na-h-Echtge, that is Kinel Hugh of Echtge, a mountainous district on the borders of Galway and Clare. Kinel Hugh was a large district in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway. O'Cathail, or O'Cahal, of the race of Hy Fiachra, was also a chief of Kinel Hugh. XXV. Mac Giolla Ceallaigh or Mac Gilkelly, sometimes made Killikelly, also of the race of Hy Fiachra, and another chief of Aidhne. XXVI. O'Cleirigh or O'Clery, a name sometimes anglicised to Clarke, likewise of the race of Hy Fiachra, and chiefs in Aidhne, and sometimes styled chiefs of Hy Fiachra Finn. They took the name from Cleireach, one of their cele-

Philip O'Duigenan, chief professor of Conmaiene (in Leitrim), died.

William, son of Gilbert Mae Costello (of Mayo),

brated chiefs in the tenth century. Many of these O'Clerys were highly distinguished in literature, and a branch of them having settled in Donegal, became bards and historians to the O'Donnells, princes of Tyrconnell, and were the authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, of which a full account has been given in the introduction to the present publication. Other branches of the O'Clerys settled in Brefney O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan. XXVII. O'Duibhgiolla, chief of Kinel Cinnamhna; Mae Fiachra, chief of Oga Beathra; O'Cathain, chief of Kinel Sedna; and O'Maghna, chief of Caenridhe, all chiefs in Aidhne. The chiefs of Aidhne are thus designated by O'Dugan:—

"Let us approach Aidhne of steeds,
And their noble chiefs of hospitality;
Let us trace their kings who are not few,
And treat of the host of the free clans.

We treat of Aidhne, a duty uncontroled,
We leave the tribes of Connaught;
We have melodiously sung of her nobles,
Let us record the chiefs of Ily Fiachra.

The noble clan of Mae Gikelly,
The O'Heynes of the sleek and slender steeds,
Whose defence and pride is the strength of their arms,
They are of the race of Guaire the Fair,
Good and hospitable is the chief
O'Clery of the same race.

Two other chiefs of Kinel Hugh,
O'Shaughnessey whom I will not shun,
Together with O'Cahal of the learned men,
Smooth are his fields, and fertile his mountain."

XXVIII. O'Madagain, or O'Madadhain, anglicised to O'Madden, chief of *Síol Anmchadha*, a name latinised to *Silanchia*, and which got its name from Anmchadh, one of their ancient chiefs. This territory comprised the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, on the other side of the Shannon, in the King's County. The O'Maddens are a branch of the Clan Colla, and of the same descent as the O'Kellys, princes of Ily Maine, and took their name from Madudan More, one of their ancient chiefs. The O'Maddens were chiefs of note, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. There are several respectable families of the name still in Connaught. The chief representatives of this ancient and respectable family are Sir Edward Madden, Librarian of the British Museum, London; and R. Madden, esq., M.D., an eminent literary man, author of "Travels in the East," "The United Irishmen," and other works. XXIX. O'Iluallachain, or O'Hoolaghan, sometimes anglicised O'Coulaghan and Mac Coulaghan, and also given by O'Dugan, as chiefs of *Síol Anmchadha*. O'Hoolaghan is thus designated by O'Dugan:

"A noble chief of lasting fame
Rules over the plain of the race of Anmcha,
A valiant rough-fettering warrior,
Of keen-edged weapons, is O'Hoolaghan."

XXX. O'Maolalaidh, or O'Mulally, sometimes made Lally. XXXI. O'Neachtain, or O'Naghten, sometimes made Norton. The O'Naghtens and O'Mulalleys are given by O'Dugan as the two chiefs of *Maonmuighe*, or Moenmoy, a territory which, according to O'Flaherty, got its name from Moen, one of the sons of Ugaine More, who was monarch of Ireland, more than three centuries before the Christian era. This territory was an extensive plain, comprising a great part of the present baronies of Loughrea and

was slain in a plundering incursion in Brefney (county of Cavan), by the people of Tullaghaw.

Rory, son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Leitrim, in the county of Galway. The O'Naghtens and O'Mulalleys are branches of the Clan Colla, and of the same descent as the O'Kellys, princes of Ily Maine, and are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"The chiefs of Moenmoy of the champions,
Whose estate is the fertile plain,
Two who defend that district
Are O'Naghten and O'Mulally,
Their warfare is heavy in battles,
The land is theirs as far as Ily Fiachra."

Several chiefs of the O'Naghtens are mentioned in the course of these Annals; and there were also many respectable families of the name who had considerable possessions in the barony of Athlone, county of Rosecommon. The O'Mulalleys, when dispossessed of their ancient territory, settled at Tullach-na-Dala, near Tuam, where they had a castle. The head of the family having removed to France, a descendant of his became celebrated as an orator and statesman at the time of the French Revolution, and was known by the name count Lally Tollendal, taking his title from his ancient territory in Ireland. Several of the O'Naghtens were celebrated commanders in the Irish Brigade in France, and one of them was created marquis de Lally Tollendal, and a peer of France, by Napoleon. XXXII. O'Conaill, or O'Connell, given by O'Dugan as follows:

"O'Connell's portion of that country,
Of that delightful pleasant land,
From Grian to the great plain,
Whose hosts obey the noble chief."

Grian here mentioned was the name of a river on the borders of Clare, and the plain alluded to was Maenmoy; hence O'Connell's territory appears to have been parts of the barony of Leitrim in Galway, and of Tullagh in Clare. The O'Connells and Mac Eigans were marshals of the forces to the O'Kellys, princes of Ily Maine, and of the same descent as the O'Kellys. XXXIII. Mac Eideadhain or Mac Aodhlagain, anglicised Mac Eigans, were chiefs of Clan Diarmada, a district in the barony of Leitrim, county of Galway, and had a castle at Dun Doighre, now Duniry. The Mac Eigans were celebrated as Brehons in Connaught and also in Ormond, and many of them eminent literary men. They are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:—

"Precedence for his valour and fame
Be given to Mac Egan the noble.
Record him for the activity of his warriors,
Of his prosperity and great renown,
The Clan Diarmada north and south,
To place them in my poem is a duty."

XXXIV. Mac Giolla Fionnagain or O'Finnegans, a name sometimes rendered Finnucane; and O'Ciomaoith or O'Kenny, chiefs of Clan Laitheamhain or Fhlaitheamhain, called also Muintir Cionait, a district in the barony of Moyearn, county of Roscommon. They are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:—

"Mac Giolla Finnegan the mild,
And the valiant Clan Kenny,
Two tribes who are fair to be seen,
Rule over the brave Clan Fiahavan."

There are several respectable families of the O'Finnegans in Clare, who take the name of Finnucane, and of these was Mathias

Mahon, son of Anaidh O'Reilly, was slain by Andrew, son of Bryan O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the Bolgan (parish of Drumlane, county of Cavan).

Finnucane, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, who died in 1814. XXXV. O'Domhnallain or O'Donnellans, chiefs of Clan Breasail, a district in the barony of Leitrim, county of Galway. The O'Donnellans are thus mentioned by O'Dugan :—

"Noble the blood and achievements,
Of the O'Donnellans of handsome figure,
Rushing to the battle like a torrent,
Such are the yellow-haired Clan Breasail."

Some chiefs of the O'Donnellans are mentioned in the Annals; and at A. D. 1531, one of them is mentioned as chief of Machaire Maonmoy. There are still many respectable families of the O'Donnellans in Connaught, the chief of which is that of Ballydonnellan, between Ballinasloe and Loughrea, in the county of Galway. XXXVI. O'Donchadha or O'Donoghoe, chief of Clan Coruauic, a district in Moemumoy in Galway, which has been already defined. XXXVII. O'Duibhghind or O'Deighan, chief of the twelve Ballys or Townlands of O'Duibhghind, a district near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. XXXVIII. O'Docomlain, chief of Eidhghigh; and O'Gabhrain or O'Gauran, chief of Dal Druithne, districts about Loughrea. XXXIX. O'Maoilbrighde, or O'Mulbrides, or Mac Brides, chiefs of Magh Finn and of Bredach, a large district in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, east of the river Suck. The O'Mulbrides are thus designated by O'Dugan :—

"Chief of the prosperous Magbfinn,
To which St. Bridget gave her blessing;
Still free are the warlike hosts
Of O'Mulbride the ever brave,
Good has he conferred on all men,
This noble chief of Bredach."

XL. O'Mainnin, or O'Mannin, or O'Mannings, chiefs of Sodhan, a large territory in the barony of Tiaquin, which was made into six divisions, called the six Sodhans. The O'Mannins had their chief residence at the castle of Clogher, barony of Tiaquin, county of Galway, and afterwards at Menlough, in the parish of Killascobe, in the same barony. The other chiefs given by O'Dugan on the six Sodhans, were Mac-an-Bhaird or Mac Wards; O'Sgurra or O'Scurrys; O'Leunan or O'Lennans; O'Casain or O'Cashins; O'Gialla or O'Giallain, rendered O'Gealans and Gillys; and O'Maigins, O'Migins, or O'Maginnis. The chiefs of Sodhan are thus mentioned by O'Dugan :—

"The six Sodhans let us not shun,
Their chiefs are not to be forgotten;
Brave are their predatory hosts,
To whom belonged the spear-armed Sodhans."

XLI. O'Cathail or O'Cahill; O'Mughroin or O'Moran; O'Maolruanaidh or O'Mulrooney, were the three chiefs of Crumthan, an extensive territory sometimes called Cruffon, comprising the barony of Killian, and part of Ballymoe, in the county of Galway. These chiefs are thus designated by O'Dugan :—

"O'Cahill and O'Murain the active,
O'Mulrooney of the splendid banquets,
Like trees which shelter the fertile land,
Are the chiefs of Crumthan of the woody plains."

XLII. O'Laodog or O'Laodhaigh, anglicised O'Leahy, chiefs of Caladh, a large district in the barony of Killconnell, county of Galway; they are thus mentioned by O'Dugan :—

"The O'Leahys are heroes I must mention,
They are chiefs of the extensive Caladh,
Men who have taken into their possession
Caladh of the Shannon of clear streams."

The church of Kilonan (in Roscommon), was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a truly learned poet, was drowned.

The following chiefs and clans not given by O'Dugan are collected from various other sources: XLIII. The O'Dalys, a branch of the O'Donnells of Donegal, princes of Tircconnell, whose tribe name was Clan Dalaigh. The O'Dalys, it appears, settled in Connaught as early as the twelfth century, and accounts of many of them, very eminent as poets and learned men in Connaught, and also in Munster, and several of them distinguished ecclesiastics, are to be found in the Annals of the Four Masters, and in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. The O'Dalys had large possessions in the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and there have been at various times many highly respectable families of the name in those counties. Of the O'Dalys of Connaught were Dennis Daly, one of the judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of James II., and St. George Daly, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reigns of Geo. III. and Geo. IV. Of the same family is the Right Rev. Robert Daly, bishop of Cashel. XLIV. O'Coindealbhaigh, O'Conghiollain, O'Conniallain, O'Connallain, or O'Connellan. In the Annals of the Four Masters several of this family are mentioned in the tenth and eleventh centuries, as princes of Hy Laoghaire or Hy Leary, a large territory situated in the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, as already shown in the note on Meath. In O'Dugan's Topography, the prince of Hy Leary is thus designated :—

"O'Coindealbhaigh na cuire
Rig laomsgairghlic Laoghaire."
"O'Connellan of the champions
Is the great and wise prince of Hy Leary."

Branches of this family, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries settled in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, as already stated in the note on North Connaught, and are mentioned in these Annals at A. D. 1295, as a clan in Roscommon. At A. D. 1316, one of their chiefs is recorded as having been slain in the great battle of Athenry, who is also mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnois, as having been a chief in the king's guards, that is, of O'Conor's, king of Connaught. Among various other notices of this ancient family, the translator of these Annals has been kindly favoured with the following by his friend Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. "Donogh Mac Shane O'Connellan, of Rahassan, had a grant of part of the lands of Rahassan, in the barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway, 27th March, 1619." "Dermott Mac Bryan Mac Dermott Roe of Legan, married Rose Connellan, and died 6th January, 1620, by whom he had a son Ferrall Mac Dermott Roe (The Mac Dermott Roe) at 6, 1620." Several eminent ecclesiastics of the name are given in the course of the Annals, among whom may be mentioned Abraham O'Connellan, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, in A. D. 1260; Carbreus O'Conghiollain, or O'Connellan, abbot of Kilkenny in A. D. 1038; Laurence O'Connellan, a native of Sligo, a Dominican friar, lecturer and superior of the Dominican monastery at Louvain, A. D. 1756, according to de Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana. Pedigrees of this clan are given in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, and also in the Genealogical Book of the O'Clerys. One of the heads of this family is Peter Connellan, esq., deputy lieutenant for the county of Kilkenny. XLV. The O'Hallorans, given in O'Flaherty's Ugygia (vol. ii. p. 296.), as chiefs of Clan Fergaill, a large district on the east side of the river of Galway, near Lough Corrib. From these was descended O'Halloran the historian. XLVI. The O'Callanans and O'Canavans, mentioned by O'Flaherty as hereditary physicians in Galway. XLVII. The O'Dubhthaighs, or O'Duffys, families of note in Galway and Roscommon, and many of them learned men and eminent ecclesiastics, several of them having been archbishops of Tuam, and bishops in Elphin. XLVIII. The O'Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond, in the county of

Conor O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, marched with his forces into Connaught.

A. D. 1341.

Murtogh Mac-an-Gobhann, abbot of Clochar,¹ died.

Clare, and lords of the Isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway, which they held from the thirteenth to a late period in the sixteenth century, and, as captains of the sea coasts, kept a large maritime force. XLIX. Mae Cnaimhlin, or Mac Nevins, according to the book of Leacan, chiefs of a district called Crannog Mac Cnaimhlin, or Crannagh Mac Nevin, in the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway; a chief of the name is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1159, as having been killed in a battle fought near Ardee in Orgiall, between Murtogh Mac Loughlin, chief of the northern Hy Nialls, and Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught. There are still some respectable families of the Mac Nevins in the county of Galway. L. Mae Eochaidh, or Mac Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, chiefs of Omhlanach, now Onagh, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon. There are still many respectable families of the Mac Keoghs, or Keoghs, in Connaught. LI. Mac Giolladuibh, or Mac Gilduffs, sometimes rendered Kilduffs, chiefs in Caladh, along with the O'Leahys, in the barony of Killeconnell, county of Galway. LII. The O'Lorcains, or O'Larkins; the O'Gebenaighs, or O'Gevennys; the O'Aireachtains, anglicised to Harrington; the O'Fahys, or O'Fays; O'Laidins, or O'Lanes; and the O'Horrans, all clans in Hy Maine, in the county of Galway. LIII. O'Cobhthaigh, or O'Coffeys, a branch of the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, frequently mentioned in the course of these Annals, and also in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, as a clan in Connaught: several of them were eminent ecclesiastics and learned men. The O'Coffeys possessed a large district in the barony of Clonmaenoon, county of Galway, and had their principal residence at a place called Tuam Cathraigh. There are several respectable families of this name in the counties of Galway and Roscommon. LIV. The Mac Manus; Mac Keons; O'Connings; and O'Ronans, clans in Roscommon.

Shortly after the English invasion, William de Burgo, and other Anglo-Norman leaders, led their forces into Connaught, and after fierce contests with the O'Connors and other chiefs, got possession of a considerable part of the country. From Richard, or Rickard de Burgo, a great part of the county of Galway got the name of Clanrickard, which comprised, according to Ware, the baronies of Clare, Dunkellin, Loughrea, Kiltartan, Athenry, and Leitrim. The de Burgos became the most powerful family in Connaught, and were its chief governors under the kings of England. They were styled lords of Connaught, and also became earls of Ulster; but on the death of William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, in the fourteenth century, and the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, to Lionel, duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III., his titles passed into the royal family of England, by whom they are still held; the dukes of York having the title of earls of Ulster, and the dukes of Gloucester that of earls of Connaught. In the beginning of the fourteenth century the heads of the two principal branches of the Burkes took the Irish name of Mac William, and adopted the Irish language and customs. Sir William, or Ulick Burke, the progenitor of the earls of Clanrickard, had great possessions in Galway and Roscommon, and took the name Mac William Eighter; and sir Edmond Burke, called Albanach, took the name Mac William Oughter, had large possessions in Mayo, and was ancestor the earls of Mayo.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries several English and Welsh families settled in the town of Galway, and other parts of the county; the principal of whom were the Athys, Berminghams, Blakes, Bodkins, Brownes, Blundels, Deanes, Dillons, Darcys, Frenches, Joyces, Kirwans, Lynches, Lawlesses, Morrisseyes, Martins, Whites, &c. It is to be observed that the O'Loinsighs, an-

Mac William Burke completely defeated the Clan Maurice (in Mayo), in which contest Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Seonaig Roe, and seventy others of his men were slain.

Donal, Mac Dorehaidh, chief of Kinel Luachain (in Leitrim), died.

glised to O'Lynches, are also an Irish clan; and the O'Loinsighs are mentioned in the Annals in the tenth and eleventh centuries, as chiefs of Ulidia, now the county of Down. The O'Kerovans were also an Irish clan, and the name has been anglicised to Kirwan. The Mac Dorchys or O'Dorchys, were chiefs in Partry, in the county of Mayo, and also in Galway, and many of them anglicised the name to D'Arcy, and were considered to be of English descent. Patrick D'Arcy of Galway, a celebrated lawyer in the reign of Charles I., was one of the Irish O'Darchaidhs. The Martins of Galway, were considered by O'Brien, Vallancey, and others, to be of Firbolg origin, descended from the old race of the Fir Domnians, so frequently mentioned in the old annalists under the name of Mairtínigh, anglicised Martineans. The Joyces, or de Jorses, came from Wales to Galway in the reign of Edward I., and having formed alliances with the O'Flahertys, chiefs of west Connaught, got large possessions in Connemara in the barony of Ross, and towards the borders of Mayo, a large territory which is still called Joyces' Country, where they are very numerous to the present day, and many of them remarkable for immense strength of body and gigantic stature.

Galway was formed into a county in the reign of Elizabeth, by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sidney, A. D. 1565, and got its name from the chief town, called in Irish *Gaillimh*, pronounced Galliv, and anglicised Galway, which, according to O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, is said to have derived this appellation from the river Gaillimh, as the river derived its name from a woman called Gaillimh, who was drowned there in remote times. De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 322, says that Galway derived its name from the English colony which settled there in the thirteenth century, and from *Gall*, an Englishman or foreigner, he derives the word *Gaillibh*, signifying *Locus Anglorum*, or the place of the English; but de Burgo's derivation is very doubtful, and O'Flaherty's derivation appears more probable, as the place was called Gaillimh long before the thirteenth century. The name Galway is latinised *Galivia* and *Galiva*. The bay of Galway is considered to be the *Ausoba* of the Greek geographer Ptolemy, who wrote in the second century, and the town of Galway is supposed to be the ancient city called by Ptolemy *Nagnata*.

Roscommon was formed into a county in the reign of Elizabeth, by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sidney, and took its name from the town of Roscommon, which in Irish is Ros Comain, signifying the wood of Coman, and so called from St. Coman, who founded an abbey there in the sixth century.

The following have been the noble families in Galway and Roscommon since the reign of James I. In Galway, the de Burghs or Burkes, earls and marquesses of Clanrickard; the Burkes, viscounts of Galway, and barons of Brittas; the Berminghams, barons of Athenry; the Butlers, and Gores, earls of Arran; the de Massues and Monctons, viscounts of Galway; the le Poer Trenches, earls of Clancarty, viscounts Dunloe, and barons of Killeconnell; the Verekers, viscounts of Gort; the Dillons, barons of Clonbrock; the Frenches, barons French; the Browns, barons of Oranmore; the Blakes, barons of Wallscourt; the Trenches, barons of Ashtown. In Roscommon, the Dillons, earls of Roscommon; the Wilmots and de Ginkles, earls of Athlone; the Kings, viscounts Lorton; the Cootes, barons of Castlecoote; the Croftons, barons Crofton; the Mahons, barons Hartland; and the Sandfords, barons Mountsandford.

Ecclesiastical visions. The see of Roscommon. St. Coman founded in the sixth century an abbey, which was called from him Ros Comain; which afterwards became a bishop's see, and was united at an early period to the see of Elphin. *Ardecarne.* An abbey was founded at Ardecarne, in the barony of

Donogh, son of Nicholas Mac Clancy (in Leirim) was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Clancy.

O'Gormley, chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal), died.

Cathal Mac Ceitherney was killed by a fall.

Boyle, county of Roscommon, early in the sixth century, by St. Beoidh or Beoy, and it became a bishop's see, which was also at an early period annexed to the see of Elphin. The ancient see of Drumcliff in Sligo, as already stated in the note on north Connaught, was also united to Elphin.

The see of Elphin. A church was founded at Elphin, in Roscommon, by St. Patrick, in the fifth century, who placed over it St. Asicus, one of his disciples, and made it a bishop's see. The bishops of Elphin in ancient times are sometimes styled bishops of East Connaught. The diocese of Elphin comprises the greater part of the county of Roscommon, with considerable portions of the counties of Sligo and Galway.

The See of Clonfert. A monastery was founded at Clonfert, in the present barony of Longford, county of Galway, by St. Brennan, or St. Brendan, in the sixth century, and it became a bishop's see, and was long celebrated as a seat of learning and religion. The diocese of Clonfert comprises a considerable part of the county of Galway, with part of Roscommon, and a small portion of the King's county.

The See of Kilmacduagh. A monastery was founded in the present barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway, in the seventh century, by St. Colman, the son of Duach, hence it was called *Cill Mac Duach*, signifying the church of the son of Duach, which became a bishop's see, and gave its name to the diocese. The bishops of Kilmacduagh, in ancient times were often styled bishops of *Hy Fiachra Aidhne*, which was the ancient name of the territory. The diocese of Kilmacduagh comprises a large portion of the county of Galway.

The See of Enaghduane. A monastery was founded at Enaghduane, now the parish of Annaghdown, in the barony of Clare, county of Galway, by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, and it became a bishop's see, which was united to Tuam in the fourteenth century, A. D. 1324.

The See of Galway. The diocese of Galway, which comprises the city of Galway and some adjoining districts, anciently formed part of the diocese of Enaghduane, but was afterwards presided over by an ecclesiastic who had episcopal authority, and was elected by the tribes under the title of warden. The wardenship was instituted in the fifteenth century, in A. D. 1484, by Pope Innocent VIII.; and the wardens of Galway continued till the year 1831, the first year of the pontificate of Gregory XVI., who abolished the wardenship and erected it into a bishop's see.

The See of Tuam. The see of Tuam was founded in the beginning of the sixth century by St. Iarlath, or Jarlath. Tuam is mentioned by the Irish writers as *Tuam-da-ghualann*. The ancient sees of Mayo, Cong, and Enaghduane, were afterwards annexed to Tuam, and its bishops were often styled bishops of Connaught. The diocese of Tuam comprises the greater part of the county of Galway, and about one-third of Mayo, with a large portion of Roscommon. The suffragan sees under the archbishopric of Tuam are those of Achonry, Killala, Elphin, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Kilfenora, and Galway.

On the ancient literature of Connaught. I. O'Maolconaire, or O'Maolconry, anglicised to Conry and Conroy. The O'Maolconrys are a branch of the southern Hy Nialls (who were for many centuries kings of Meath and monarchs of Ireland), and derive their descent from Maine, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. The O'Maolconrys were originally chiefs in Teffia or Westmeath, as given in the genealogies of Keating, O'Halloran and others, but in the tenth century they crossed the Shannon into Connaught, and many of them being learned men, got large possessions from the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and were located in the present

The castle of Roscommon was taken by Torlogh O'Conor; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was confined there, was released, and a ransom given for him.

John Mac Mahon was expelled from Oriel (Monaghan).

barony of Roscommon, county of Roscommon towards the Shannon, and were appointed hereditary historians, and also hards of Connaught, which high and honourable office they held for many centuries, one of the duties attached to which was to assist at the inauguration of the kings of Connaught, which ceremony took place on the hill of Carn-Fraoich, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon, and an account of which has been transmitted by Torna O'Maolconry, who was chief bard to Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, and who discharged that duty at his inauguration A. D. 1312. Amongst the offices performed, O'Maolconry standing next to the king, recited publicly, before the assembled chiefs, the principal clergy, and the clans, the royal genealogy composed in metre, and placed a white wand, as emblem of sovereignty, in the hands of the elected king, administering the usual oath or admonition, that he would preserve the customs of the country, and the bard finally recorded all these proceedings in the annals of the country. Many of the O'Maolconrys are mentioned as eminent hards and historians in the Annals of the Four Masters, in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and by Ware and others. Conaing O'Maolconry is mentioned, in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and in Ware's *Writers*, in the beginning of the eleventh century, and considered to be the author of the ancient M.S. called the Book of the O'Maolconrys, which is often quoted by ancient writers. *The Annals of Connaught*, another ancient M.S. often quoted, the original of which was in the possession of Dr. Charles O'Conor, and a copy of which is in the Royal Irish Academy, contains chiefly the provincial history of Connaught, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and is considered to have been compiled chiefly by the O'Maolconrys as historiographers of Connaught. A beautiful M.S. on vellum, folio size, now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and containing partly in poetry and partly in prose the history of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, and the celebrated Fenian heroes of Ireland in the third century, with some of the poems ascribed to Ossian, was composed by one of the O'Maolconrys about the fourteenth century. Dr. Drummond, in his Prize Essay on the poems of Ossian, states that Mac Pherson, the celebrated author of Ossian's Poems, on visiting Oxford, was shewn the above-mentioned Irish M.S. as containing the Poems of Ossian, a single word of which he was not able to read. Some learned men of the O'Maolconrys have been mentioned in the introduction to the present publication, as having assisted in the compilation of the Annals of the Four Masters.

A. D. 1136. Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, a celebrated historian and poet, died, several of whose poems are quoted in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

Neide O'Maolconry, another historian of the same family, died.

A. D. 1266. Thomas O'Maolconry, archdeacon of Tuam; and Maolin O'Maolconry, Historiographer of Siol Murray, died. *Four Masters.*

A. D. 1270. Tanaidhe More O'Maolconry was appointed chief Historiographer of Connaught; and Duhhsuileach O'Maolconry, and Dunlaing O'Maolconry, were removed from that professorship. *Four Masters.*

A. D. 1310. Torna O'Maolconry, chief poet and historian of Connaught, attended at the inauguration of Felim O'Conor, and his poems are mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

A. D. 1314. Conaing O'Maolconry, chief poet of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1385. Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, an eminent poet of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1404. Donogh O'Maolconry, chief poet of the O'Conors of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1420. Conaing O'Maolconry, poet of Connaught, died.

Bryan O'Flynn, lord of Teallach Curnain (in Roscommon), died.

Cuconacht O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Giollgain (in Longford), died.

Dermod Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermott, died in a monastic habit, in the monastery of Boyle.

A. D. 1441. Maoin O'Maolconry, chief poet of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1446. Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, an eminent poet of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1511. Carby O'Maolconry, a famous historian of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1566. John O'Maolconry, called by the annalists Ard Ollamh Eirionn, or chief poet and historiographer of Ireland, flourished.

A. D. 1600. Maurice O'Maolconry, an eminent poet of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1629. Died at Madrid, Florence O'Maolconry, a Franciscan friar, and eminent for his learning, who was the founder of the Irish Franciscan monastery of Louvain, and was also appointed Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam. It may be observed here that several of the O'Maolconrys, were eminent ecclesiastics, and in the beginning of the twelfth century Clarus Mac Maoin O'Maolconry, archdeacon of Elphin, is often mentioned in these Annals, as the founder of many monasteries.

A. D. 1701. Peter O'Maolconry, an eminent poet, flourished. Several poems and other works written by the above named O'Maolconrys, are given in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

It may be here observed, that the chief representative of the ancient, honorable, and learned family of the O'Maolconrys is Sir John Conroy, Bart., of Arborfield Hall, North Reading, Berkshire.

The Book of Hy Maine, generally called the Book of the O'Kellys, was compiled partly by the O'Dugans, hereditary bards and historians to the O'Kellys, and partly by Faolan Mac an Gobhan or Smith, a learned historian, who is mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A. D. 1423. This Book of Hy Maine is a voluminous MS. on vellum, containing a vast deal of curious and interesting information on the history and antiquities of Ireland, and a full account of it may be seen in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at the year 1423, in which it is stated that the original is in the library of Sir William Betham, in Dublin.

O'Dugan's Topography. The O'Dugans were hereditary bards and historians to the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine; and an account of John O'Dugan, the celebrated author of the ancient topography of Ireland, has been given in the introduction to the present publication; and this topography is embodied in the course of these notes, and numerous extracts are also given, literally translated from the *Topographical Poem* of O'Dugan.

The Leabhar Brene Mac Aodhagain, or Speckled Book of Mac Egan, an ancient M.S. often quoted by our historians, and containing much curious information, the original of which is in the Royal Irish Academy, was composed by the Mac Egans of Duniry, in Galway, learned Brehons and historians.

The Annals of Boyle. The abbey of Boyle, in Rosecommon, a celebrated Cistercian monastery, was founded in the twelfth century, and amply endowed by the Mac Dermotts, lords of Moylurg; it was long eminent as a seat of learning and religion, and its remaining ruins shew its former magnificence. The Annals of Boyle were composed by the monks of that abbey, and are considered as a most authentic record of the ancient history of Ireland. Dr. O'Connor, in the Index to his first vol. *Rer. Hib. Scrip.*, says that Ware was in error in stating, that the Annals of Connaught and the Annals of Boyle were the same, being two different works. The Annals of Boyle, translated into English, accompanied with commentaries on the general history of Ireland, are now fortunately in progress of publication, by that eminent Irish historian and antiquary, John D'Alton, esq., harrister at law, Dublin.

Cambrensis Eversus, a Latin work, published about the year 1665, was written by John Lynch, a native of Galway, a learned

A. D. 1342.

A contest arose between Torlogh O'Connor (king of Connaught), and Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, and Edmond Burke joined Mac Dermott against O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Donogh

ecclesiastic, who was archdeacon of Tuam, and afterwards, R.C. bishop of Killala, and died about A.D. 1670. He published his work under the name Gratianus Lucius, and it contains much learned information on the ancient history of Ireland, and a full refutation of the calumnies of Giraldus Cambrensis against the Irish.

O'Flaherty's Ogygia, a large work written in Latin by Roderick O'Flaherty, a gentleman farmer, in the barony of Moyeullen, county of Galway. He was a man of great learning, and died in the year 1718, in the 89th year of his age. The *Ogygia* was published in London, A. D. 1685, and translated into English by the Rev. James Healy, and published in Dublin, A. D. 1793. The work contains vast information on ancient Irish history, and is particularly valuable on Chronology.

Dissertations on the Ancient History of Ireland, a very learned work, published about the year 1780, by Charles O'Connor of Belenagar, in the county of Roscommon, who also published O'Flaherty's *Ogygia Vindicated*, and other learned works.

Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres. The Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor, nephew to Charles O'Connor of Belenagar, and librarian to the duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, in England, published in 1824, in four large quarto volumes, this great work, containing various learned dissertations, and translations into Latin, of the chief works of the Irish annalists, as the Annals of the Four Masters, to the English invasion; the Annals of Innisfallen; the Annals of Tigearnach; the Annals of Ulster; of Boyle, &c.

Amongst the learned poets and historians of Connaught, the O'Dalys, as already stated, were eminent; also the O'Duigenans; O'Higgins; O'Gibleans, &c. The O'Duigenans of Kilonan, in the county of Roscommon, composed a learned M.S. work on Irish history, often quoted, and called the *Book of the O'Duigenans*, and also assisted in the compilation of the Annals of the Four Masters.

The Book of Fenagh, called also the Book of St. Caillin, from St. Caillin, who founded the abbey of Fenagh, in the fifth century. It was partly compiled by St. Caillin himself, and contains some poetical pieces, called the Prophecies of St. Caillin; and much interesting information on the history of the O'Rourkes, and the affairs of Connaught. Patrick O'Maolconry, Teige O'Rody, abbot of Fenagh, and others, are mentioned amongst its compilers, and a fine copy of it is in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, of Anglesea-street, the publisher of these Annals.

The Books of Leacan and Ballymote, compiled by the learned Mac Fiebises and other historians, in Sligo, are two of the greatest works on Irish history and antiquities, and an account of them has been given in the note on North Connaught. Thus it appears that the province of Connaught holds a distinguished rank with respect to ancient Irish literature. In the present article only a short sketch could be given of the works composed in Connaught, and many have not been mentioned; but in the course of these notes full accounts will be given of the ancient literature of Ireland, and of the works composed in the different provinces, with memoirs of the various writers. The history and topography of the ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, are finished in the present number, and in the succeeding numbers will be given the history and topography of Leinster and Munster, together with their chiefs and clans, and the ancient territories possessed by each, commencing with *Thomond*.

A. D. 1340.

1. *Oirbealaigh*, afterwards called Muckross Abbey, situated on a peninsula on one of the lakes of Killarney, county of Kerry.

O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briune of the Shannon, confined Torlogh O'Connor in the church of Elphin, after he had gone to make reprisals for a depredation committed by the Muintir Beirne on Hoberd Burke, and they slew some of the galloglasses of O'Connor, together with his constable Mac Rory.

A general commotion arose after that in Connaught, the Clan Murtoigh (O'Conors) having at first joined O'Connor against Mac Dermott, but subsequently sided with Mac Dermott and Mac William; the Clan Maurice then committed a disgraceful treachery in their own country against the Clan William Burke, and slew Thomas Burke; and John Burke was slain on the same occasion by the Clan Rickard, at the instigation of the Clan Maurice and O'Connor.

Cathal, son of Gilcreest Mac Dermott, was slain by Fergal O'Teige in this contest, and Fergal the son of Gilcreest Finn (the Fair), Mac Cormac was also slain.

Mac Dermott with his chiefs made a vigorous attack on O'Connor at Belathslisen (in Roscommon), in which he gained the Ford against him; and Dermot, son of Bryan O'Ferrall, the best man of the Conmacnians (in Longford) of his tribe, with the son of Hoberd Burke, and Conor, son of Donogh Duv O'Healey, were slain on that occasion.

John Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel (Monaghan), went to plunder Hugh, son of Ralph Mac Mahon, and was slain in the rear of the preying party, and many of his galloglasses were slain and drowned.

Cormac, son of Roderick, son of Donal O'Connor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and by Roderick, the son of Cathal O'Connor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Bryan, the son of Roderick, and he delivered him into the hands of Conor Mac Dermott, who sent him to be confined on the Rock of Lough Key.

Donal O'Dogherty, chief of Ard Miodhair

(in Donegal), and of Triochaced Tire Enda, a man full of hospitality and generosity, died, and was succeeded in the chieftaincy by John O'Dogherty.

All the Siol Murray (clans of Roscommon), with the chiefs who supported them, turned against Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, and the following were the principal chiefs amongst those who united against him on that occasion, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, with his kinsmen and party; Hugh, son of Hugh Brefnach, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor; Teige, son of Roderick O'Connor; Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach, son of Cathal Roe, with the forces of Brefney and of Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, all of whom assembled against O'Connor, and expelled him a second time from his country and lands, upon which he was advised by his friends to go secretly, without telling many of it, to Mac Dermott's place, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. The Clan Murtoigh (O'Connor), however, having received intelligence of his intention, and of the particular night on which O'Connor was to come to Mac Dermott's house, they planted themselves in the perilous passes of the way through which O'Connor was to proceed to Mac Dermott's fortress, but Torlogh however escaped them until he got to the road leading to the fortress, when he was attacked, and Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach Glass, was wounded in the first onset; and although he (O'Connor), with his other three companions were but a few against many, compared to the force which opposed him, he escaped in despite of them, without himself or any of his party losing a drop of blood, or receiving a wound. Mac Dermott had no knowledge of the great danger in which Torlogh was placed until he heard the loud shouting, clamour, and swearing all around the fortress, and being informed of the circumstances, he despatched messengers privately for O'Connor to conduct him safely to the Rock, and have him

2. *Lios Sealbhaidh*, probably Lissonuff, in the barony of Roscommon.

A. D. 1341.

1. *Clochar*, or Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, which place, according to the learned Cathal Mac Guire, canon of Armagh, and archdeacon of Clogher, who compiled the Annals of Ulster in the fifteenth century, obtained its name from a celebrated idol of the Druids worshipped there, and called *Cloch oir*, or the Golden

Stone, from its being covered with gold. Saint Patrick founded a church here, over which his disciple, St. Mac Cartin, presided, and it became the seat of the diocese of Clogher, of which an account has been given in the note on Orgiall. The abbey of Clogher was long celebrated as a seat of learning and religion. Mac-an-Gobhan, or Mac Gowan, a name which has been anglicised to Smith, were an ancient clan, of whom an account has been given in the notes on Dalaradia and Brefney.

protected until he could ascertain if he could make peace for him. O'Connor remained there for a week, during which time the chiefs of the country frequently visited him at the request of Mac Dermott, who finding he could not succeed in obtaining terms of peace for him, escorted him with a force of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor Roe Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Cinga, Maurice Mac Geoghegan, and Simon, the son of Conor, who was the son of Simon Mac Giollarraidl, one of the chiefs of Lieney (in Sligo), died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltach O'Flanagan (in Roscommon), one of the best men of his name, was slain by the galloglasses of the son of Cathal.

Hugh, son of Hugh Brefnach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, was appointed king of Connaught by the Conacians, and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter after they had deposed Torlogh; and they conferred the Tanistship of Connaught on Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Tírerill (in Sligo), was given to Fergal Mac Dermott.

Teige, son of Tomaltach, the son of Maurice Mac Donogh, was expelled from his own territory (in Tírerill), by Conor Mac Dermott and his kinsmen, and he went to reside with Torlogh O'Connor; and Fergal (Mac Dermott), the son of Tomaltach, then took possession of Tírerill.

The Giolla Duv Mac Guire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus (in Fermanagh), an affluent landed proprietor, who never refused hospitality to any man rich or poor, died.

Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, lord of Tírconnell, of North Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel Moain, and Inisowen, a worthy heir to the sovereignty of Ireland in personal figure, wisdom, hospitality, nobility, prudence, ingenuity, cheerfulness, abilities, strength, valour, piety, and benevolence, was slain by his brother Niall O'Donnell, who had surprised him by night in his fortress at Murbeach (in Donegal), and Niall himself assumed the lordship.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan, chief professor of poetry in Connaught, died.

Donal O'Coinlesg, a learned historian, was

slain by the people of Hy Diarmada (in Roscommon), shortly after Easter.

Thomas Mac Gilcoisgley, a man distinguished for hospitality and benevolence, died.

Pierce Albanach (the Scot), was slain by the sons of Myler Bermingham.

A. D. 1343.

John MacEoigh, bishop of Conmaicne (Ardagh), died.

Johannes O'Laithin, bishop of Killala; and Cathal Mac Anliathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity (Trinity Island on Lough Key, county of Roscommon), died.

Donogh Cleireach O'Mulbrenan, a canon of the chapter of Elphin, was slain by the cast of a javelin by the people of Hoberd, the son of David Dunn Mac William (Burke).

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished man of his name for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clanrickard.

Dearvoil, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, having gone to Inis Doighre on a visit to Mac Dermott, was seized with a fatal disease, of which she died, and was buried with honour and solemnity in the monastery of Boyle; and no lady of her family ever before excelled her in goodness.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Mac Dermott, and wife of O'Brien, died.

Murtogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, died, and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but was, however, dispossessed of it by Bryan O'Brien, to whom the nobility of Thomond made their submission.

Thomas Mac Gauran, chief of Tullaghaw (in Cavan), died.

Ulick Mac Rickard (Burke), the son of William Liath (the grey), the most distinguished young nobleman of the English of Ireland for hospitality and generosity, died.

The Berminghams and the people of Clanrickard, (Burkes), gained a great victory over the people of Hy Maine, (O'Kellys), in which eleven of the chiefs of Hy Maine, along with Conor Cervach O'Kelly were slain.

Niall O'Donnell was deposed from his lordship by Aongus O'Donnell, aided by Donal Duv O'Boyle, Hugh O'Dogherty, and by the influence of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill, and the Clan Sweeney; and Aongus, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, (O'Donnell), was appointed to the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clan Murtogh, (O'Conors of Sligo), were expelled from Brefney by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Torlogh O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. The Clan Murtogh removed to Tir Hugh (in Donegal), under the protection of O'Donnell, and Aongus, that is, O'Donnell, gave them Tir Hugh. A battle took place after that between Aongus and Niall (the O'Donnells) at Achadh Mona, and the Clan Murtogh having joined Aongus against Niall, they defeated Niall and his people; and Andiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir Ainmireach (in Donegal), with his son; Owen, the son of Art O'Donnell, and many others were slain there, and Aongus was victorious.

David Mac Oiraghty, the coarb of St. Patrick (archbishop of Armagh), died.

John Mac Duibhne, archdeacon of Dromleathan, (Drumlane in Cavan), died.

Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, the fountain of generosity, and the most eminent of the Clan Mulrooney More, the son of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Conor, died in his own house a week after Lammas, on a Saturday, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle; and Fergal Mac Dermott, his brother, was appointed in his place.

Roderick Mac Craith, chief poet of Leath Mogha (south of Ireland), died.

A. D. 1344.

The bishop of Lieney (Achonry), died.

Murrogh, son of Maolmuaidh O'Hara, abbot of Boyle, and bishop elect of Lieney, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon Dabeog (abbot of Lough Derg, in the diocese of Clogher), died.

Art More the son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, who assumed the government.

Hugh, son of Ralph Mac Mahon, lord of Orgiall (Monaghan), died, and Murrogh Oge Mac Mahon assumed the lordship, but died in a week

afterwards, and Manus son of Eochy, son of Ralph Mac Mahon, then assumed the lordship.

William, son of Mahon Mac Rannall (in Leitrim), was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon Mac Gilcreest, the chaplain of Mac Dermott, was slain by Muintir Heley, on the Curlew mountains.

Bryan, the son of Roderick Mac Guire (in Fermanagh), died.

A. D. 1345.

Giolla-na-neev O'Cianain (O'Keenan), abbot of Lios Gabhail (Lisgoole in Fermanagh), died.

Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, king of Connaught, was killed in harvest by the cast of a javelin, in Fiodh Daradha (the oak wood), in Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), he having gone to aid Teige Mac Rannall against the Clan Murtogh Muinach O'Conor, at Lough Airinn (Lough Arrow, in Sligo); the Clan Murtogh, and the other portion of Muintir Eoluis followed him to Fiodh Doradh, and slew him at Guirteen na-Spideoige, and none of the Irish that had been slain for a long time was a greater loss than he. Hugh, son of Torlogh, was appointed his successor.

Bryan O'Ferrall, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, died, a man blameless in every thing he had done through life, and finally gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill sailed with a fleet on Lough Neagh, but the Clanaboy (O'Neills of Clanaboy), with their forces attacked him, and many were killed and wounded on both sides; but Hugh, however, escaped in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn of Line (Moylinny in Antrim), was slain by Donal Donn and by Bryan O'Neill.

Cormac, son of Roderick O'Conor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtogh Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, the son of Fergal (O'Rourke.)

A. D. 1346.

A war arose between O'Rourke, that is, Ualgarg, and Roderick, son of Cathal O'Conor, and a battle was fought between them at Calraigh of Lough Gill (in Sligo), in which O'Rourke was defeated, and all his galloglasses slain, viz., Mac Buirce, and the son of Niall Cam, with his party; O'Rourke, being

pursued by Roderick O'Connor and the Mac Donoghs, was slain by Mulrooney Mac Donogh, and his death was much lamented.

The four sons of Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Lough-an-Sguir (Lough Seur in Leitrim), by Conor Mac Rannall, and were conveyed by Tomaltach Mac Rannall to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were slain.

Cu-uladh Mac Cathmail, chief of Kinel Feredaigh (in Tyrone), was killed by Donal Mac Cathmail.

Bryan Mac Mahon (chief of Monaghan), defeated the English in a battle, in which they lost three hundred men.

Niall O'Donnell, with the sons of Murtoigh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Maurice Mac Dermott, having pursued Roderick, son of Cathal (O'Connor), to Culmaoile (Collooney in Sligo), defeated him and the Mac Donoghs in battle, with great slaughter, and afterwards plundered them, and carried away as much booty as they pleased.

Mac Dermott Gall was treacherously slain in his own house, by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello, and they also killed Cormac Caoch Mac Finin.

Conor O'Beirne (of Roscommon) was slain.

Ivar, son of Murrogh O'Ferrall (in Longford), was slain by Bryan Mac Tiarnan, and by the Clan Mac Murtoigh.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke (in Leitrim), was slain by Donal Mac Tiarnan.

A. D. 1347.

Maolmoeg O'Tully, the official (vicar-general), of Lough Erne (diocese of Clogher), died.

Giolla-na-neev, son of Geoffrey, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly (Longford), the chief defender of Conmaiene, in valour, fortitude, hospitality, and nobleness, died at Cluan Lisbeag, having been for a long period in the chief government of Annaly, and after having gained the palm of victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, son of Murrogh, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, then assumed the lordship of Annaly.

Maurice Mac Dermott (in Roscommon), was slain by John Roe, son of David Burke.

Teige Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was taken prisoner by the Clan Murtoigh, (O'Conors of Sligo).

William Mac David (Burke), was slain by Teige Roe Mac Dermott Gall, at Ballintobber.

Thomas Mac Artan, lord of Hy Veach in Ulidia, (county of Down), was hanged by the English.

Owen O'Madden, chief of Siol Anmeha (in Galway), died, and was succeeded in the chieftaincy of Siol Anmeha by his son, Murrogh.

Aongus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan (in Roscommon), was re-built by Fergal O'Duigenan.

Fionguala, daughter of Mac Finin, and wife of Fergal O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill; Fionguala, daughter of Malachy O'Reilly (of Cavan); and the Giolla Duv Mac Giollamochua, died.

Donogh, son of Hugh Oge O'Ferrall, died.

Sidredh O'Cuirnin, the learned poet and historiographer of Brefney, died.

A. D. 1348.

Niall Garv O'Donnell, lord of Tircennell, after having experienced much trouble during the period of his government, was treacherously and maliciously slain, by Manus Meabhlaich (the Deceitful) O'Donnell, at the harbour of Inis Saimer (Ballyshannon). Niall was a tower of bravery, strength, and defence, until then, and his death, in such a manner, was a melancholy occurrence.

Aongus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who was in contention with Niall, assumed the government.

Cathal O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died.

Malachy Mac Oiraghty, chief of Muintir Roduiv (in Roscommon); and Donogh Mac Brady, chief of Cuil Brighde (Kilbride, county of Cavan), died.

A contention arose between Fergal Mac Dermott and Roderick, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Connor, and the fortress of Mac Dermott was burned by Roderick; Mac Dermott, after that, having collected his friends, pursued Roderick to his fortress at Ballymote (in Sligo), and burned the town, both stone and wooden buildings, and they returned home without meeting any opposition; they liberated the son of O'Rourke, who was imprisoned in the town, together with all the other prisoners they found there.

The Berminghams were expelled by Edmond Burke; and Bermingham himself was forced to fly for refuge to the house of O'Connor.

A. D. 1349.

Hugh O'Rourke gained a victory over Flaherty O'Rourke, Donogh O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry (in Leitrim); and Hugh Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry; Gilcreest Mac Clancy; Loghlin, son of Andilis O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the conflict.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon (in Monaghan).

Giolla-na-neev O'Higgin, a learned poet (in Connaught), died.

Another commotion arose between Mac Dermott and Roderick O'Conor; Mac Dermott collected all the English and Irish he could, together with the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors of Sligo), and the Tirconnellians, with whom he marched against the son of Cathal (O'Conor), but Roderick fled before them, and they pursued him to Clan Fermaighe (in Leitrim), but he escaped from all the English and Irish together, and they returned without gaining any advantage or obtaining hostages. Roderick then, having collected a force, burned, laid waste, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague raged in Ireland, and particularly in Moylurg (in Roscommon), by which an immense number of people were destroyed; and Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of the same plague.

Donogh Riavach, son of Malachy Carrach Mac Dermott, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar Mac Dermott, and conveyed to Airteach (in Roscommon), where he was put to death, at Dunthaidhe, by the people of Airteach, namely, Gilcreest Mac Tully, and O'Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, lord of East Brefney (county of Cavan), and the son of the earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of Bryan O'Flanagan.

Murtogh Riaganach Mac Gennis (in the county of Down), was slain by his own kinsmen.

Roderick O'Kane, lord of the Creeve, and of Ard Kianaght (in Derry), died.

Hugh O'Reilly (in Cavan), and the Giolla Caoch Mac Dorchy (in Leitrim), died.

Maurice Mac Donogh, chief of Corran (in Sligo), a man distinguished for knowledge and hospitality, died.

The lord justice and the English of Meath gave

a great defeat to O'Mclaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of the chiefs were slain.

A. D. 1350.

William O'Dowd, bishop of Killala, a founder of churches and sanctuaries, a man eminent for his piety, alms-giving, and humanity, died.

Hugh, king of Connaught, the son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor, who was called the O'Conor, was slain by Hugh O'Rourke, at Moy Angaidhe.

Fergal O'Rourke, son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleireach Mac Donogh.

Bryan Mac Dermott, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain at Roscommon, by Muintir Aneaspuig O'Feenaghty, with a chance cast of a javelin, and the person who was accused of casting it, namely, Roderick Antseomra O'Donaghoe, was instantly put to death, as a reparation for the deed.

Bryan, son of Donal, son of Bryan Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Keogh; and for him the following was composed—

"Sorrowful was the fate of Donal's only son,
Mournful was the death of Brian Boromha,
Sorrowful was his unexpected end,
Pity that the Clan Keogh should exult in his fall."

Torlogh Oge O'Brien slew sixteen men of the Clan Keogh, in retaliation for their misdeeds; he also deprived them of their lands and property.

Roderick, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-fionguine on Breclsieve,¹ by the sons of Fergal Mac Donogh, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Torlogh.

Hugh, the son of Torlogh (O'Conor), was deposed by Mac William Burke, and the people of the Tuatha of Connaught (in Roscommon), and they appointed, in opposition to him, Hugh, the son of Felim (O'Conor).

Cuchoigrihe (Peregrine) More Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath); Hugh, the son of Awlave Mac Guire (in Fermanagh); and Maurice Mac Donogh (in Sligo), died.

Aongus Roe O'Daly (of Westmeath), chief poet of Ireland; and Aongus O'Heoghusa, an eminent poet, died.

A. D. 1350.

1. *Breclsliabh*, or Bracklieve Mountains, in the northern extremity of Roscommon, near Lough Allen.

A. D. 1351.

The monastery of Rusoirbeallaigh,¹ in the diocese of Thuan, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen Nalaithighe Mac Sweeney (in Donegal), was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Mac Guire, chief of Muintir Peodachain (Pettigo in Fermanagh); and Enna O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), died.

Hugh, son of Torlogh (O'Conor), regained his power, and the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was expelled from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin Mac William Burke, on his return from Croagh Patrick; and Mac Dermott rose in opposition to the Clan Philbin on that account, and great depredations were committed between them.

Mahon Mac Consnamha (in Leitrim), was slain by the family of Donogh Mac Consnamha.

A public invitation to a general entertainment, at Christmas, was issued by William, the son of Donogh Muinach O'Kelly (lord of Hy Maine, in Galway and Roscommon), to the colleges of Ireland, to all travellers, and to the poor and indigent; and all classes, noble and ignoble, rich and poor, were abundantly entertained, and were perfectly satisfied with himself and his son Malachy.

A. D. 1352.

Hugh, son of Torlogh O'Conor, re-assumed the government despite of all the English and Irish that were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor, and by the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors), and a slaughter of the galloglasses of the Mac Sweeneys took place on that occasion.

Hugh O'Mulbrenan (in Roscommon), and his two sons, were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor.

Aongus, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and resolute man, the most distinguished in Ulster in his time for hospitality and nobleness,

was slain by Manus O'Donnell; Felim O'Donnell succeeded him, and John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, contended with him for the lordship.

Ballindoon was taken by Torlogh O'Conor.

Conor, son of Maurice Mac Donogh (in Sligo), a general patron of men of learning and arts; Davock Dillon, the son of Ulick of Hy Malia (in Mayo), the chief of the kerns (light troops), and of the Dillons of Connaught; Thomas Mac Rannall; and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died.

A. D. 1353.

John O'Carbry, the coarb of Tighernach, of Cluan Eois,¹ died.

Gormley, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill, died, and no woman in her time was more distinguished for virtue and good fame.

Hugh, the son of Roderick O'Neill; and Mahon, the son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by the Clan Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Torlogh (O'Conor), was deposed, and Mac Brenan retained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars, by William O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine.

A. D. 1354.

O'Laghnan, bishop of Connaught, and John O'Feenaghty, bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English, and a great war arose in consequence thereof, between the English and Irish.

Roderick O'Moore, lord of Leix (in the Queen's county), was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Bryan O'Dowd, chief of his tribe in Tireragh (in Sligo), died, and was succeeded by his son Donal.

Bryan, the son of Hugh More O'Neill; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke; Geoffrey Mac Ran-

A. D. 1351.

1. *Rusoirbeallaigh*, now Rosserelly, situated on the river Ross, in the barony of Clare, county of Galway, where some ruins of this extensive monastery still remain.

A. D. 1353.

1. *Cluan Eois*, now Clones in Monaghan, of which St. Tighearnach was founder in the sixth century, hence the coarb of Tighearnach signifies the abbot of Clones.

nall; Geoffrey O'Reilly; Sitrick Mac Gauran; and Fergal Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), died.

Roderick, the son of John Mac Mahon (in Monaghan), was slain in the fortress of Mac Mahon.

The Clanaboy O'Neills and the English of Dundalk gave a great defeat to Hugh O'Neill, in which a great number were slain.

Derfogaill, the daughter of O'Conor; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Hoberd Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gilefinen (in Fermanagh), and his brother, were slain by his own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall, and Teige Mac Seanlaich, died.

Saerbrethach, the son of Maolisa Dunn Mac Egan, chief professor of Conmaicne (in Leitrim), died on Inis Clothran (in Lough Ree, county of Longford).

Malachy Mac Rafferty, chief professor of poetry in Fermanagh, died.

A. D. 1355.

Conor Mac Consnamha, bishop of Brefney,¹ from Drumcliff to Kells; Mac Gallgaeil, prior of the Trinity; and Mac Cathail, abbot of Sruthra, died.

Donogh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, was slain while forcibly attempting the abduction of Gormley, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Guire (lord of Fermanagh), and Donn, the son of Murrough, was the man who slew him in the fortress of Mac Guire.

Donal, the son of John O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died.

Dermod O'Mulvey, chief of Muintir Carolan (in Leitrim), was slain by Muintir Beirne (of Ros-

common), and a great number of Muintir Eoluis were slain along with him.

Cathal O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Giollgain (in Longford), and also five of his kinsmen, were slain by the Clan Shane and the Clan Hugh.

Cormac Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Ivar Mac Rannall.

Fergal, son of Fergal, son of Murtoigh More, the son of Congalach Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall; Derfogaill, the daughter of O'Ferrall; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the law (Brehonism), died.

The English of the west of Connaught defeated Mac William (Burke), and slew many of his people.

Edward Mac William Mac Rickard (Burke), was slain by the people of Siol Anmcha (in Galway).

Rickard Oge gave a great defeat to the people of Mac William (Burke), that is, Edward, and the people of Siol Anmcha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Siol Anmcha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon (in Monaghan), was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc Mac Quillan (of Antrim), was slain by the people of Orior (in Armagh).

Ten lambs were yeaned at once by one sheep.

A. D. 1356.

Fergal, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, primate of Armagh,¹ and successor of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cathasaigh, bishop of Orgiall,² died.

Solomon O'Meallan, keeper of an adjuration bell,³ died; he was the most illustrious of the clergy of Ireland.

A. D. 1355.

1. *Bishop of Brefney, from Kells to Drumcliff*; that is from Kells in Meath to Drumcliff in Sligo, which was the extent of the diocese of Kilmore. Mac Consnamla, a name anglicised to Ford, were chiefs of Muintir Kenny in Leitrim. The prior of the Trinity here mentioned, was that of Trinity Island on Lough Key, in the county of Roscommon. The abbot of Sruthra was abbot of Shrute, in the barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo.

A. D. 1356.

1. *Primate of Armagh*. The archbishop of Armagh at this time, according to Ware and others, was the celebrated Richard Fitzralph. This Fergal, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, is not given in Ware's Archbishops of Armagh; he appears to have been of the

ancient family of the Mac Rannalls, chiefs of Muintir Eoluis in Leitrim, and was probably the same person as the primate called Fitzralph by Ware and others.

2. *Bishop of Orgiall*, that is bishop of Clogher. There are two or three of the Mac Cathasaighs given as bishops of Clogher, and the name appears to be Mac Casey, but some suppose it to be Mac Cassidy.

3. *Adjuration Bell*. In ancient times the Irish held in great veneration some of the bells used by the saints in early times, and preserved them for many ages, some of them even to the present day; amongst other purposes for administering solemn oaths and adjurations, and to swear falsely on them was considered the greatest crime and profanation.

Hugh, son of Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, was slain in Baile Loch Deacair,⁴ by Donogh Carrach O'Kelly, and by the Clan Mac Award, at the instigation of the Hymanians, for the crime of carrying off clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, then assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Conor, son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermod O'Kelly.

Torlogh, son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor, was slain by the Mac Donoghs.

Dermod, son of Dermod Mac Carthy (in the county of Cork), and his son Donogh, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.

More, daughter of O'Conor, and wife of O'Ferrall, died.

Murtogh, son of John O'Neill (of Tyrone), was slain by Philip Mac Guire.

Dugall Mac Sweeney was slain by Donal O'Conor.

Roderick, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donal, son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor, died.

Donogh Mac Namara (of Clare), the best chief's son in Munster in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.

Donogh Praisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.

Garrett Tyrrell was put to death by the king of England's people on the plain of Dublin.

Murrough, son of Bryan O'Neill, died.

Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, lord of Tireconnell, was slain by his brother's son, namely, John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who assumed the lordship of Tireconnell without opposition.

A. D. 1357.

Clement O'Duigenan, vicar of Kilronan (in Roscommon), died; he was called the priest of the Sionachs.

Manus Mac Mahon, lord of Orgiall (Monaghan); Loghlin, son of Murtogh O'Conor; and Fergal Muinach O'Duigenan, chief professor of Conmaicne (in Leitrim), and of Clan Maolrooney (in Roscommon), north and south, died.

4. *Baile Locha Deacair* was probably in that part of Galway called Hy Maine, belonging to the O'Kellys; and the Mac Wards were a clan in the barony of Tiaquin, county of Galway.

John, son of Bryan O'Reilly (chief of Cavan), was slain by the English.

Bryan, son of Gilcreest O'Rourke, and Manus Buidhe Mac Gauran (in Cavan), were slain in the Routs (county of Antrim) of Mac Quillan, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Carroll, the most accomplished master of music and harmony in his own time, died.

A general peace was concluded between the two Cathals, namely, Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Conor), and Cathal Oge, son of Cathal, son of Donal (O'Conor).

A. D. 1358.

Bryan Mac Cathmoil, bishop of Orgiall (Clogher), died.

Manus Mac Guire was slain by the Clan Cathmail (of Tyrone).

Donal O'Hara, lord of Lieney (in Sligo), died on Easter Day.

Conor O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Dobtha, the son of Aongus (in Roscommon), died after he had gained the palm of victory over the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill gained a battle over the Orgallians (people of Monaghan and Armagh), and the people of Fermanagh, in which Hugh Mac Cabe and Malachy Mac Anaspuig O'Dowd, with many others, were slain.

O'Moore (of Leix, in the Queen's county), gained a great victory over the English of Dublin, and left two hundred and forty of them dead on the field of battle.

Torlogh, son of Hugh of the Wood O'Neill, and the son of Andrew Bermingham, died.

A great shower of hail fell in Crioich Cairpre (Carbury in Sligo), in the summer, and each stone was as large as a wild apple.

Senicin Mac Quillan, high constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Giolla Iosa O'Flanagan was slain by Manus, son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Conor).

A. D. 1359.

Cormac Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond, and Donal, son of Teige O'Mahony, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal O'Conor, gave a great defeat at Ballyshannon, to John, the son of

Conor O'Donnell, and the Connallians, and he took John O'Dogherty, chief of Ard Miodhair; Owen Conactach; and Torlogh Mac Sweeney, prisoners, and slew many others; Matthew Mac Gauran, heir to the chieftaincy of Tullaghaw (county of Cavan), received wounds on that day of which he died, after he had reached his own house.

Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and Malachy O'Gormley, fell by each other's hands in the course of this contest, after Cathal O'Conor had marched his forces a second time into Tirconnell, on which occasion a party from the territory of O'Gormley, came in contact with Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Murtogh, son of Thomas O'Flynn of Line, heir to the lordship of Hy Tuirtre (in Antrim), was slain by Hugh, son of Bryan, son of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill.

Bryan Mac Donogh, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill (in Sligo), was slain by Mac Sencha, of the party of O'Gara.

Henry, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Burke (in Galway), died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Corco Baiscind (in the county of Clare), was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowd, son of the lord of Tireragh (in Sligo), and Hugh, son of Conor Mac Egan, the chief Brehon (judge) in Ireland, died.

Donal, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, son of Awlave O'Rourke, was slain by Mac Gennis (of the county of Down).

A. D. 1360.

Maolrooney, son of Cammuinelach (the crooked necked), O'Boyle, chief of the three Tuatha (in

Donegal), a man distinguished for dignity, hospitality, wisdom, heroism, and protection, died.

Awlave, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, was slain.

Sir Robert Savadge (of the county of Down), and Dermot O'Hanley (of Roscommon), died.

Roscommon, Ennis, Sligo, and the monasteries of Lisgoole (in Fermanagh), Fenagh (in Leitrim), and Drumlias (in Sligo), were burned.

John, son of Gilcreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorchy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by his brother's son.

Dermot, son of Donogh Riavach Mac Dermott, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal O'Conor.

The daughter of Torlogh O'Conor, the wife of Fergal O'Reilly (of Cavan), was killed by a fall.

A bridge of stone and mortar was built by Cathal Oge O'Conor over the river of Ballysadare.

Fergal, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall (of Leitrim), and Tuathal O'Feenaghty (of Galway), died.

Naovoge O'Duigenan (of Roscommon), died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Giolla-na-neev O'Conmaighe (O'Conway), chief professor of music in Thomond, died.

The king of England's son¹ came to Ireland.

Art, son of the Giolla Riavach Mac Gennis (county of Down), was treacherously slain by the family of the Savadges, and the son of Murtogh Riaganach Mac Gennis.

Cathal O'Conor marched with a force into Tyrawley (in Mayo), and destroyed many houses and churches.

A. D. 1360.

1. *The King of England's son* was Lionel, duke of Clarence, son to Edward III., who being appointed by his father, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Dublin on the 15th of September, with a force of fifteen hundred men, consisting of archers and men at arms, together with Ralph, earl of Stafford, who was one of the commanders under the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy; James Butler, earl of Ormond; sir John Carew; sir William Windsor, and other knights. A curious account of the pay received by these officers and soldiers is given at page 25 in the Tracts of sir John Davies. The Duke of Clarence was accompanied by his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, whose death is recorded in these Annals, at A.D. 1333, and in right of

his wife he became earl of Ulster and lord of Connaught, titles still held by the royal family of England. The Duke of Clarence held the office of lord lieutenant to A.D. 1367, and in his administration was held the celebrated parliament at Kilkenny, in which was passed the Act called the *Statute of Kilkenny*, which prohibited, under penalty of high treason, the families of Anglo-Norman or English descent, settled in Ireland, to form any alliances or intermarriages with the native Irish, thus endeavouring to prevent all intercourse between them; and prohibiting the Anglo-Irish from adopting Irish surnames, the Irish language, dress, manners, or customs; and also making it penal to appoint any of the native Irish to ecclesiastical livings, bishops' sees, abbotships over monasteries, or any other preferments.

A. D. 1361.

Benedict O'Moghan, crenach of Kill Athrachta,¹ died.

Art Mac Murrough, king of Leinster,² and Donal Riavaeh (Mac Murrough) heir presumptive to the crown of Leinster, were treacherously taken prisoners by the king of England's son, at his own residence, and they died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; Donogh O'Loughlin, lord of Corcamroe (in Clare); Cathal and Murtoth, the sons of Hugh, son of Owen; Dubhoge, daughter of Hugh Mac Guire, the wife of Cuchonacht, the son of Philip Mac Mahon (of Monaghan); Thomas Mac Tiarnan, chief of Tullyhunco (county of Cavan); Nicholas O'Feenaghty (of the county of Galway); and Tuathal O'Malley (of Mayo), died.

Sir Edmond Burke; Raymond, the son of Burke of Buine; Walter Stanton; and Gilbert Mac Myler, died.

Cluithe-an-Righ (some epidemic disease), prevailed throughout Ireland generally, of which Richard Savadge died. Magrath O'Finn, chief professor of Siol Murray (Rosecommon), in music and minstrelsy, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke, Bermingham, and all the English of Connaught, on Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and they plundered and devastated Lieney and Tireragh (in Sligo); Cathal after that marched with a force, to retaliate for all the devastations they had committed, and they plundered the people of Birmingham, and the territory of Edmond Mac Hoberd (Burke), and spoiled and laid waste the entire country.

A. D. 1362.

O'Beollan, the abbot of Drumeliff (in Sligo); Giolla Aneovde Mac Mughroin, crenach of Killaniomaire¹; Oirechtach Mac Brennan, arehdeacon of Elphin; Aongus Mac Anaglaigh, crenach of

Killarry; O'Fergus, vicar of Iomtha; and Murragh Mac Teige, the monk, died.

Owen Fionn (the Fair) O'Conor, son of the king of Connaught; Maolrooney O'Dowd (in Sligo), and his wife, the daughter of Mac Donogh; Niall Mac Ganran, chief of Tullaghaw (county of Cavan); Dermot, son of John O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly; Carbry O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Giollgain (in Longford); Donal, son of Roderick O'Kelly (of Galway); Tomaltach O'Beirne (of Rosecommon); Murtoth Don Mac Oiraghty (of Rosecommon); Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, both lords of Umalia (in Mayo), died.

Peregrine Mac Geoghegan, son of Dermot Mac Geoghegan, and Maurice, son of Murtoth Mac Geoghegan, died.

Cathal Oge, and the son of Felim O'Conor, took the castle of Ballintobber (in Rosecommon).

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, and Cathal Oge O'Conor, marched with a great army into Meath, which they burned and laid waste; they also burned Kilkenny, with its fourteen churches, in which the English had taken up their quarters, and after inflicting great injuries on them in that expedition, they returned safe to their own homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Torlogh O'Brien, was slain by the Clan Coilein (of Clare).

Cathal Oge O'Conor, the most illustrious heir presumptive, for excellence, magnanimity, power, honour, hospitality, and generosity, of his time, died in Sligo, of the plague.

Murtoth, son of Thomas, son of Cathal Riavaeh O'Rourke (in Leitrim), died.

Donal, son of O'Kelly (of Galway), and Cuchonaht O'Duigenan, vicar of Kilronan (in Rosecommon), died.

Awlave Mac Firis, chief historian elect of Hy Fiachra (in Sligo); Fergal, son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donogh Mac Firis, chief historian elect of Hy Fiachra; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy (of Cork); Conor, son of Malachy Carrach O'Dowd, and Murtoth his son, died.

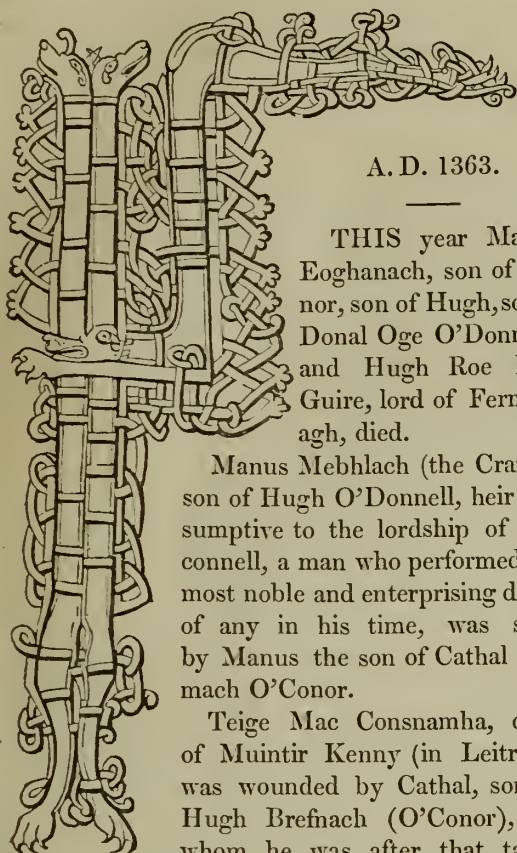
A. D. 1361.

1. *Kill Athracht*, now Killaraght, a parish in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo, so called from Athrachta, a female saint, who founded a nunnery there in the fifth century.

2. *King of Leinster*. It appears that these two chiefs of the Mac Murroughs were confined in Dublin Castle, where, according to some accounts, they were put to death by the English.

A. D. 1362.

1. *Kill-an-Iomaire*, now the parish of Killanummery, in the diocese of Ardagh, county of Leitrim. *Kill-Arraidh*, now the parish of Killery in Sligo. *Iomtha*, now Immagh, or Omey, an island off the coast of Galway, where there was an ancient abbey, founded by St. Feichin.



A. D. 1363.

THIS year Manus Eoghanach, son of Connor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell; and Hugh Roe Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Mebhlach (the Crafty), son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir presumptive to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who performed the most noble and enterprising deeds of any in his time, was slain by Manus the son of Cathal Sramach O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnamha, chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim), was wounded by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Conor), by whom he was after that taken prisoner; and he died in his imprisonment.

It is necessary to observe that the above figure represents the two ancient Irish letters I N. One of these ornamental letters has been given with each number of these Annals, and will be so continued in every succeeding number, the publisher having for that purpose, at a great cost, got all of them engraved by one of the ablest artists in Dublin, being anxious to preserve these curious and beautiful specimens of ancient Irish art, but few of which have been ever engraved in any printed works, and which are only to be found in the old Irish MSS., many of them illuminated, and of very elegant execution; and though many of them are as early at least as the fifth and sixth centuries, as for instance, in the Book of St. Columkille, or the Book of Kells, the original of which is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, yet, in point of execution and colouring they could not be excelled, or probably equalled by any artists at the present day. As to the ancient Irish MSS. themselves, they furnish some of the most beautiful specimens of penmanship in any language, and are even considered in beauty superior to any specimens of typography.

ON THE ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF IRELAND.

According to our ancient annalists, the first colonies which came to Ireland were Scythians, namely, the Partholians and Nemedians, and afterwards, the colonies of Firbolgs, Tuath De Danans, and Milesians, who were also either Celts or Scythians. The Fomorians or African pirates also settled in the north of Ireland in early ages. Accounts of all these colonies have been already given in the notes on North and South Connaught, Dalriada, and Tir Conaill.

Lasairiona, or Catharina, daughter of O'Ferrall, and wife of O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

Murtogh Roe, son of Donal, of Erris O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bebin, daughter of Mac Geoghegan, and wife of the Sionach (Fox of Westmeath), died.

Cathal Mac Donogh (of Sligo), was slain by the people of Moylurg.

An awful storm of wind in this year destroyed many churches and buildings, and many ships and vessels were sunk.

Conor O'Dowd was slain by Donogh O'Dowd and Murtogh O'Dowd.

A. D. 1364.

Hugh O'Neill, king of Tyrone, the best Irishman in his time, died, after gaining the palm of victory for justice, hospitality, and magnanimity.

Dermot O'Brien, lord of Thomond; Malachy, son of Murrough, son of Giolla-na-neev, son of Hugh, son of Awlave (O'Ferrall), lord of Annaly; Dervail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Mac Guire (of Fermanagh); Donal Mac Guire, chief of Clan Fergaile (barony of Knockninny, county of Fermanagh); Giolla-na-neev O'Duibhda Boireann, chief Brehon of Corcomroe (in the county

The Firbolgs divided Ireland into five portions or provinces, over each of which they placed a king.

The Tuath De Danans, according to some accounts, divided the island into three parts, with a king over each, one of whom ruled alternately as supreme monarch over the entire country.

The Milesians under their princes, the three brothers, Heber, Heremon, and Ir, divided the island among them into three parts; Heremon and his posterity, called Heremonians, had Leinster and Connaught; Ir, and his descendants, called Irians, and Clanna Rory, or Rudricans, had Ulster; and Heber Fionn, or Heber the Fair and his posterity, called Heberians, had Munster. The kings of the race of Ir or Clanna Rory, it appears, were very powerful in early times, for, according to our annalists, about nine centuries before the Christian era, two brothers, princes of the posterity of Ir, divided the entire island between them. Sobairce had the portion from Drogheda northwards, and built his chief fortress at Dun Sobairce, now Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim; and his brother Cearmna had his chief fortress at Dun Cearmna, near the place now called Kinsale, in the county of Cork.

Ugaine Mor, or Hugony the Great, who was monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, nearly four centuries before the Christian era, divided the island into twenty-five portions among his twenty-five children, namely, twenty-two sons and three daughters.

Eochaidh Feidhlioch, who was monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, a short time before the Christian era, divided the kingdom into five provinces, namely, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and the two provinces of Munster.

of Clare); and Aiffric, daughter of Bryan O'Reilly (of Cavan), the wife of Bryan Mac Tiarnan, died.

Tuathal Teachtmair, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, in the beginning of the second century, formed a new division of Ireland into *five provinces*, and having taken a portion from each of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught, as already explained in the note on *Meath*, formed the new province of Meath, which was to be appropriated as mensal lands for the use of the monarchs of Ireland. This division continued for many centuries, and even long after the Anglo-Norman invasion; a king ruling over each of the five provinces or kingdoms, namely, Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, the Irish government being a *Pentarchy*, and a supreme monarch being elected to preside over all the provincial kings, and designated *Ard righ*, or the High King. The island being thus divided into five provinces, the name of a province in Irish was *Coigeadh*, which signifies a fifth part.

About the middle of the second century, Con Cead Cathaich, or Con of the hundred battles, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, and grandson of the monarch Tuathal Teachtmair, having long and fierce contests for the sovereignty of Ireland with Eogan Mor, called Mogha Nuadhat, king of Munster, of the race of Heber, they at length agreed to divide the kingdom between them into two parts, by a line drawn direct from Dublin to Galway; the northern half, consisting of the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, being Con's share, and hence called *Leath Cuinn*, or Con's half; and the southern portions or kingdoms of Leinster and Munster, being allotted to Mogha Nuadhat, and hence called *Leath Mogha*, or Mogha's half; and this division was long recognised in after times, and is often mentioned in the course of these annals.

The Kingdom of Meath, as already described in the note on Meath, comprised the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Longford, King's county, Kildare, and Dublin; and in the early ages, like other parts of Ireland, was ruled by the Firbolgs and Danans, and lastly by the Milesians of the race of Heremon. The ancient kingdom of Meath was in after times added to the province of Leinster.

The Kingdom of Ulster comprised the present counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, with a portion of the eastern part of Cavan, the greater part of Cavan, called East Bredney, belonging to Connaught. Ulster also contained the present county of Louth, which was part of Orgiall, as explained in the note on Orgiall, the boundaries between Ulster and Meath being the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, from Drogheda to Kells. The Firbolgs, Danans, and Fomorians ruled over Ulster in the early ages; and afterwards the Milesians, of the race of Ir or Clanna Rory; but in the fourth and fifth centuries, the race of Ir were conquered by the Heremonians of the race of Hy Niall and Clan Colla, who became rulers of Ulster, as already explained in the notes on Orgiall, Tir Eogain, and Tir Conaill.

The Kingdom of Connaught, as explained in the notes on North and South Connaught and Bredney, comprised the present counties of Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Roscommon, and Leitrim, with the greater part of Cavan, which was part of ancient Bredney. The territory of the present county of Clare also originally belonged to Connaught, but was in early times added to Munster. Connaught in the early ages was ruled by the Firbolgs, Danans, and Fomorians, and lastly by the Milesians of the race of Heremon.

The Kingdom of Leinster comprised the present counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, with the greater part of Kilkenny, the Queen's county, the greater part of the King's county, and of Kildare, and that part of Dublin south of the river Liffey; but in after times, the kingdom of Meath, and also the county of Louth in Ulster, were added to the province of Leinster. The Firbolgs and Danans were the first rulers of Leinster, and lastly the Milesians of the race of Heremon.

The Kingdom of Munster, in Irish, Mumha, Mumhan, and Mumhain, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, derived its name from

Donal, son of Roderick O'Kelly, heir presumptive to the lordship of Hy Maine, died.

Giolla-na-neev Mac Gowan, of the records, a

Eochaidh Mumho, who was king of Munster and monarch of Ireland of the race of Heber, about eight centuries before the Christian era; Munster is latinised *Momonia*. Ancient Munster comprised the present counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and part of Kilkenny, to which was added the territory now forming the county of Clare, by Lughaidh Meann, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians in the latter end of the third century, who took it from Connaught and added it to Munster. Ancient Munster is mentioned under the following divisions, namely, *Tuadh Mumhan* or North Munster, anglicised Thomond; *Deas Mumhan*, or South Munster, rendered Desuond; *Urmhumha* or *Oirmhumha*, which signifies East Munster, and has been anglicised Ormond, and *Iar Mumhan*, or West Munster. These divisions will be followed in the course of these notes; and in the first place will be given the history and topography of the kingdom of Thomond, with its chiefs and clans.

1. *Thomond*, under its ancient kings, extended from the isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway, to the mountain of Eibline, near Cashel in Tipperary, thence to Carn Feradaigh, now Knock Aiue, in Limerick, and from Leim Chuehullain or Cuchullin's Leap, now Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon in the county of Clare, to Sliabh Dala mountain in Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's county, thus comprising the present counties of Clare and Limerick, with the greater part of Tipperary, but in after times Thomond was confined to the present county of Clare.

The Milesians of the race of Heber or the Heberians, as above explained, possessed Munster, but the descendants of Ith, son of Bregoin, and uncle of Milesius, also possessed in early times a great part of Munster. The race of Heber furnished most of the kings of Munster, and many of them were also monarchs of Ireland. The Heberians are called by the old annalists *Deirgtheine*, from one of their ancient kings named Deirgtheine. The race of Ith or Ithians also furnished many kings of Munster, and some of them were also monarchs of Ireland in the early ages. They were called *Dairine*, from one of their kings so named. The *Deirgtinians* and *Dairinians* had frequent contests before the period of the Christian era, for the sovereignty of Munster, which they at length agreed to hold alternately; thus while the head of one race reigned as king, the other held the office of chief Brehon or judge.

The Clanna Deaghaidh, another colony, also settled in Munster a short time before the Christian era. They were named Deagadhs or Degadians, from Deagadh or Deag their chief, and as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, (vol. ii., p. 142), were also called *Ernans*, from Oilioll Aronn, a prince of Ulster, and grandfather of Deag. These Deagadians or Ernans were of the race of Heremon, and being expelled from Ulster by the race of Ir, or Clanna Rory, went to Munster, where they were favourably received, and had lands allotted to them by Duach, king of Munster, of the race of Heber, who was also monarch of Ireland. The Clanna Deagha make a remarkable figure in the ancient history of Munster; they had extensive possessions, became very powerful, and, as stated by Keating, O'Flaherty, O'Halloran, and other historians, were the chief military commanders of Munster, and masters nearly of the entire country. Some of them became kings of Munster, and three of them also monarchs of Ireland, namely, Eiderscol, and his son Conaire, about the beginning of the Christian era; and Conaire II., a descendant of Conaire I., was monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the third century. From Cairbre Riada, son of Conaire II., were descended the Dalriadians, princes of Ulster, who planted a colony in Albain, afterwards called Scotland, in the third century; and from them were descended the Scottish kings of Milesian race, and the royal house of Stuart. In the second century, the Deagas becoming so powerful as nearly to assume the entire sovereignty of Munster, to the exclusion of the race of Heber, they were attacked and conquered by the celebrated Eogan More, or Mogha Nuadhat, who expelled them from Munster, except such families of them as yielded him submission. Amongst the chiefs of the

learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, chief historiographer of Tircconnell; and Margaret, daughter

of Walter Burke, the wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, king of Connaught, died.

Clanna Deagadh, are mentioned Daire, and his son Conrigh Mac Daire, famous warriors in Munster about the beginning of the Christian era; and celebrated by the ancient bards, amongst the cotemporary heroes Cuchullain, and Conall Cearnach, chiefs of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster. This warrior, Conrigh Mac Daire, had his fortress, called Cathair Conraidh, on the top of a mountain still called Cabir Conrigh, situated between the bays of Castlemain and Tralee, in the county of Kerry; and of this fortress, composed of huge stones in a circular form, there are some remains to this day; and on the opposite shore, at the mouth of the Shannon, is a promontory called Loophead, anciently named Leim Chuchullain, or Cuchullan's Leap, from which place the ancient bards state that the famous hero Cuchullain set out, when on his expedition to attack Conraidh Mac Daire, whom he slew. On the hill of Knockfennell, near Lough Gur in Limerick, are the remains of an immense fortress of *Cyclopean architecture*, of a circular form, three hundred and sixty feet in circumference, with walls ten feet thick, composed of massive stones accurately laid together without cement; and on Calan mountain in the county Clare are some huge stones, said to be the tomb of Conan, one of the celebrated Fenian heroes of the third century.

About the beginning of the Christian era, Eochaidh Abrat Ruadh, or Eochy of the Red Brows, of the race of Heber, a man of gigantic stature, was king of South Munster; and Conrigh Mac Daire was prince of North Munster, and was succeeded by Cairbre Finn More, son of the monarch Conaire, also of the Clanna Deagadh, as king of Munster. In the second century, amongst the battles fought by the monarch Tuathal Teachtmair, are mentioned those of Magh Raighne, and of Clar or Clare, in which fell Felim and Conall, two princes of the Deagadhs of Munster, as mentioned in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, vol. ii. pp. 192, 195; and Eochaidh, the son of Daire, succeeded as king of both Munsters. In the latter end of the second century, Eogan More, or Mogha Nuadhat, called also Eogan Taidhleach, or Eogan the Splendid, of the race of Heber, and maternally descended from the Clanna Deagadhs, was a celebrated warrior; and having contended for the monarchy of Ireland with Con of the Hundred Battles, they at last divided the island between them as already stated; but Eogan being afterwards defeated, and forced to fly into Spain, where he lived many years in exile, and married Beara, a Spanish princess, daughter to Heber, king of Castile; and entering into a confederacy with Fraech, the son of Heber, they collected a powerful army, with which they landed in Ireland, to recover the sovereignty from Con of the Hundred Battles, and both armies, A.D. 192, fought a tremendous battle on the plain of Moylena, in which Con was victorious, and Eogan More was killed by Goll, the son of Morna, a celebrated champion of Connaught of the Firbolg race. The place where this battle was fought, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, (vol. ii. p. 212), is the ancient barony of Fircall in the King's county, and there are still to be seen there two hillocks or sepulchral mounds, in one of which was buried the body of Eogan, and in the other that of Fraech, the Spaniard, who was also slain in that battle.

Oilioll Olum, the son of Eogan More by the Spanish princess Beara, and son-in-law of the monarch Con of the Hundred Battles, being married to his daughter Saba, having contended with Lughaidh Mac Con, a prince of the race of Ith, for the sovereignty of Munster, defeated him and Nemeth, prince of the Ernans, in a great battle at Ceann Febradh, in which Eogan, the son of Oilioll, slew Dadar the Druid, and Nemeth was slain by Cairbre Riada; after this victory, Oilioll Olum became king of Munster.

Oilioll Olum had three sons, Eogan, Cormac Cas, and Cian, and by his will, he made a regulation that the kingdom of Munster should be ruled alternately by one of the posterity of Eogan and Cormac Cas. From Cormac Cas, king of Munster, or according to others, from his descendant Cais, who was king of Thomond in the fifth century, their posterity got the name *Dal Cais* or *Dal Gais*, anglicised Dalcassians, the various families of whom, were located chiefly in that part of Thomond which forms the present

county of Clare, and the ruling family of them were the O'Briens, kings of Thomond. From Eogan, another of the sons of Oilioll Olum, were descended the *Eoganachts* or *Eugenians*, who were, alternately with the Dalcassians, kings of Munster, and sometimes styled kings of Cashel. The Eugenians possessed Desmond, or South Munster, the present counties of Cork and Kerry, and they also had a territory, part of the present county of Tipperary, about Cashel, called the Eoganacht of Cashel. The head family of the Eugenians were the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond. From Cian, the third son of Oilioll Olum, were descended the *Clan Kian*, who were located chiefly in Ormond, and the chief of which families were the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely. An account of the various families of the Dalcassians, Eugenians, and Clan Kian, and of the other Milesian families of Munster, are given in the subsequent part of the present article on Thomond, and in the notes on Desmond and Ormond. In the latter end of the third century, Lughaidh Meann, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians, took the territory afterwards called the county of Clare, from Connaught, and added it to Thomond. Conall Eachluath, or Conall of the Swift Steeds, son of Lughaidh Meann, became king of Munster. Criointhan, monarch of Ireland, who was also a descendant of Oilioll Olum, and is celebrated for his foreign expeditions into Gaul and Britain, during his absence appointed Conall Eachluath as regent of the kingdom, being distinguished for his great valour. Cais, the son of Couall, was prince of Thomond, and Carthen Dubh, the son of Cais, succeeded as prince of the Dalcassians. In the seventh century, A.D. 622, Guaire, king of Connaught, having collected a great army, marched into Thomond, for the purpose of recovering the territory of Clare, which had been taken from Connaught, and fought a great battle against the Munster forces commanded by Failhe Flann and Dioma, kings of Munster, but the Conacians were defeated, and, according to some accounts, four thousand of them were slain. The place where this battle was fought was called Carn Feradaigh, which, according to Steward's Topography, is now called Knock Aine in the county of Limerick. In the ninth and tenth centuries the Danes overran various parts of Ireland, and made settlements, particularly in the sea-ports of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. In the middle of the tenth century, from A.D. 940 to 950, Ceallachan, king of Cashel, of the Eugénian race, a celebrated warrior, carried on long and fierce contests with the Danes, whom he defeated in many battles, in one of which, described by O'Halloran as fought at a place called Sainangeal, now Singland, near Limerick, the Danes were defeated with dreadful slaughter, their chief commander, Aulaf, having his skull cloven through his helmet by Ceallachan himself, with a single stroke of his battle-axe. The chiefs under Ceallachan acted with equal valour; O'Sullivan killed in single combat, and cut off the head of Moran, son of the king of Denmark; O'Keeffe ran his spear through the body of Magnus, the Danish standard bearer; and Lochlin, another Danish chief, was slain in single combat by O'Riordan. Ceallachan, king of Cashel, died A.D. 952. Lorecan, king of Munster, of the Dalcassian race, died A.D. 942. Cineidi, son of Lorecan, succeeded as king of Thomond, and dying A.D. 950, was succeeded by his son Mahon, who became king of Munster. Mahon was a celebrated warrior and fought many battles against the Danes, over whom he gained great victories, particularly at the battle of Sulcbaid, near Limerick, fought A.D. 959, in which more than 2,000 of the foreigners were slain; and Brian, brother of Mahon, then a young man, displayed great bravery in this battle. Mahon having been slain by one of the Irish chiefs of Thomond, named Donovan, was succeeded as king of Munster, A.D. 965, by his brother Brian, afterwards known as the celebrated Brian Boroinhe. According to O'Halloran, Mac Curtin, and others, he was called Brian Boroinhe, or Brian of the Tributes, from the word *Boroinhe*, which signifies a tribute of cattle, in consequence of his having exacted tribute from the people of Leinster, as a punishment for their having assisted the Danes in their wars with the Irish; or, according to O'Brien, in his Irish dictionary, at the word *Borunha*, he got his name from

A. D. 1365.

Patrick O'Congaile, parson and erenach of Ross Airthir (Rossory in Fermanagh), died.

a town so called near Killaloe, in the county of Clare, adjoining which he had his palace of Ceann Coradli. Brian, while king of Munster, for a period of more than thirty years, carried on incessant war with the Danes, whom he defeated, according to some accounts, in forty battles, chiefly fought in Munster and Leinster, and having attained greater power than any of the Irish kings, he marched his victorious forces through all parts of Ireland, reducing to subjection the provincial kings and chiefs, and obtaining hostages from them; and finally, in A. D. 1002, deposed the monarch, Malachy II., and assumed the sovereignty of Ireland, thus setting aside the Ily Niall kings of the race of Heremon, who had exclusively ruled as monarchs of Ireland for a period of six hundred years. Brian, having ruled as monarch of Ireland for twelve years, fought the great battle of Clontarf, in which he totally defeated the Danes, on Good Friday, the 23rd of April, A. D. 1014, but after the victory was himself slain, unawares, in his tent, by Brodar, a Danish chief. Brian, at the time of his death, was in the 88th year of his age, and his body was conveyed to Armagh, and buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, with great honours and solemnity. Brian is represented by our old annalists as a man of fine figure, of large stature, of great strength of body, and undaunted valour, and has been always justly celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish monarchs, equally conspicuous for his mental endowments and physical energies; a man of great intellectual powers, sagacity, and bravery; a warrior and legislator; and, at the same time, distinguished for his munificence, piety, and patronage of learned men; thus combining all the elements of a great character, equally eminent in the arts of war and peace; a hero and patriot whose memory will always remain famous as one of the foremost of the Irish kings in wisdom and valour. Murchertach Mac Liag, chief bard, historian, and secretary to Brian Boru, wrote his life, and an account of his wars with the Danes, together with many beautiful poems on his heroic actions. An account of Mac Liag's works is to be found, at the year 1015, in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and from these curious and valuable MSS. an interesting life of Brian Boru could be compiled. In the chronological poem on the kings of Ireland, written in the twelfth century by Giolla Modhda O'Cassidy, abbot of Ardracean, and given in the first volume of O'Conor's *Rerum Ilb. Scriptores*, is the following verse on Brian Boru:—

“Fiach fairrgi, tuile tric
Brian breo os Banbha blaith bric,
Cen cianhuir, cen bed, cen brath,
Da bliadhain decc a degh rath,
Denmairec Atha cliath na eclann
Dibherga Laochda Lochlann.”

“A raven of the sea—a rapid torrent,
Was Brian the brave over Banba (Ireland) of varied fame,
Free from sadness, free from grief, and free from stain,
For twelve years of deserved prosperity,
To Dublin (Clontarf) of the clans of woeful deeds
Against the warring chiefs of Loehlinn (Denmark).”

Brian lived at his palace of Ceann Coradh, or Kincora, which, according to O'Halloran, was called Ball Borumha, signifying the habitation of Boruma, in a style of regal splendour and magnificence unequalled by any of the Irish kings since the days of Cormac, the celebrated monarch of Ireland in the third century, the glories of whose palace at Tara were for many ages the theme of the Irish bards. The palace of Kincora was situated on the banks of the Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and some extensive earthen ramparts, shewing its site, remain to this day. An account of the revenues and tributes paid to Brian is given in Keating's Ireland, from the first volume of Valancey's *Collectanea*, translated from the ancient record called *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, or the Book of Rights, which gives an account of the tributes and revenues of the Irish kings and princes. A perfect copy of the Book

Roderick, son of Donal O'Neill, was slain with the east of a javelin, by Malachy, son of Anghir Mac Cathmaoil (of Tyrone.)

of Rights is in the library of Sir William Betham, with a full translation of it into English by the translator of these Annals. The following tributes were paid to Brian Boru, at his palace of Kincora, annually, on the first day of November: From Connaught, 800 cows and 800 hogs. From Tirconnell or Donegal, 500 cows, and 500 cloaks or mantles. From Tir Eogain, or Tyrone, 60 hogs, and 60 loads of iron. From the Clanna Rory of Ulster, 150 cows and 150 hogs. From the people of Orgiall, now the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, 160 cows. From the province of Leinster, 300 bullocks, 300 hogs, and 300 loads of iron. From the people of Ossory, 60 beeves, 60 hogs, and 60 loads of iron. Besides these tributes he had also large revenues from the two kingdoms of Munster, the Dalcassian clans of Thomond being the only people who had the privilege of exemption from all tributes. Together with the above contributions, Brian, when he conquered the Danes, gave them permission to reside in some of the chief cities of Leinster and Munster, for purposes of commerce, but for such permission compelled the Danes of Limerick to deliver him annually 365 pipes of red wine, and levied 150 pipes of wine on the Danes of Dublin.

The O'Briens took their name from Brian Boru, and the following account of his successors, the O'Briens, kings of Munster and Thomond, have been collected from the Four Masters; from the histories of O'Halloran, Mac Geoghegan, &c.; from Ware, and various other sources: Donogh O'Brien, the son of Brian Boru, succeeded his father as king of Munster, and was partly acknowledged as monarch of Ireland. He abdicated the throne of Munster A. D. 1063, and retired to Rome, where he died, in the monastery of St. Stephen, in the 88th year of his age. The second wife of Donogh was Driella, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, and sister to Harold, the last Saxon king of England; and after William the Conqueror had defeated and slain Harold, at the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, Edmond, Godwin, and Magnus, sons of Harold, retired to Ireland, and resided at the court of their relative, Torlogh O'Brien, king of Munster. Torlogh O'Brien, the nephew of Donogh, and grandson of Brian Boru, succeeded as king of Munster, and was also generally acknowledged as monarch of Ireland. He was a prince of great power and valour, and died at his palace of Kincora, A. D. 1086, in the 77th year of his age. His three sons, Teige, Murtoigh, and Dermot, contended for the throne of Munster, but Murtoigh O'Brien became at last king of Munster, and had many contests for the monarchy of Ireland with Donal Mac Loughlin, king of Ulster, who, having marched to Munster with a powerful force, took and burned to the ground the royal palace of Kincora, A. D. 1088; but in the year 1101 Murtoigh marched a powerful army into Ulster, and having proceeded to Easroe, or Ballyshannon, and to Inisowen, took the fortress of Aileach, the celebrated residence of the kings of Ulster, which he totally demolished, in retaliation for the destruction of Kincora. Murtoigh O'Brien was a powerful prince, and one of his daughters was married to Sigurd, king of the Hebrides and Isle of Mann, and son of Magnus the celebrated king of Norway; and it is said that one of his relatives, a prince of the O'Briens, was also king of the Isle of Mann. A. D. 1095, Murtoigh invaded Leinster, and having expelled Godfrey Merenagh, the Danish king of Dublin, became himself king of Dublin and Fingal, and ruled over the greater part of Leinster, and appointed his son Donal governor of Dublin. Murtoigh O'Brien being deposed, A. D. 1116, retired to the monastery of Lismore, where he died, A. D. 1119. Dermot O'Brien, his brother, succeeded as king of Munster. Conor O'Brien, son of Dermot, succeeded as king of Munster, A. D. 1120, and died at Killaloe, A. D. 1142. Torlogh O'Brien, brother of Conor, succeeded as king of Munster; but Teige, son of Dermot O'Brien, having contended with him for the sovereignty, was assisted by Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, who, having collected a powerful force, marched to Munster, joined by the men of Meath and those of Leinster, under Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and also aided by Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond. A bloody

Felim, the hospitable, son of Donal O'Conor, lord of Corcomroe (in Clare), a man of unbounded

hospitality and generosity; and Tomaltach, son of Murcha O'Ferrall, died.

battle was fought at a place called Moin More, or the Great Bog, between Cork and the River Blackwater, A.D. 1151, in which 9000 of the Dalcassians were totally defeated; and, according to the Four Masters, and the Book of Leacan, upwards of 7000 of them were slain, together with Murtoth, the son of Conor O'Brien, prince of Thomond, and heir presumptive to the throne of Munster; Lughad, the son of Donald O'Brien, and the following chiefs: Aueslis O'Grady, lord of Hy Caissin, and five others of the O'Gradys; Flaherty O'Dea, and eight other chiefs of the O'Deas; two of the O'Kennedys; nine chiefs of the O'Seanchans; upwards of twenty-four chiefs of the O'Hogans; five of the O'Neils, and many other chiefs. Torlogh O'Brien died A.D. 1167, and was succeeded by his son, Murtoth O'Brien, who was killed the following year by Conor O'Brien, or, according to other accounts, by the people of Desmond, who, on account of his death, had to pay an *eraic*, or fine, of 3000 cows, as stated by O'Halloran. Donal O'Brien, brother of Murtoth, succeeded, and was king of Thomond at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

The O'Briens had long and fierce contests to maintain their independence against the Anglo-Norman and English settlers; but they held their rank as kings and princes of Thomond, and are also styled kings of Limerick down to the reign of Henry VIII., and many celebrated chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. The O'Briens in the twelfth century are thus designated in the topographical poem of O'Heerin:

"Airdrigh air Eirinn uile
O'Briain bile na Boruimhe
O crich Caisil cead do chind
Treabh os taisibh an tailginn."

"High king of all Erin,
Is O'Brien, the stately tree of Boruime,
Over the country of Cashel by permission ordained
A tribe of protecting chiefs are the pious warriors."

The place of *inauguration* of the O'Briens as kings and princes of Thomond, as stated in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the word *Bile*, was at *Magh Adhair*, a plain in the barony of Tullagh, county of Clare, at a large tree there, the word *Bile*, in Irish, signifying a tree, hence the place was called *Bile Magh Adhair*. The *battle-cry* of the O'Briens was *Lamh laidir an uachdar*, or the strong hand uppermost, and on their armorial ensigns were three lions rampant, which were also on the standards of Brian Boru, borne by the Dalcassians at the battle of Clontarf, as stated in O'Brien's Dictionary, under the word *Concubar*. The O'Briens had numerous castles in various parts of the counties of Clare and Limerick. There were, altogether, one hundred and seventy-two castles in the county of Clare, most of which were erected by the O'Briens; fifty of them, it is said, were built by the Mac Namaras, and twenty belonged to the O'Loghlins. There were about one hundred castles in the county of Limerick, many of them belonging to the O'Briens, but several of the castles in Limerick and Clare were also erected by the Fitzgeralds, de Clares, and other Anglo-Norman settlers. There are still to be seen ruins and remains of about one hundred and fifty castles in the counties of Clare and Limerick. In A.D. 1543, Murrough O'Brien, having dispossessed his nephew Donogh of the principality of Thomond, repaired to England, and made his submission to king Henry VIII., to whom he resigned his principality, and was created earl of Thomond, and baron of Inchiquin, the conditions being, as stated in Lodge's Peerage, that he should utterly forsake and give up the name of *O'Brien*, and all claims to which he might pretend by the same, and take such name as the king should please to give him; and he and his heirs, and the inhabitants of his lands, should use the English dress, manners, customs, and language; that he should give up the Irish dress, customs, and language, and keep no kerns or gallowglasses; and Conor O'Brien, earl of Thomond in the reign of Elizabeth, as stated by Lodge, did, in the year 1558, on Sunday

the 10th of July, after divine service, publicly and solemnly swear for ever to renounce the name of O'Brien, and use only the name of earl of Thomond. Donogh O'Brien was, by King Henry VIII., created baron of Ibrackan, in the county of Clare; and other branches of the O'Briens were created viscounts of Clare by king Charles II., and earls of Clare by king James II. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the O'Briens were lords and admirals of the Isles of Arran, in the county of Galway. In modern times the O'Briens are marquesses of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, and barons of Burren, in the county of Clare; and a female branch of the O'Briens had the title of countesses of the Orkneys, in Scotland. Many of the O'Briens have been distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigades in the service of France, under the titles of earls of Clare and counts of Thomond. The O'Briens are still a very numerous name in various parts of Leinster and Munster, and there are many highly respectable families of them, particularly in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. The chief representatives of the O'Briens at the present day are the marquesses of Thomond, and the O'Briens of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, of which family are Sir Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland, and his brother, William Smith O'Brien, M. P. for the county of Limerick, who are lineal descendants of Brian Boru.

On Irish Surnames.—The meaning of the terms, O' and Mac, Kinel, Clan, &c., has been already explained. Surnames were partially adopted by various tribes as early as the ninth and tenth centuries, as may be seen in the Four Masters, and other annalists; but hereditary and permanent surnames were not established until the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Brian Boru made an ordinance that every family and clan should adopt a particular surname, in order to preserve correctly the history and genealogy of the different tribes, and his own descendants took from himself the name of O'Briain, or O'Brien. It appears that surnames were not arbitrarily assumed, but each family or clan were at liberty to adopt a surname from some particular ancestor, and generally took their names from some chief of their tribe, celebrated for his valour, wisdom, piety, or some other great qualities, some prefixing *Mac*, which means a son, and others *Ua*, or *O*, which signifies of, a grandson, or descendant.

The Munster Milesians.—The following are the chief families of Milesians in Munster, and first will be given the three branches of the race of Heber, namely, the Dalcassians, the Eugenians, and the Clan Kian: I. *The Dalcassians.* The descent of the Dalcassians has been explained in the preceding part of this article, and they were located chiefly in Thomond, in the present counties of Clare and Limerick, and partly in Tipperary. Of these were the O'Briens, Mac Namaras, Mac Malons, Mac Donnells, Mac Enirys, O'Gradys, O'Kennedys, O'Deas, O'Heas, O'Quinns, O'Hehirs, O'Heffernans, O'Hogans, O'Hurllys, O'Hartigans, O'Molony, O'Spillans, Mac Graths, O'Sheehans, O'Seanchans, or O'Seanachans, Mac Giollaioisacht, or Lysaghts, O'Loneragans, O'Mearas, Mac Arthurs, or Mac Arthurs, O'Kearneys, O'Caseys, O'Considines, O'Brodys, Mac Bruodins, Mac Clancys, Mac Curtins, O'Hickeys, O'Healys, O'Hanraghans, O'Cashins, O'Davonans, O'Liddys, O'Tuomys, O'Nunans, O'Duhiggs, O'Aberns, O'Slatterrys, O'Naghtans or O'Nortons, Mac Conroys, O'Heafes, and some other clans. The following were also of the Dalcassian race, namely, the Mac Coghlan, chiefs in the King's county; and the O'Finnellans and O'Scullys, chiefs in Teffia or Westmeath, of whom an account has been given in the note on Meath. II. *The Eugenians*, whose descent has been already described, were located chiefly in Desmond, or the present counties of Cork and Kerry, but partly in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. Of these were the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond; the O'Sullivans, O'Mahonys, O'Callaghans, O'Donohoes, O'Keeffes, O'Fogartys, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Elligotts, Mac Auliffes, Mac Donaghs, Mac Fineens, O'Moryartys, O'Kerwics, O'Cuilleans, O'Finegans, O'Tracys, O'Lechans, O'Flannerys, O'Meighans, and some other clans. III. *The Clan-Kian*, whose descent has been already given, were located chiefly in Ormond, or the present county of Tipperary, and the head of this tribe were the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely. The

The Clan Costello (of Mayo), made an attack on the people of Lieney (in Sligo), in which Cor-

mac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe were slain.

other families were the O'Meaghers or O'Mahers, the Mac Keoghs, O'Corcorans, O'Dulhunty, changed to Delahunty. The O'Haras and O'Garas, lords of Lieny and Coolavin in Sligo; and the O'Conors, chiefs of Kianaght in Derry, of whom accounts have been already given in the notes on North Connaught and Tir Eogain, were also branches of the Clan-Kian of Munster. IV. *The Ithians, or Darinians*, descended from Ith, son of Breogain and uncle of Milesius, had several respectable chiefs and clans settled in Munster, as the O'Driscolls, O'Learys, O'Baires, O'Hallinans, O'Finns, O'Cowheys, O'Crowleys, O'Cormacs, and some others in the county of Cork. The Mac Auleys, chiefs of Calry in Westmeath; the Mac Claney, chiefs of Dartry in Leitrim; and the O'Cuinnins of Leitrim, were also of the race of Ith. As stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and the *Dissertations* of Charles O'Connor, the Campbells of Scotland, of whom were the dukes of Argyll, and several other noble families in that kingdom, were also of the race of Ith, descended from Lughaidh Mac Con, who was monarch of Ireland in the third century; and according to O'Flaherty and O'Halloran, the High Stewards or ancient earls of Lennox and Mar in Scotland, were descended from the Heberians of Munster, and hence they assisted Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf. V. *The Clanna Deaga or Degadians* also called Ernans, of whom an account has been given in the preceding part of this article, were celebrated chiefs in Munster, but originally descended from the Heremonians of Ulster; and from the Clanna Deaga were descended, as already shewn, the *Dalriedians* or *Dalriedinians* of Ulster, who, in the third century, planted the Milesian colony in Albany or North Britain, afterwards called Scotland, and from whom were descended the Scottish kings and the House of Stuart. Of the Clanna Deaga there were several families of note settled in Munster, given by Keating, O'Flaherty, and O'Halloran, as the O'Falvies of Kerry, hereditary admirals of Desmond; the O'Connells of Kerry, Limerick, and Clare; the O'Flynn, O'Sheas, O'Cullenans, O'Fihellys, O'Donegans, O'Connings or Gunnings, O'Cuirens, and some other clans; also the O'Baiscins and O'Donnells of Clare, as may be seen in vol. iii. pp. 397, 407, and 409 of O'Halloran's *Ireland*. VI. *The Irians or Clanna Rory* of Ulster, also settled several families of note in Munster, as early as the first and second centuries, descended from Fergus Mac Roy, king of Ulster, of the race of Ir, and Meva the celebrated queen of Connaught, daughter of Eochy Feidhlioch, monarch of Ireland a short time before the Christian era, of whom were the following, namely, the O'Conors, lords of Kerry; the O'Conors, lords of Corcomroch in Clare; and the O'Loghlins, lords of Burren in Clare; and of the same race were also the O'Ferralls, lords of Annaly or Longford; and the Mac Rannalls, lords of Muintir Eoluis in Leitrim. From another branch of the Clanna Rory, descended from the celebrated warrior Conall Cearnach, chief of the Red Branch knights of Ulster a short time before the Christian era, were the Mac Gennises, lords of Iveagh in the county of Down; the O'Moores, princes of Leix in the Queen's county; the Mac Cartans, Mac Dunlevys, Mac Gowans or Smiths, O'Garveys, O'Carolans, and some other chiefs and clans in the county of Down and other parts of Ulster. *Of the Leinster Milesians* of the race of Heremon, were some chiefs and clans of note in Munster, as the O'Felans, princes of Desies in Waterford; and the O'Brics, chiefs in Waterford; the O'Dwyers and O'Ryans, chiefs in Tipperary; and the O'Gormans, chiefs in Clare.

In the notes of the preceding numbers has been given the entire of O'Dugan's *Topography*, comprising Leath Cuin, or the ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, with their chiefs and clans, and the territories possessed by each in ancient and modern times; and in the following numbers will be given the *topography of O'Heerin*, of which an account has been given in the introduction to this publication, as comprising the *topography of Leath Mogha*, or the kingdoms of Leinster and Munster, together with their chiefs and clans. In the present article on Thomond, will be given the *topography of the ancient territories comprised in the present counties of Clare and Limerick*, together with their

chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times.

It may be observed here, that the *topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin* were transcribed by Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, and by Duaid Mac Firis, one of the learned historians of Leacan in Sligo, and from these two transcripts, the translator has made copies, and also had access to various other copies in the library of Sir William Betham, all of which he has accurately compared, to make the *topography* as perfect as possible, Sir William Betham having given free access to all his valuable MSS. on Irish history and antiquities, with his usual liberality, always anxious to patronize and promote the interests of Irish literature.

The following verses descriptive of Clare and the Dalcassian clans have been translated from O'Heerin:—

I.

"Let us treat of the race of Cormac Cas,
Let us proceed across the Shannon of clear streams,
From the tribe of Corc our course record,
To the tribe of Lurc of brilliant deeds. (Corc and Lurc,
ancient kings of Thomond).

II.

"The Deis Beag of the purple mantles
Is an estate to the lawful tribes,
The heroes of Clare are proclaimed by us
From the fairest lands of Erin.

III.

"The Dalcassians of Clare's battalions,
Pure is their silver and abundant their property,
Their gold by the furnace is purified,
The hospitable hosts have great affluence.

IV.

"Rich is each chief in his own territory,
Of the Dalcassians renowned in victories,
Men of great prosperity whom we thus place, [Shannon."
They possessed the land eastward from Callan to the

I. O'Deadhaidh or O'Dea, chief of Triocha Uachtarach, called also Kinel Fearmaic and Diseart I Dhegha, or Dysart O'Dea, now the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare. The O'Deas are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"With due respect we give the lead
To the high lands of Triocha Oughter,
O'Dea is the inheritor of the country,
Of the brown nut producing plains."

The O'Deas had several castles in this territory, of which some ruins still remain, and some chiefs of the O'Deas are mentioned in the course of these Annals. II. O'Cuinn or O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Ifernain, a territory about Curofin in the county of Clare. The O'Heffernans were the tribe who possessed this territory over whom O'Cuinn was chief. They are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O Quinn of the honest heart,
Is chief of the bountiful O'Heffernans;
Their land is fruitful and purely fair,
About Curofin of the banquetts."

The O'Quinns had also possessions in Limerick, and are placed in the barony of Kenry on the map of Ortelius. At the present time the ancient family of the O'Quinns have the title of barons of Adare in the county of Limerick and earls of Dunraven.

Hugh Mac Dermott made an incursion into Muinir Eoluis (in Leitrim) and committed great

depredations, which plunders, however, were not unavenged, for Cormac Mac Dermott Roe, the

III. O'Flaithri or O'Flaterry, and O'Cathail or O'Cahil, chiefs of Fionchoradh. They are thus designated by O'Heerin :—

"O'Flaithri who commands our praise,
Possesses the land of Fionchora,
The country of O'Cahil to the east and west
Is the smooth plain of the fields of yews."

IV. O'Maoilmeda, chief of Kinel m-Baithor Breintire, now Brentry, near Callan hill in the county of Clare. They are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"Kinel Baith of the numerous tribe,
The noble chiefs of Breintire,
O'Mulmea of the bright fair plains,
Possessed the woods about delightful Einigh."

V. O'Haithchir or O'Hehirs, chiefs of Hy Flanchadha and Hy Cormac, districts in the barony of Islands, county of Clare, and, according to O'Halloran, of Callan, in the county of Clare. They are thus designated by O'Heerin :—

"Of the race of Eogan of Oirir Cliach
Are the Hy Cormac of the fine fair plain,
To O'Hehir belongs the fertile country,
The lord from whom great nobles sprung.

"Chiefs who were powerful in each house
Are of the noble clans of O'Hehir,
They rule over Hy Flancha of hospitable mansions,
They are noble and well armed Fenian warriors.

VI. O'Dnibhghinn or O'Duigin, chief of Muinir Conlochtaidh, a district in the parish of Tomgraney, in the barony of Tullagh, county of Clare, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"O'Duigan of the ruddy fair face
Rules over the mild Muinir Conlochta,
A chief who gained his possessions
By force of his spears in battle."

VII. O'Grada, or O'Grady, chief of Kinel Donghuile, a large territory comprising the present barony of Lower Tullagh, in the county of Clare, where they are placed on the Map of Ortelius. The O'Gradys also had large possessions in the county of Limerick, according to O'Halloran, at Carn Feradaigh, now the parish of Knockaney, or Aney, in the barony of Small County, in the county of Limerick, where the O'Gradys had their castle at Kilballyowen, which place is at present the residence of *The O'Grady*, the head of this ancient and respectable family. The O'Gradys are thus designated by O'Heerin, and several chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals :

"Do ghabh O'Grada uile
Ceul duasbog Donghuile
A cuilg bunbuidhe bleachta
Uird urlaidhe a oireachta."

"O'Grady took the entire lands
Of the profitable Kinel Dongally,
His swords were yellow-handled and keen,
Powerful are the blows of his forces in battle."

There are several highly respectable families of the O'Gradys at the present day in the counties of Clare and Limerick, and also in the county of Cork ; and in modern times they were created viscounts Guillamore, that title having been conferred, in the year 1831, on the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. VIII. Mac Connara, or Mac Namara. The Mac Na-

maras have taken their name, as stated in O'Brien's dictionary at the word Cumara, from one of their ancient chiefs in the tenth century named Cumara, a descendant of Conall Eachluath, or Connell of the Swift Steeds, who was king of Munster in the fourth century. The word Cumara makes, in the genitive, Connara, which signifies a warrior of the sea, this ancient chief probably having been a great naval commander. The Mac Namaras were chiefs of Triocha Cead Hy Caisin, which territory, according to O'Brien and O'Halloran, is now the barony of Tullagh, in the county of Clare ; and, according to Mac Geoghegan, (p. 234), contained also part of the barony of Burratty. The Mac Namaras are also sometimes styled chiefs of Clan Cuileain, which was the tribe name of his family, derived from Cuilean, one of their chiefs in the eighth century. The Mac Namaras are thus designated by O'Heerin, and many chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals :

"Riogh thaoiseach na ruathar n-glan
Mac Connara o Mhuigh Adhair,
Criocha na sed thall a thir,
Ar Triocha Cead Clann Caisin.

"The princely chief of well fought battles
Is Mac Namara from Moy Air,
The land of riches is his country,
It is the territory of Clan Caisin."

The Mac Namaras held the high and honourable office of hereditary marshals of Thomond, were very powerful, and had numerous castles ; and there are at the present day some highly respectable families of the name in the county of Clare ; the head of which is Major William Nugent Mac Namara, of Doolin Castle, M.P. for the County of Clare. Some of the Mac Namaras have been distinguished in the service of France, particularly John Mac Namara, who died A.D. 1747, and was, as stated by Mac Geoghegan, (p. 334), an admiral in the service of France, of the grand military order of St. Louis, and governor of the port of Rochefort. IX. O'Conchubhair or O'Conor, chief of Triocha Cead Fear n-Arda and of Corcomruadh, the ancient name of the barony of Corcomroe, in the county of Clare, also anciently called Crioch Cuirc or the territory of Corc, which got its name from Corc, prince of the race of Ir from Ulster, who settled there in the first century. The O'Conors were chiefs of this territory, and some of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals ; they are thus designated by O'Heerin :—

"The territory of Fear Arda of the gold,
Corcomroe of the hosts of flashing battalions,
O'Conor obtained the land,
The heights from delightful Conagh."

X. O'Lochlainn or O'Loghlin, chief of Boirinn, now the barony of Burren, county of Clare, which was sometimes called Eastern Corcomroe ; they are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"O'Loghlin, a hero commanding battalions,
Over the fertile watered plains of Burren,
And the lands of Corc which he holds by right,
A country of cattle and abundant wealth.

Several chiefs of the O'Loghlin are mentioned in the course of these Annals ; they were very powerful, had many castles, and held their rank as lords of Burren down to the reign of Elizabeth. As already stated in the present article, the O'Conors and O'Loghlin were of the same descent, namely, a branch of the Clanna Rory descended from the ancient kings of Ulster of the race of Ir. There are at the present time some highly respectable families of the O'Loghlin in the county of Clare, and the head of this ancient and distinguished family is Sir Colman O'Loghlin, son of the late sir Michael O'Loghlin, a very eminent lawyer, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

general Biatach¹ of Connaught, was slain, and also the two sons of Tomaltach O'Beirne, namely,

XI. O'Conaill, or O'Connell, chief of Hy Cuilein, from Luachair Aille to Claenglais, according to O'Heerin. The commons of Claenglais are marked on the maps south-east of Abbeyfeale, in the barony of Upper Conello, on the verge of the county of Limerick, towards the river Feale, and the borders of Cork and Kerry. According to O'Brien, at the word Conal, and also O'Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 389,) the territory of the O'Connells was called Hy Conaill Gabhra, and comprised the present baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick, and got its name from Conall Gabhra, one of its ancient chiefs, the ancestor of the O'Connells. The O'Connells, chiefs of Hy Conall Gaura, had also, according to O'Halloran, a district called Aos Greine, extending from Knock Greine to near Limerick, and had their chief residence at Castle Connell. At an early period, namely, in the twelfth century, as stated in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word Ibh Conail Gabhra, the O'Connells settled in Kerry, where they had a large territory extending from Sliabh Luabra, and the river Feale, to Claenglais, on the borders of their ancient possessions. According to O'Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 407,) as already stated in this article, the O'Falvies, admirals of Desmond; the O'Connells of Kerry, O'Sheas, chiefs of Muskerry, in Cork, and several other chiefs, were descended from the Clanna Deaga, celebrated chiefs of Munster, originally a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster. Of the Clanna Deaga, was Conaire II., monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the third century, who was married to a daughter of his predecessor, Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland; by whom he had a son, named Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriadians of Ulster. This Cairbre Riada, about the middle of the third century, settled the colony of Dalriadians, in that part of North Britain called Albany, afterwards Scotland; and from this colony were descended the Scottish kings, and the House of Stuart. From Cairbre Muse, brother to Cairbre Riada, Muiscrith, or Muskerry, in Cork, got its name; and according to Keating's Genealogies, the O'Falvies and other chiefs were his descendants; or, as stated in a learned Essay on ancient Ireland, by John T. O'Flaherty, Esq., published in Cork in the year 1842, a son of Cairbre Riada got large possessions in South Munster, in parts of the present counties of Cork and Kerry; and from him were descended the O'Connells of Kerry; and according to some MS. communications, also the O'Falvies and O'Sheas. In the topographical poem of O'Heerin, the O'Connells of the twelfth century are thus designated:—

“O'Conaill catha Mumhan,
Toirteamhuil an tiomsughadh,
Fian cath-armach is dual dreim,
Sluagh eathadhnach O g-Cuilein.”

“O'Connell of the battalions of Munster,
Mighty are his mustering forces,
A Fenian armed warrior frequent in the fight,
Commands the battling hosts of Hy Cuilein.”

The O'Connells had large possessions in Kerry, chiefly in the barony of Iveragh, and branches of them were also settled in the county of Clare. From an early period they were connected, by marriage alliances, with the O'Conors, the ancient lords of Kerry. Maurice O'Connell, of the county of Clare, who was a general of brigade, and colonel of the king's guards, under James II., was killed at the battle of Aughrim; and Charles O'Connell, his brother, of Braintree, in Clare, was a colonel in king James' service. Several of the O'Connells afterwards entered the Irish Brigade, in the service of France; and some of them were distinguished commanders, amongst whom may be mentioned Count Daniel O'Connell, a general in the French service; others of them were officers in the Austrian service. Lieutenant-general sir Maurice O'Connell, is at present commander of the British forces in New South Wales. After the Cromwellian wars, and the Revolution, a great

Malahy Dall and Gilcreest, with many others of the people of Muintir Eoluis, while in pursuit of

part of the extensive possessions of the O'Connells were confiscated; but there are still many very respectable families of the O'Connells in the counties of Kerry and Clare; and of this ancient family, the head is the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, of Darrynane Abbey, in the county of Kerry, who retains in his possession ancestral estates which never were forfeited during a tenure of sixteen hundred years. XII. Mac Inderigh, Mac Aneiridhe, or Mac Eneiry, chief of Corca Muiceadha, also called Conaill Uachtarach, or the barony of Upper Conello, in the county of Limerick. The Mac Eneirys were descended from Mahon, king of Munster, brother of Brian Boru, and were a highly respectable family in former times, and their chief residence was at Castletown Mac Eneiry, where there are still some ruins of a large castle and monastery. Accounts of the Mac Eneirys are to be found in the third vol. of O'Halloran's Ireland, pp. 390, 398; and in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the words Coneuhar and Muiceadha, they are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

“Mac Eneiry the hero of precious gems,
Rules over Corca Muiceada of the mounds,
A noble Fenian who always flourished,
As doth the fair blossom on the apple tree.”

XIII. O'Billraidhe, a chief in Hy Conaill Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

“O'Billry the bestower of cattle,
Was a chief of fertile Conall Gaura,
They were truly bountiful men of the fair plains,
The rich lands of productive crops.”

XIV. O'Cuilein, or O'Cullen, by some rendered Collins; O'Kenealys and O'Sheelans, are given by O'Halloran, vol. iii. p. 390; and in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the word Conal, as chiefs in the baronies of Conello, county of Limerick. Some chiefs of the O'Cuileins are mentioned in the course of these Annals. XV. O'Maolmacasa, or O'Mackessy, chief of Corca Oiehc; and O'Berga, chief of Tuath Rossa, districts in the county of Limerick, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

“Corca Oiehc of the delightful woods,
The country of white mantles and clear streams,
A fair land of great fertility,
Is governed by O'Maolmackessy,
O'Berga of the fair country took possession of,
The districts of Hy Rossa a rich portion.”

XVI. O'Maolchalloin, a chief in Caonraidhe, now the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

“The Fenian chief of Kenry of delightful lands,
Is O'Muleallen of the numerous tribe.”

XVII. O'Cleircinn and O'Flannabhra, or O'Flannery, chiefs of Dail Cairbre Aodhbha, a territory in the barony of Kenry, in the county of Limerick, thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

“The portion of the delightful Dal Cairbre Eva,
Of the princes of Cashel of white standards,
Lasting is his prosperity to the country,
The brave and high chief O'Cleircinn.”

XVIII. O'Donnolhain, or O'Donovan, who is given by O'Brien at the word Cairbre, as chief of Cairbre Aodhbha, now the barony of Kenry, in the county of Limerick, which as stated by O'Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 387), was the ancient territory of O'Donovan, O'Cleircin, and O'Flannery; O'Donovan is thus designated by O'Heerin:—

“Hereditary to O'Donovan of Dun Cuirc,
Is this territory as his fortress land,
To him without tribute belongs Maghmoill,
And the level plains down to the Shannon.”

their property, and they also took prisoners Dermot Mac Dermott and Maolrooney Mac Donogh Riabhach, after defeating their people.

There are several respectable families of the O'Donovans at the present day, in the county of Cork, where, it appears, they have been chiefly located in modern times. The O'Donovans of Limerick had their chief castle at Bruree. XIX. O'Ciarnaic, anglicised O'Kirwick, chief of Eoganacht Aine, called by O'Halloran, Aine Cliach, now the parish of Knockaney, in the barony of Small County, county of Limerick. The O'Kirwicks are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"Eoganacht Aine of the wealthy lands,
O'Kirwick is the mainstay of the territory,
A country inhabited by the most noble tribes,
They are Hy Enda, Aine, and Auluin."

XX. O'Maolduin, or O'Muldoon, is also given as a chief of Eoganacht Aine, and thus mentioned by O'Heerin.

"The race of O'Maolduin from Dun Cais,
Over Eoganacht Aine in due order,
A numerous tribe who proceeded o'er the waves,
The armed Fenian heroes from Aughrim."

XXI. O'Cinnfaolaidh, probably O'Kinealy, chief of Eoganacht Grian Gahlra, a district comprising parts of the baronies of Coshma and Small County, in Limerick, and thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"The Eoganacht of the fertile Grian Gaura,
A land producing most delicious apples,
A crown of female households in fame,
Belongs to O'Kinfaola of the red arms."

XXII. O'Conuing, a name anglicised to Gunning, was chief of Crioich Saingil and Aosgreine, which territories are now comprised in the barony of Small County, in Limerick, according to O'Brien, at the word Aos-Greine. Crioich Saingil, according to O'Halloran, (vol. iii., p. 394), is called Single Land, and situated near Limerick. The O'Cuings are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"Aos Greine of the fine fair plains,
Was possessed by O'Cuining of Crioich Saingil,
He cheerfully held the fair Grian,
From the noble race of Eogan."

XXIII. O'Caelaidh, or O'Cadhla, probably O'Keeley; and O'Maille, or O'Malley, are given as chiefs of Tuath Luimnidh, or the district about Limerick. XXIV. O'Ceadfadhla is given as chief of Triocha-Cead-an Chalaigh, called Cala Luimne, that is, the port or ferry of Limerick. XXV. O'Haodha, or O'Hea, chief of Musgraidhe Luachra, a territory lying between Kilmallock and Ardpatrick, in the barony of Coshlea, in the county of Limerick, is thus designated by O'Heerin :

"O'Hea, the bestower of cattle,
Obtained the extensive Musery Luachra,
The tribe of the fair land of melodious song,
Dwelt along the great salmon stream."

There are some respectable families of the O'Heas in the counties of Limerick and Cork. XXVI. Mac Domhnaill, or Muintir Domhnaill, and O'Baiscinn, chiefs of Triocha Cead Corca Baiscinn, which, according to O'Halloran, is now the barony of Moyarta, in the county of Clare. O'Maolcorera is given as chief of Hy Bracain, now the barony of Ibrackan; and another chief, O'Caolaidh, or O'Keeley. In the poem two Corca Baiscins are mentioned, one of which was the present barony of Clonderlaw. Mac Don-

Bryan, son of Matthew Mac Tiarnan, chief of Tullyhunco (in Cavan), the most distinguished for prosperity, nobleness, good fame, and power, of

nell's district is mentioned by O'Halloran, under the name of Darach, whom he also calls O'Donnell. These chiefs are thus designated by O'Heerin :

"The two Triocha Ceads we remember,
The two delightful Corca Baiscins,
The Mac Donnells were its inheritors,
The host who have shared the country."

"Another chief of this land of music,
Noble is the origin of his descent,
O'Baiscinn, the stately tree from its root,
The tribe who marched with every force."

"The lord of Ibrackan of silken garments,
A chief who musters mighty forces,
O'Maolcorera of prevailing fame,
Whose land extends from both the bays."

"The two territories of the entire Fochla,
Are possessed by the valiant race of Conary,
Along the land of Braonmoy 'tis true,
Its lawful defender is O'Keely.
Let us leave the race of Conary of Battles,
The princes of Erna of the golden shields."

XXVII. Mac Mathghamhna, or Mac Mahon. The Mac Mahons, it appears, succeeded the above chiefs, as lords of Corca Baiscinn; and possessed the greater part of the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, in which they are placed on the map of Ortelius; and a further account of them may be found in O'Halloran, vol. iii. pp. 388, 390; and in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the words Baiscinnneach, Concubair, and Domhnaill, where the Mac Mahons and Mac Donnells are given as branches of the O'Briens, the posterity of Brian Boru, and therefore, of quite a different descent from the Mac Mahons, lords of Monaghan, and the Mac Donnells, earls of Antrim, who are of the race of Clan Colla, as explained in the note on Orgiall. Several chiefs of the Mac Mahons of Thomond are mentioned in the course of these Annals. There were of this family, a marquis Mac Mahon and some other military commanders of the name, in the service of France and Spain, in the last century, of whom accounts may be found in Ferrar's History of Limerick; and the late sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and his brother, General Mac Mahon, of the British service, were of this family. There are still some respectable families of the Mac Mahons in the county of Clare, and some have changed the name to Mahon, and the chief representative of this ancient family is O'Gorman Mahon, formerly M.P. for Clare. XXVIII. O'Gorman, or O'Gorman, is given by O'Halloran, vol. iii. p. 402, as chief of Tullichrin, a territory comprising parts of the baronies of Moyarta and Ibrackan, in the county of Clare, in which they are placed on the map of Ortelius. There are several respectable families of the O'Gormans in the county of Clare, the head of which is, Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, at present Assistant Barrister for the county of Kilkenny. XXIX. O'Diocholla and O'Maoleithigh, are given as chiefs in Corcomroe, in the county of Clare, and thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"O'Diocholla's possessions by inheritance,
Are in Corcomroe of the intrepid battalions,
Also O'Maoleithigh the hospitable,
Who maintained his hereditary rights."

XXX. O'Droighnean, or O'Drennan, chief of Slieve Eise Finn and

all the chiefs in Brefney, died. For him was composed the following—

“Bryan Mac Tiarnan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was unbounded,
And his liberality as unlimited
As his achievements were extensive.”

of Kincl Seudna, a district on the borders of Clare and Galway, is thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“The lands about the fair Slieve Eise,
Are possessed by the Clan Seudna of melodious bards,
A tribe who firmly support their clans,
Chief of their territory is O’Drennan.”

XXXI. O’Neill, chief of Clan Dealbuidhe and of Tradraidhe, a district in the barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare, is thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“The land of Clan Dalvy of the poets
Was ruled by O’Neill chief of Fionnluaragh,
The forces of Tradree came to his fortress,
The descendant of the yellow-haired chiefs.”

It appears that these O’Neills of Thomond were originally some of the O’Neills of Ulster, some of whom, as stated in Ferrar’s History of Limerick, (pp. 258, 365), changed the name to Nihell, of which name there were many respectable families in the counties of Limerick and Clare; and of these was sir Balthazar Nihell, a Brigadier-general in the service of the king of Naples; and colonel Nihell, of the Irish brigade, in the French service. The Creaghs also, of whom there are still many highly respectable families in the counties of Clare, Cork, and Tipperary, were descended from the O’Neills of Ulster, according to Ferrar, some of them having come to Limerick, in the tenth century, to assist in the expulsion of the Danes. Many of them were valiant chiefs, and gained several victories over the Danes; and on one occasion, having worn green boughs in their helmets, they from this circumstance got the name *O’Craoibh*, which signifies, of the branches, which name was anglicised to Creagh. Of this family was Richard Creagh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, who died A.D. 1585, an eminent writer on ecclesiastical history, and the lives of the Irish saints. The O’Creaghs are also given by O’Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 414), as a branch of the O’Neills of Ulster. XXXII. O’Dobharcion or O’Davoran, chief of Muintir Lidheagha, or the O’Liddys, the tribe name of this clan. The O’Davorans are placed on the map of Ortelius, in the barony of Coreomroe, county of Clare. They are thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“The O’Davorans of the intelligent learned men,
Chiefs of the O’Liddys of whom I treat,
They belonged to the clans of Sinnill,
And are the supporters of nobility.”

The following chiefs and clans of Thomond, not given by O’Heerin, are collected from other sources. XXXIII. The O’Moloneys, according to O’Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 387), were chiefs of Cniltan, now the parish of Kiltonanlea, in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare, where they are also placed on the map of Ortelius. There are also, at present, many respectable families of the name, in the county, the head of which is James O’Molony of Kiltannon, Esq. XXXIV. The O’Kearneys, given by O’Halloran, (vol. iii. p. 400), as chiefs of Abhuin Ui Chearmaidh, or O’Kearney’s river, a district about Six-Mile-Bridge, in the baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, county of Clare. XXXV. The O’Caseys, given as chiefs of Rathconan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, county of Limerick, by O’Halloran, (p. 400), who states, that the viscounts Perry, afterwards earls of Limerick, possessed part of this estate, in right of his great grandmother, who was the heiress of O’Casey.

Bryan, son of Hugh Mac Mahon, having assumed the lordship of Orgiall (Monaghan), proposed a marriage connection to Sorley, son of Edin Duv Mac Donnell, heir presumptive to the lordship of the Hebrides, and high constable of the province of Ulster, and prevailed on him to

XXXVI. O’Dinnabans or O’Dinans, given by O’Halloran, (p. 420), as chiefs of Uaithne, now the barony of Ownneybeg, in Limerick. XXXVII. The O’Hallinans and Mac Sheehys, are given by O’Halloran, as chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, county of Limerick. The O’Hallorans, given by O’Halloran, as chiefs of Faith-*ui*-Hallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in the county of Clare. The following families of note are given on the map of Ortelius, an ancient authority often quoted, which gave the localities and territories possessed by the Irish chiefs and clans, in the reign of James I., in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was originally compiled by Abraham Ortelius, of Antwerp, the celebrated geographer to king Philip II. of Spain, and re-published with improvements by the learned Charles O’Conor, of Belenagar. XXXVIII. The Mac Giollaio-saghts, a name anglicised to Lysaghts, are placed on the map of Ortelius, about Ennistymon; the Mac Considines, in the barony of Ibrackan; the O’Dals, in the barony of Burren; the Mac Gillcreaghs, in the barony of Clonderlaw; the Mac Clancys, in the barony of Tulla; and the Mac Bruodins, in the barony of Inchiquin, all in the county of Clare. The following families are placed on the map, in the county of Limerick: the Mac Arthurs, in the barony of Pubblebrien; the O’Seanlans, in the barony of Pubblebrien; and the O’Morrys, in the barony of Lower Connello. Several of the Dalcassian chiefs and clans, not mentioned in this article, are given in the notes on Ormond and Desmond, on the territories which they possessed.

In the year 1180, king Henry II. granted the kingdom of Limerick to Herbert Fitzherbert, but he having resigned his claims, it was granted by king John to William and Philip de Braosa. In the latter end of the twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth century, the Anglo-Normans penetrated into Thomond, and formed some settlements about Limerick, under William de Braosa and William de Burgo; and in the thirteenth century, king Henry III., gave a grant of the whole kingdom of Thomond, or *O’Brien’s country*, to Thomas de Clare, son of the earl of Gloucester; and the Fitzgeralds, Burkes, and other Anglo-Norman families, also got large possessions in Limerick and Clare. The O’Briens, and other chiefs, maintained for centuries fierce contests with the Anglo-Norman and English settlers, in defence of their national independence. The following were the chief families of Anglo-Normans, and early English settlers, in the counties of Limerick and Clare. The de Burgos or Burkes, Fitzgeralds, Fitzgibbons, a branch of the Fitzgeralds, the de Clares, de Lacies, Browns, Barretts, Roches, Russels, Sarsfields, Striches, Purcells, Husseys, Harolds, Tracys, Trants, Conyns, Whites, Walshes, Woulfes, Dongans, Rices, Aylmers, Nashes, Monsells, Massys, &c.

The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, had vast possessions in Limerick, and of the estates of Gerald, the sixteenth earl of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth, about one hundred thousand acres were confiscated in the county of Limerick, and divided amongst the following English families: the Annesleys, Barkleys, Billingsleys, Bonchiers, Carters, Courtenays, Fittons, Mamerings, Stroudes, Trenchards, Thorntons, and Uthereds. In the reign of George I., according to Lodge’s Peerage, Thomas, baron Southwell, brought over and settled on his estates about Ratbkeale, in the county of Limerick, a colony of about three thousand Germans, from Suabia and the Palatinate of the Rhine hence they were called *Palatines*.

Limerick was formed into a county as early as the reign of king John, A.D. 1210. *The Book of Dimm Seanchus*, written in the sixth century by Amergin, chief bard to Dermot, monarch of Ireland, is a work which gives an account of the origin of the names of remarkable places, as fortresses, cities, mountains, lakes, rivers, &c. in Ireland. A copy made from the Books of Leacan and Bal-

put away the daughter of O'Reilly (of Cavan), and to take his own daughter; but not long after

Mac Mahon gave him an invitation to his house, and having been drinking for some time, a dispute

lymote, and an original Irish MS. of the eighth century on vellum, by the translator of these Annals, is in the library of Sir William Betham. The Dinn Seanchus gives the following account of the origin of the name of Limerick. In the early ages a battle was fought here between the kings of Munster and Connaught, and the forces of both sides engaged at the fords, when the tide was out; but during the contest, both parties became so hotly engaged that they were unmindful of the tide, which flowed in, and the flood coming so suddenly on them, they were forced to throw off their shields, when the beholders exclaimed, "The pool is covered with shields"—hence the place got the name of *Luimneach*, the word *Luimne*, in the ancient Irish, signifying shields. The city of Limerick is supposed by some to have been the ancient *Regia* of the Greek geographer Ptolemy, in his account of Ireland in the second century; and, according to O'Halloran, Limerick was a large city as early as the tenth century, and having commerce with Spain and other countries, and great shipping, got the name of *Luimneach-na-luingeas*, or Limerick of the Ships. The geographer Ptolemy mentions the inhabitants of the territory now forming the county of Clare, and the southern part of Galway, under the name of *Gangani*, whom Camden, and Dr. Charles O'Connor consider to have been a tribe of the *Concanni* of Spain. Clare was formed into a county in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, and got its name, not from the de Clares, who were lords of that country, as asserted by various writers; but, according to Mac Curtin, as quoted from one of his ancient MSS. given in the account of the parish of Kilnamaneen, in the county of Clare, in the first volume of Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland, it derived its name from an ancient bridge of planks built over the river Fergus, and the word *Clar* in Irish signifying a plank, hence the adjoining town got the name of *Clar*, or Clare, and the town gave its name to the entire county. The county of Clare forms a large peninsula, bounded on one side by the Atlantic ocean, and on the other by the Shannon; and the counties of Clare and Limerick, along the coast of the Atlantic, and course of the Shannon, and the river Fergus, abound in grand and beautiful scenery. An extensive tract in the county of Limerick, called the Golden Vale, contains some of the richest lands in Ireland, famous for their unbounded fertility. The counties of Limerick and Clare are celebrated for orchards, and the production of cider.

Nobility.—The following have been the noble families in Limerick and Clare since the reign of Henry VIII. The O'Briens, earls and marquesses of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, barons of Ibrackan, and barons of Burren, also viscounts of Clare, and barons of Moyarta; the Burkes, barons of Castleconnell; the Roches, barons of Tarbert; and the Fitzgeralds, knights of Glin, in the county of Limerick; the Sarsfields, viscounts of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick; the Dongans, earls of Limerick; the Hamiltons, viscounts of Limerick; the Fanes, viscounts Fane, and barons of Loughguire, in Limerick; the Southwells, barons Southwell of Castlematross, in Limerick; the Fitzgibbons, earls of Clare; the Perrys, earls of Limerick; the Quinns, earls of Dunraven and barons of Adare, in Limerick; the O'Gradys, viscounts Guilmamore, in Limerick; the lords Fitzgerald and Vescei, in the county of Clare; and the Massys, barons of Clarina in Limerick.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—The *See of Kilfenora*, according to Lanigan, (vol. ii. p. 197), was founded by St. Fachna, or St. Fachnan, and the bishops were also styled bishops of Fenabore, and sometimes bishops of Corcomroe, all of which names were applied to this see. A celebrated Cistercian monastery was founded and endowed at Corcomroe, in the twelfth century, by Donal O'Brien, king of Limerick, and his son Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien, prince of Thomond. The *Diocese of Kilfenora* comprises only the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the county of Clare, being the smallest in Ireland.

The *See of Killaloe*, in Irish Cill-da-Lua, or the church of Lua, got its name from St. Lua, or Molua, who founded a church there in the sixth century. The name of Killaloe is latinised Laonia, and

it became a bishop's see in the seventh century, the first bishop being St. Flannan, a disciple of St. Molua, who was consecrated at Rome by Pope John IV. A.D. 639. St. Flannan was the son of Torlogh, king of Munster, who endowed the see with extensive lands, and was interred in the cathedral. The abbey and see of Killaloe were amply endowed by the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, who erected the cathedral, in which many of them were interred. The ancient see of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, was in the twelfth century united to Killaloe, and the bishops of Killaloe were sometimes styled bishops of Thomond. The *Diocese of Killaloe* comprehends the greater part of the county of Clare, with a large portion of Tipperary, and parts of Limerick, King's and Queen's counties, and Galway.

The *See of Limerick* was founded in the sixth century by St. Munchin, who became the first bishop. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, several of the bishops of Limerick were Danes, a colony of that people possessing the city at that period. In the twelfth century a new cathedral was erected by the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, who amply endowed the see. The *Diocese of Limerick* comprises the greater part of the county of Limerick, with a portion of Clare. The *See of Inis Cathay* was founded in the fifth century by St. Patrick, and St. Senan, bishop and abbot of Inis-Cathay, is mentioned as his successor. Inis-Cathay is an island situated near the mouth of the Shannon, and its ancient monastery was a celebrated seat of religion in early times, and continued for many years a great place of pilgrimage. The ancient see comprised some adjoining districts in the counties of Limerick and Clare, and was annexed to the see of Limerick in the twelfth century.

Ancient Literature.—The Mac Clancys were hereditary Brehons; the Mac Bruodins hereditary historians; and the Mac Curtins hereditary bards of Thomond, of whom, and other learned men, accounts are given in the course of these Annals, and also in O'Reilly's Irish Writers. The Mac Craiths, or Magraths, of Thomond, are also mentioned as bards and historians. The *Wars of Thomond*, styled, *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or, a Catalogue of Torlogh's Battles, contains, as stated in O'Reilly's Irish Writers at A.D. 1450, an account of the battles of Torlogh O'Brien, and of the wars of Thomond, from the landing of Henry II. in Ireland, to the death of Robert de Clare, A.D. 1318. This work was written by Rory Mac Craith, in the fifteenth century, the original of which, on vellum, is in the library of Sir William Betham, and if translated and published, would form a valuable contribution to the history of that period. Mac Curtin's *Irish Dictionary*, written by Hugh Mac Curtin, a native of Clare, a celebrated poet and historian, and published at Paris A.D. 1732. It is an English-Irish Dictionary, and the only one extant. Mac Curtin also published an Irish Grammar at Louvain, in 1728, and also other learned works on Irish history and antiquities. Andrew Mac Curtin, a celebrated poet of the same family, is also mentioned by O'Reilly. Several Irish poems by the Mac Curtins are in the possession of Sir William Betham, and form the best collection of them extant. The chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, of the family of the O'Gormans of Clare, was an officer in the French service, and distinguished in Irish literature, and collected many works. He is often mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and died in Clare about the year 1815, and some of his MSS. are in the possession of Sir William Betham. O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary*, written by John O'Brien, R.C. bishop of Cloyne, and first published at Paris, A.D. 1768; and a new edition of it was published in Dublin, in the year 1832, by the Rev. Robert Daly, at present bishop of Cashel. O'Brien's Dictionary is a very learned and valuable work, not only on the Irish language, but on the topography of Ireland, and the genealogies of the ancient chiefs and clans. O'Connell's *Irish Dictionary*, written by Peter O'Connell, a native of Clare, a learned and laborious scholar, who died about the year 1828, a large work in MS., the original of which is in the library of the British Museum, London, and a copy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Anthony Bruodin, a native of Clare, who died about A.D. 1680, was a Franciscan friar and learned lecturer in the Irish monastery at Prague, and wrote the

arose between them ; Bryan folded his arms about Mac Donnell, and had him firmly bound, and cast into the adjacent lake, where he was immediately drowned. Donal, son of Hugh O'Neill, with his kinsmen ; Bryan, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chiefs of Clanaboy ; and Torlogh More Mac Donnell, with all those of his name in Ulster, having collected themselves together, marched with one accord into Orgiall, until they arrived at Rath Tulloch, the fortress of Mac Mahon ; information was sent before them to Bryan, who fled, leaving the town quite empty, but they pursued Mac Mahon, who, together with the chiefs of his country, were engaged in securing their property and cattle, in the fastnesses of the country ; the Orgiallians were then defeated, and their arms and cattle were taken from them. After that Mac Mahon was expelled from his own territory, and compelled to take refuge with Muintir Maolmordha (O'Reillys of Cavan), and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuehonacht O'Reilly, lord of Brefney, having entered a monastery, left the lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Donnell, heir presumptive to the lordship of Tireconnell, was slain by Donal, son of Murtoogh O'Conor, but Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, overtook Donal on the same day, defeated him, and slew a number of his people, together with Hugh, son of Conon, the son of Teige.

Robert, son of Watin Barrett (in Mayo), died.
The king of England's son left Ireland.

A. D. 1366.

The bishop of Raphoe, that is, Mac Maengail (Patrick Mac Moengail, or Magonail), died.

celebrated work entitled *Passio Martyrum Hiberniæ*, and many learned works on theology. Richard Creagh, Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh, was a native of Limerick, and wrote *Lives of the Irish Saints*, and other learned works on Ecclesiastical History ; he died A. D. 1585. O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, written by Sylvester O'Halloran, a native of Limerick, who was an eminent surgeon there, and a man of great learning on Irish history and antiquities. His *History of Ireland*, from the earliest period to the English invasion, is a learned and valuable work. It was first published in the year 1778, in two volumes quarto, and afterwards republished by Fitzpatrick of Dublin, in three volumes octavo, A. D. 1803. Ferrar's *History of Limerick*, written by John Ferrar, and published at Limerick, A. D. 1787. In the notes on Desmond and Ormond, will be given a full account of the ancient literature of Munster, and of many natives of Munster, distinguished in the military service of foreign states.

Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Conor), the son of Cathal Roe ; Manus Oge, his son ; Murtoogh, the son of Dailredacair ; Maurice O'Maoltuille ; Dermod Mac Simon ; and Dermod Mac Giollabearaigh, were treacherously slain by the men of Fermanagh, at the river of Firluirg (barony of Lurg), and they also committed great depredations on the Clan Murtoogh (O'Conors), and made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them their trespasses, through spite for the Clan Murtoogh, and the O'Rourkes made terms with them. The son of Roderick O'Conor took Cathal's place after that, and the O'Rourkes fled with their property, under the protection of the people of Fermanagh, and, having surrounded the Clan Murtoogh ; took them by surprise, and slew Cathal Mac Claney, chief of Dartry.

Murtoogh Mac Rannall, son of Rannall More Mac Rannall, the undisputed heir presumptive, was treacherously slain by Malachy Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), and Malachy himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, lord of Hy Cairpre and of Hy Eachach of Munster (both in the county of Cork), was treacherously slain by his own brother's son, the son of Donal of the Donals.

Conor O'Conor, lord of Ciarraidhe Luachra (in the county of Kerry), was slain by the Branaechs.¹

Roderick, son of Murtoogh O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, defeated John O'Donnell and his galloglasses² in a battle, in which a great many were slain, and Mac Sweeney, and several of the chiefs of Tireconnell, were taken prisoners and kept as hostages.

Donal O'Neill and the Clan Donnell, namely, Torlogh Mac Donnell and Alexander his son, col-

A. D. 1365.

1. *Biatach*, derived from *Biadh*, food, and *teach*, a house, was the term applied to the keepers of the houses of hospitality, an order of persons, as already explained, very numerous in Ireland in ancient times, having grants of lands and other public endowments, for the purpose of keeping open houses of hospitality, for the entertainment of the poor and indigent, and all travellers and strangers, &c. ; therefore this Cormac Mac Dermott Roe appears to have been the chief inspector and regulator of these establishments in Connaught.

A. D. 1366.

1. *Branachs*. Branaechs was a name applied to the descendants of Bran, one of the kings of Leinster in the sixth century, of which tribe were the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and other clans in Wexford and Wicklow.

2. *Galloglasses*, in Irish *Galloglacha*, were the heavy-armed

lected their forces to attack Niall O'Neill; they expelled Mac Cathmail from the country, who went and joined O'Neill with his forces and cattle; but they overtook the rear of Mac Cathmail's party with their flocks, attacked them, and captured all their property; Randal, the son of Alexander, heir of the clan of Alexander, arrived at the same time from the Hebrides, to join Niall O'Neill. The kerns from either side of the Clan Donnells having approached each other, Randal sent messengers to Torlogh, and his son Alexander, entreating them to let him pass in respect of his seniority and of their friendship with each other; but they, however, treated that application with indifference, for they advanced to the ford over which they saw him preparing to pass, and a determined and fierce engagement ensued, in which many were slain and wounded on both sides; a son of Randal was slain by Torlogh in the thick of the fight, and Alexander, the son of Torlogh, was taken prisoner by Randal's party, whom they resolved instantly to put to death; but Randal, however, would not consent to their proposal, for he said that he should not be deprived both of his son and of his kinsman on the same day.

A great war broke out among the English of Connaught; Mac Maurice was expelled from the country by Mac William, and sought refuge with the Clan Rickard; Mac William, with Hugh O'Connor, king of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, collected a force in South Connaught, with which they marched into Clan Rickard, where they remained nearly three months opposing each other, until at length Mac William obtained the superiority, took the hostages of Clanrickard into his possession, and then victoriously returned to his own country.

John Mac Costello, lord of Slieve Lughá (in Mayo), died.

Hugh Tirrell, lord of Fertullach, (in Westmeath), was slain by the Berminghams.

A. D. 1367.

The bishop Malachy O'Ferrall, that is, bishop

of Ardagh, a prelate eminent for his piety, almsgiving, humanity and wisdom; and Malachias Mac Guire, archdeacon of Orgiall, (diocese of Clogher), died.

Cuchonacht O'Reilly, lord of Brefney, until he resigned it to God, and took holy orders, was succeeded by Philip (O'Reilly).

The Clan Murtogh (O'Conors), made an incursion with their forces into Moy Nisse (in Leitrim), and they attacked Moylurg (in Roscommon); the chiefs on that expedition were, Teige, the son of Roderick O'Connor; Fergal Mac Tiarnan, lord of Tullyhunco, and Dermot Mac Rannall, lord of Muintir Eoluis, with many galloglasses, and they burned the fortress of Hugh Mac Dermott; Fergal Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, accompanied by Hugh Mac Dermott, overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, after which Teige O'Connor and Mac Rannall returned, without prisoners or booty.

Donal, son of Murtogh O'Connor, the O'Rourkes, and the Mac Donoghs, with their retained kerns, defeated Teige, the son of Manus O'Connor, on the strand of Eothuile the carpenter (near Sligo), in which (battle) the galloglasses of Manus's son were slain, eighty of the bravest of them being killed, along with Donal, the son of Sorley (Mac Donnell), Donal Oge his son, the two Mac Sweenys, Mac Aneaspuig O'Dowd, and William Mac Sithidh.

Dervail, daughter of Mulroony More Mac Dermott, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was slain by the Clan Murtogh.

Malachy, the son of Geoffrey Mac Gilpatrick (of Ossory), and a great many of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Mac Gauran, and Aongus Mac Andeaganaigh Mac Gauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, the two sons of Aongus Roe O'Daly, and Maolmaire Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice Nambrigh; Owen, son of Roderick O'Kelly (of Galway); Murtogh, son of Murtogh O'Connor; and Bebinn, the daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke, the wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donogh, died.

foot soldiers of the Irish; they wore iron helmets, and coats of mail, studded with iron nails and rings; had long swords by their sides, and bore in their right hands broad battle-axes with very keen edges, by a single blow of which they often clove the skull of a warrior through his helmet. It appears that the Scots also had troops called galloglasses and kerns, as in Shakspear's Mac-

beth mention is made of "the merciless Mac Donnell, from the Western Isles, with his kerns and galloglasses."

Kerns, in Irish, *Cethern*, derived, according to Cormac's Glossary of the tenth century, from *Ceth*, that is, *Cath*, a battle, and *arn*, plundering, was the term applied to the light troops of the Irish, armed with spears, javelins, darts, slings and arrows, &c.

The Clan Murtogh (O'Conors of Sligo), made an attack on the people of Fermanagh, at Inis More, Lough Berraid, and Seanadh Mac Manus, and having carried away much booty, they returned home safe.

A. D. 1368.

The coarb of St. Maog¹, and archdeacon of Brefney, a man full of the gifts of the Holy Ghost, died, after gaining the victory over the world and the devil.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, king of Connaught, the most heroic and valiant of the Irish, the Lughaidh Lamhfada² of Leath Cuinn against the English and other enemies, died at Roscommon, after gaining the victory of repentance; and Roderick, the son of Torlogh, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Crioch Cairpre (Carbury, in Sligo), was divided between the son of Manus (O'Conor), and Donal, the son of Murtogh (O'Conor).

Fergal Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, the lion of nobleness and of feats of arms of his tribe; Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Dermott, tanist of Moylurg; and Conor Mac Dermott, died.

Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermott, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Roderick, son of Seonnig Mac Geoghegan, the hawk of heroism and of feats of arms of his tribe, the most hospitable man from Dublin to Athlone; and Tiarnan, son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, son of Cormac Dun Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy of Carbery, (county of Cork), by whom he was delivered up to the English, who put him to death.

David O'Tuathail (O'Toole, in Wicklow), was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Sasanach, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, heir to the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox at Inis Cua³.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to the chieftaincy of Siol Maolruain (in Roscommon), the best man of his tribe in his time, and also his wife, died.

Niall O'Neill, king of Tyrone, marched with a great force into Orgiall, and all the chiefs of the province (of Ulster), joined him to attack Bryan Mac Mahon, and they encamped at Meodhan Tire (the middle country); Mac Mahon offered them great terms, viz., that he would give the half of Orgiall (Monaghan), to Niall, the son of Murtogh, son of Bryan (Mac Mahon) Nagoileach Naiffrin (of the chalices), namely, the lord who was previously over the country, and other large gifts to O'Neill himself, as a reparation for the death of Mac Donnell; O'Neill consented to make peace with him on those conditions, but the son of Murtogh Mac Mahon, and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, lord of the galloglasses (or Scots), with one accord proceeded with three troops of kerns to attack Mac Mahon, without O'Neill's permission, and they made a sally upon his fortress; Mac Mahon and all his household were on their guard, armed and accoutred in their fortress, and the other party having instantly attacked them, a fierce and desperate conflict ensued, in which Mac Mahon defeated them, and slew the son of Murtogh Mac Mahon, tanist of Orgiall, together with Alexander, the son of Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of the galloglasses; Owen, son of Torlogh, son of Malachy O'Donnell, and many others, on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn, lord of Tuirtre (in Antrim), a man full of hospitality and honour, died.

Teige, son of Manus, son of Cathal, son of Donal O'Conor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Roderick, the son of Torlogh (O'Conor), in his own fortress, at Ard Anchoillin, (in Roscommon), after he had been brought to the house of O'Conor, by Cormac Mac Donogh; and was, after that, delivered into the hands of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, who finally slew him in the castle of Sligo. All bad deeds afterwards committed were compared to those perpetrated on Manus O'Conor's son, so that it followed as an old saying of abhorrence, "that the taking and slaying of the son of Manus was not worse than whatsoever treacherous deed they might hear of being committed."

A. D. 1368.

1. *Coarb of St. Maoge*, that is, abbot of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, the monastery of which was founded by St. Maoge, in the sixth century. *Archdeacon of Brefney*, that is archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

2. *Lughaidh Lamhfhada*, to whom Hugh O'Conor is here compared, was a celebrated warrior king of the Tuath De Danans. *Leath Cuin* was a term applied to the northern half of Ireland.

3. *Inis Cua*, now Iniscoe, situated near Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tyrrawley, county of Mayo.

A great war arose in Connaught, between O'Conor, Mac William, and Mac Dermott, on account of that taking and slaying (of O'Conor).

Cuuladh Mac-an-Gir Mac Cathmail, the chief of his own tribe, and his son, an experienced and learned master in the arts and sciences, died in England.

William, son of Donogh Muinach O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, was taken prisoner by O'Madden, and by the Clan Mac Eogain; and Donal, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgall Oge O'Concanon, were slain on the same day, by O'Madden.

Donal Mac Namara, (of Clare), died.

Slevin Mac Quillan, constable of the province of Ulster, died.

Muiredhach O'Fairchellaidh (O'Farrelly), the abbot of Drumlane, and archdeacon of Brefney, (diocese of Kilmore), died.

Dermod Lamh-dearg, (the red-handed), Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English, and he was the most valiant provincial king in his time.

A. D. 1369.

Hugh O'Neill, bishop of Clogher, a pious and charitable prelate; and Richard O'Reilly, bishop of Kilmore,¹ died.

The Dean O'Bardain, and Cuchonacht O'Reilly, lord of Brefney, died.

Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and was sent to be imprisoned in the castle of Lough Uachtar, closely bound and fettered.

Manus O'Reilly assumed the lordship then, and a war and commotion arose in Brefney, on account

of that imprisonment; Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, collected a great force, and Mac Mahon and the chiefs of Orgiall, (Monaghan), came to assist him to compel Manus to release Philip O'Reilly; Manus, and his kinsmen, with all their forces, united together to defend their own country, and a battle ensued, in which however, Manus was defeated at Blen Chupa;² and the three sons of Cormac O'Ferrall, namely, Seoinin, Malachy, and Fergus; Felim, son of Hugh Anchleitigh (of the plume), O'Conor; the two sons of Flaherty More Mac Conruba, namely, Donogh, and Brien; Sitrick-na-srona Masterson, and many others, were slain in that engagement.

Gerald Cavenagh, heir presumptive to the crown of Leinster, was slain by the Black Knight.

Tiarnan O'Rourke went on a predatory excursion, to Lurg, (in Fermanagh), and carried away great booty; but Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, was slain by O'Maolduin, of Lurg, while in pursuit of the plunder.

Dermod, the red-handed, Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, was put to death by the English of Dublin, (in the castle of Dublin), after he had been a long time imprisoned by them.

Mahon, of Maonmoy, O'Brien, lord of Thomond, the best and most noble of the Irish of the south of Ireland, died in his own fortress, after gaining the victory of repentance.

Bryan O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond, after Mahon.

O'Maolduin, that is, Donal, chief of Tuath Luirg (in Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell, who carried with them a booty on one of the islands of Lough Erne called Badhbha (Boa Island); Philip Mac Guire, lord of the seven

A. D. 1369.

1. *Bishop of Kilmore.* Many of the O'Reillys of Cavan have been bishops of Brefney or Kilmore, and of several other sees, of whom the following have been collected from Ware, Archdall, Stewart's Armagh, Brennan's Ecclesiastical History, and various other sources. Richard O'Reilly, bishop of Brefney, died A.D. 1369; he was the son of Malachy O'Reilly, chief of Brefney. John O'Reilly, bishop of Brefney, died A.D. 1393; he was the son of Geoffrey, son of Giolla Iosa Roe O'Reilly, prince of Brefney, who is called by Ware, Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, and was founder of the abbey of Cavan. John O'Reilly, abbot of Kells, and afterwards bishop of Brefney, from about A.D. 1464 to A.D. 1474. Dermitius O'Reilly, abbot of Kells, afterwards bishop of Kilmore, from A.D. 1511 to 1522. Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmore, from about A.D. 1610 to 1626, and afterwards translated to Armagh. Michael O'Reilly, vicar-general and administrator of the diocese of Kilmore, from A.D. 1715 to 1727, afterwards Roman Catholic bishop of Derry, and lastly translated to Armagh.

Charles O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmore, died in 1800. Fergal O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmore twenty-two years, died A.D. 1820. Philip O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Raphoe twenty-one years, died about A.D. 1780. Daniel O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Clogher thirty years, died A.D. 1778. Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Clogher twenty-three years, died A.D. 1801. The following O'Reillys have been in the see of Armagh:—Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh twenty-eight years, died A.D. 1655; Edmond O'Reilly, vicar-general of the diocese of Dublin, afterwards Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh fourteen years, died A.D. 1669; Michael O'Reilly, Roman Catholic bishop of Derry, afterwards archbishop of Armagh ten years, died A.D. 1758; Richard O'Reilly, coadjutor bishop of Kildare, afterwards Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh thirty-six years, died A.D. 1818.

2. *Blen Chupa*, a place now called Blencup, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Cavan.

districts, sailed with a large fleet, to avenge the death of his young friend on the sons of O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge (O'Donnell), was slain by him in a naval engagement on Fionn Lough, at the side of the island.

Bryan, son of Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, a worthy heir to the crown of Ireland, in nobility, hospitality, and feats of arms, died.

Bryan O'Brien, lord of Thomond, gave a very great overthrow to the English of Munster, and took Gerald, earl of Desmond, and many of the English nobles, prisoners, and slaughtered an immense number of their people besides. The people of Thomond, and the Clan Cuilein, (Mae Namaras), burned Limerick on that occasion; the people of the town submitted to O'Brien, and Sioda Cam, (Mae Namara), son of O'Dwyre's daughter, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town, acted treacherously towards him and slew him, which was a great calamity, as regarded the son of a chief.

Philip Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, sailed with a fleet, on Lough Oughter, (county of Cavan), and having taken the castle of Cloeh Oughter, liberated Philip O'Reilly, lord of Brefney, who re-assumed his lordship.

Malachy Mae Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Orgiall, (Monaghan); Bryan, son of Murtagh O'Connor; John, son of Edmond Mae Hoberd; Donogh O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briune, (Rosecommon); Rannall O'Hanley, (of Rosecommon); Cormac O'Hanley; also John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Barden, the two most famous harpers of Conmaiene, (Leitrim), died.

William O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane, and archdeacon of Brefney, (Kilmore), died.

A. D. 1370.

A firm and friendly peace was concluded between the Tyronians, amongst themselves, on the following conditions: that Donal should give hostages to Niall, as security, in not opposing him about the lordship, and that Niall should give Donal a portion of lands and possessions.

Gilpatrick Mae Cathmail, chief of Kinel Feradaidh, (in Tyrone), Cuuladh his son, and his wife, and the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were

treacherously slain by the Clan Hugh Mac Cathmail, and Murtogh, his brother, succeeded him in the chieftainship.

Caheer O'Connor, heir presumptive to the lordship of Offaley, (King's county), and Murtogh O'Moore, were killed in a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.

Dueola, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Mac Guire, died.

Manus O'Reilly, (chief of Cavan), was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and was imprisoned in the castle of Lough Oughter.

Cathal, son of Dabug O'Concanon, lord of Hy Dermada, (in Rosecommon); Siobhan (Judith) Cham, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mae Namara, (in Clare); Sioda of Kilkenny, the son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Lieney; and Dermod, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, died.

Niall O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, defeated Bryan Mae Mahon, lord of Orgiall, (Monaghan), and great numbers of Mae Mahon's people were slain and drowned.

Donal, son of Malachy; and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, (of Galway), with his two sons, died.

Malachy Conaetach O'Ferrall, and Cathal Oge O'Ferrall, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Brefney, but he was expelled therefrom, and driven into the country of Mae William, (Burke), by the Clan Murtogh, (O'Conors); and by Mae Tiaran, aided by Conor Roe, son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Brefniagh, (O'Connor).

William Don, the son of Ulick, (Burke), died.

A. D. 1371.

John O'Grady, archbishop of Tuam, the most distinguished man in his time for wisdom and hospitality, died.

Fergal Mae Coghlan, (of the King's county), died while imprisoned by O'Kennedy.

Fergal Mac Geoghegan, (of Westmeath), died.

Murrough, son of Owen O'Madden, the most distinguished man in Ireland for his contributions to the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, was slain by the cast of a javelin, in the rear of a preying party, in Ormond.

Bryan O'Kennedy, lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, in the castle of Sligo, after he had been sent to him by the king of Connaught, Roderick, the son of Torlogh, as before stated.

Eachmarcach, son of Manus, son of Roderick, son of Manus, son of Don More Maguire, a great landed proprietor who lived at Lough Erne, died.

O'Dowd, (Donal) committed great depredations in Tireragh of the Moy (in Sligo), plundered the country, took the castles, namely, those of Ardnaree and Castle Conor, and expelled all the English who possessed them, and then divided the country among his kinsmen and people.

A. D. 1372.

Bryan More Mac Mahon, lord of Orgiall, (Monaghan), marched with his forces against the English, to give them battle, but was treacherously slain in ambush by one of the galloglasses of his own party, who then made his escape by flight.

John More O'Dugan¹, chief bard and historiographer of Hy Maine, died after the victory of extreme unction and repentance at Rinn Duin, among the monks of St. John the Baptist.

Murtogh Muinach, son of Murtogh More Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, died, after gaining the victory of repentance.

Bermingham (of Galway), was taken prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons, and Richard Bermingham, his heir, was slain.

Myler Mac Hoberd (Burke) was slain by O'Conor.

William Mac Ulick (Burke), the most humorous and affable of the Burkes, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy Maine, died.

A. D. 1373.

William Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ardagh, a man distinguished for his wisdom and piety, died.

A. D. 1372.

2. *John More O'Dugan*, chief bard and historian to the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, in Galway and Roscommon, of whom an account has been given in the introduction to the present publication, was the celebrated author of the *Topography of ancient Ireland*, which is embodied in the course of these notes, together

Adam O'Keenan, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgoole (in Fermanagh).

The English of Meath attacked Annaly, and slew Roderick, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall, and his son, with many of his people, on that occasion. Donogh O'Ferrall, with all his forces, pursued and slew a great many of them; the commander of the English was slain by the cast of a javelin, in consequence of which his forces were defeated.

William D'Alton, and the sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel Fiacha (Mac Geoghegans of Westmeath), and by O'Melaghlín.

Mac Anphearsuin Bermingham was slain by Torlogh Roe O'Conor with a single stroke of a sword, in Conmaicne of Dunmore (in the county of Galway), after they (the Berminghams), had acted treacherously towards him, while on his way from Conmaicne Cuile (in Mayo), after which he made his escape from his enemies by the strength of his arm, although he had been wounded; Andrew Mac Kenny was slain afterwards by them (the Berminghams), he having been left as a hostage with them by Torlogh, for the purpose that they should obtain their choice ransom in lieu of him, at the time they had deceived him on a former occasion.

Barduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Donal Mac Tiarnan (of the county of Cavan), died.

John Mac Namara, head chief of Clan Cuilein (in Clare), and Teige Oge O'Durnin, died.

Sabina, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke (of Leitrim), died.

Rannall, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naiscin.

Malachy Conachtach O'Neil died.

Master Niocol Mac Tchedain, official of Cloyne, died.

Bryan Oge, son of Bryan O'Dowd (of Sligo), was slain by the Barretts.

A. D. 1374.

Senicin Savadge was slain by Mac Gennis (of the county of Down).

Donal Oge, son of John O'Dogherty (of Donegal), died.

with numerous extracts literally translated from his beautiful topographical poem on the Irish chiefs and clans. At Rinndune or Randown, now called St. John's, was situated an ancient abbey and castle, on a peninsula extending into the Shannon in Roscommon.

Peregrine Oge Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, having gone to Athlone in company with the bishop of Meath, was treacherously slain there with one thrust of a spear by the Sionach (Fox), who was one of William D'Alton's party; but he himself was immediately after torn asunder, and small fragments were made of his body, as a retribution for his misdeeds.

Theobald Burke, heir to Mae William, was slain by the people of Hy Maine.

Niall O'Neill defeated the English in an engagement, in which the Knight Roche, with Bocksa of the Rock (Carrickfergus), Sandal Burke, William of Ballydolet, the most hospitable man in Ireland, and many others, not recorded, were slain.

Teige, son of Roderick, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, the worthy heir of O'Connor, died.

Malachy, son of Dermot O'Ferrall, having marched from Annaly with his forces to join Muintir Maolmordha (the O'Reillys of Cavan), against the English, a fierce and desperate battle was fought between them and the English, in which, however, he (O'Ferrall) and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by the cast of a javelin, of which he died, but it was not ascertained who had thrown it; the Muintir Beirne (of Roscommon), accused the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors) of the deed, and the Clan Murtogh in turn accused the O'Beirnes, for a strife existed between them at that time; but a contest, however, arose in consequence of it between the Mac Rannalls and O'Beirnes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltach O'Ferrall, was slain.

Fergal, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip.

Tiarnan, son of Bryan Mae Tiarnan, died.

Malachy Roe O'Duigenan, a learned historian, and Mahon Anchinn, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Rourke, fell by each other's hands.

A. D. 1375.

Donogh Cavanagh Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, was treacherously slain by the English, he having often, before that, spread destruction among them.

Mahon, son of Manus O'Connor, died, after having gained the palm of hospitality and generosity.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Roderick O'Connor by Torlogh Roe, in exchange for Ballintobber, and other property.

Mac Arten, chief of Kinel Fogarty (county of Down), was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gille Trenoinn Mac Arten.

Niall O'Neill gave the English of Down a signal overthrow, in which Sir James of Bally Atha Thid, or Alahid, the king of England's viceroy,¹ Burke of Camlinn, and many others who are not recorded, were slain.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Orgiall (Monaghan), died from the bleeding of a vein.

Art, son of Maguire (of Fermanagh), a man full of hospitality and generosity, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall went on an expedition to attack Cormac O'Beirne; and Donogh, son of Connor of the Cup, was slain on that occasion, together with many others, and they also took much booty.

Malachy O'Donnellan, the chosen professor of poetry in Siol Murray (Roscommon), and also chief professor of Arts in Ireland, died of an ulcer.

Cairbre and Owen, the sons of Mae Tiarnan (of Cavan), marched with all their forces to attack the English; but one of their own men, having acted treacherously, betrayed them for a bribe to the English, who surrounded them, and took twenty-five of the Mac Tiarnans, and of the chiefs of their people, whom they beheaded in one place.

Geoffrey, son of Giolla-na-neev O'Ferrall, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, for hospitality, feats of arms, personal figure, and affable manners, died after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Sir Edmond Albanach, the son of William Burke, died, after the victory of repentance, and Thomas, his son, succeeded him in the lordship.

Osgar, son of Art Mac Guire (of Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of Donogh Mac Guire.

Donogh, son of Teige, son of Connor of the Cup (Mac Rannall), was slain by Muintir Beirne.

Thomas Bermingham, lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin, head chief of his own tribe, died.

A. D. 1375.

1. *Sir James* here mentioned, of Bally-Atha-Thid, or Alahid, was probably one of the Talbotts of Malahide, and as he is design-

nated the King of England's viceroy, he might have been a deputy under Sir William de Windsor, who was at that time lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donal O'Connor, was slain by the people of Clan Rickard, and Loghlin, son of Donogh O'Dowd, was taken prisoner on the same occasion.

Brian O'Brien, lord of Thomond, was expelled from his country by Torlogh, son of Murtoth O'Brien, and by the Clan Rickard.

A war broke out between Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, and Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, but at length O'Connor gained power over Hy Maine.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermott, died.

A. D. 1376.

Teige O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, a man full of hospitality, generosity, excellence, and renown, the bear of the Brefnians, and the lion of the north of Ireland, died, and Tiarnan, his son, then assumed the lordship of Brefney.

Hugh O'Tuathail, lord of Imaile (county of Wicklow), was slain by the English.

Dalvach, son of Malachy O'Byrne, the most distinguished man in Leinster for hospitality and generosity, was wounded by his own spur, of which wound he died.

Hugh, son of John O'Ferrall, died, a man who, from boyhood to that time, was an inexhaustible fountain in hospitality and liberality to the clergy of Ireland in general.

Bebinn, daughter of Donal O'Dunn, and wife of O'Dempsey (of the Queen's county), died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after gaining the victory of repentance.

Cuaifne O'Connor Faily, a most worthy heir to the lordship of Offaley (King's county), died.

Conor O'Beehan, a learned historian; Ceallach Mac Curtin, chief historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief poet to Magennis (county of Down); Malachy O'Maolmhena, chief professor to O'Kane, (of Derry); Donogh Mac Firis (of Sligo), a good historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief poet to O'Hanlon (of Armagh), a man who kept a house of general hospitality, and refused none, died.

Cumoihe O'Kane, lord of Oireacht O'Kane (of Derry), was taken prisoner by the English at the port of Colerain, and sent prisoner in fetters to Carrickfergus.

The English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, marched with their combined forces to Annaly, and treacherously committed depredations in the country; O'Ferrall then collected all his forces, attacked by turns the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c. burned their farm-houses and towns, plundered their territories, and returned home victoriously, with great booty.

A. D. 1377.

O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert Brenain; John O'Rodachain, the coarb of St. Caillin (abbot of Fenagh) an eminent scholar; and the great dean Mac Maurice, died; the dean died at Rome.

The monastery of Easroe (Ballyshannon) was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donal, son of Fergal Mac Anmanaigh O'Gallagher (of Donegal), Geoffrey O'Flanagan, chief of Clan Cathail, (in Roscommon); Donogh, son of William Alain O'Carroll, lord of Ely; Dermot Bacach Mac Brennan, chief of Corcachlan, (in Roscommon); Fachtna, son of David O'Moore (of the Queen's county); and Bryan O'Flaherty (of Galway), died.

Rickard Burke marched with a force into Clan Cuilein (in Clare), and the people of Clan Cuilein, having collected their forces, headed by Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, attacked and defeated the Clan Rickard in an engagement, in which Theobald, son of Ulick (Burke), the leader of the kerns, with the three sons of O'Nedin, and many of the chiefs of Clan Rickard, were slain.

Roderick O'Connor defeated at Roscommon Mac William Burke, and Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, in an engagement in which Richard Burke, brother of Mac William; Donal, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; Teige Oge, son of Teige O'Kelly; O'Mannin, chief of Sodain; and Mac Dugal of the galloglasses, with many others who are not recorded, were slain.

The castle of Lios-Aird-Abla (Lisard, in Longford), was erected by John O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly.

A contention arose between Mac Dermott and Roderick O'Connor, from which resulted the spoliation of Moylurg, and the burning of its crops and dwellings; a great many were slain on both sides; but they at length made peace, and Mac Dermott

received presents for making that peace, and compensation for the injuries he had sustained from Roderick O'Connor.

Mahon, son of John Mac Namara (of Clare), died.

Richard II.¹ assumed the sovereignty of England on the 21st of June.

Geoffrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly (of Cavan) was slain by the sons of Caoch O'Reilly.

A. D. 1378.

Carbre O'Ferrall, bishop of Ardagh, the retentive bond of piety, the protecting link of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and humanity, died at Rome, after gaining the victory over the world and the devil.

More, daughter of O'Ferrall, and wife of Dermot Mac Rannall, died, and was buried with great solemnity at Cluan Conmaiene¹.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys (of Mayo).

Fergal Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtoigh Mac Rannall,

Gilcreest O'Rourke, son of the lord of Brefney, died.

Torlogh Mac Sweeny, high constable of Connaught, died.

Teige, son of Loughlin Mac Namara, chief of Clan Cuilein, was slain by the son of O'Daly's daughter.

Donal Mac Brady, chief of Cuile Brighdin, and of Teallach Carroll (in the county of Cavan), a man of general knowledge; John O'Felan (of Waterford), an eminent poet; and Duvcola, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and party, the two clans of Hugh and Fergal O'Rourke, made an attack on Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; but Cathal having collected his kinsmen and connexions, to-

gether with Dermot Mac Dermott, to oppose them, they defeated Mac Rannall; and Fergal Mac Rannall, a worthy, prosperous, and wealthy man; Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not recorded, were slain in that conflict.

Gilereest O'Sgingin, chief historian of Tirconnell, died of an ulcer.

Bryan Mac Guire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, was slain by the sons of Art Mac Guire.

Fergal O'Mulvey, chief of Muintir Carolan (in Leitrim), died.

Teige Mac Egan, chief Brehon (judge) of North Connaught, a man of learning, free from pride and arrogance, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A. D. 1379.

Faltach, bishop of Meath,¹ died in England.

James O'Conolly, prior of Devenish (in Fermanagh), died.

Flaherty O'Mongan, erenach of Rossorry (in Fermanagh), died.

Philip, son of Niocol, that is, The D'Alton, lord of Westmeath, died.

Ferbisigh Mac Firbis (of Sligo), a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunn, chief of Hy Riagain (in Queen's county), was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunn.

Richard Mac Cathmaill (of Tyrone), was slain by Philip Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, and Donal O'Neill.

O'Neill, that is Niall More, defeated Mac Guire at the battle of Dreche², in which Teige Mac Gnire, with the two sons of Mac Manus; Torlogh, son of Donogh Maguire; Bryan, the son of Magrath, and Murtoigh Mac Miolchon, were slain.

Mac Anchaoich O'Reilly (of Cavan) was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cnmara Gearr Mac Namara was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

A. D. 1377.

1. *Richard II.* King Edward III. died on the 21st of June, A. D. 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, then only in the eleventh year of his age, his uncles, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Edmond, duke of York, and Thomas, duke of Gloucester, being appointed regents of the kingdom during his minority.

A. D. 1378.

1. *Cluan Conmaiene*, now Cloon, in the parish of Cloon, barony

of Mohill, county of Leitrim, in Muintir Eoluis, or Mac Rannall's Country, where there was a celebrated abbey founded by St. Fraceh in the sixth century.

A. D. 1379.

1. *The bishop of Meath* here mentioned under the name of Faltach, was Stephen de Vale, Wale, or Wall.

2. *The battle of Dreche*, now probably Ddrah, near Newtown-butler, county of Fermanagh.

Cuchonnacht, son of Philip Mac Guire, a worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clan Donnell of Clankelly.

Maolmora Oge, son of Maolmora Roe O'Conor, of Offaley, was slain by the English.

Fionguala, daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Mac William Burke (of Galway), died.

Richard O'Dugan, a worthy successor to the professorship of Hy Maine, died.

William, son of the Giolla Caoch Mac Carroll, the most delightful minstrel of the Irish, died.

A. D. 1380.

The abbot, Mac Dermott Roe, of Trinity Island, on Lough Key (in Roscommon), and Donal O'Leanan, prior of Lisgoole (in Fermanagh), died.

John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge (O'Donnell), lord of Tirconnell, and of the adjoining districts, and heir presumptive to the crown of all Ulster, and his son, Malachy Duv, were slain at the monastery of Easroe (Ballyshannon), by Torlogh, son of Niall O'Donnell, aided by the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and by the Muintir Duirnin, in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke gave Mac William Oughter (Richard Oge) a great overthrow in the town of Ath Leathan (in Mayo), in which Mac Jordan Dexeter, lord of Ath Leathan, and John Dexeter, were slain.

Teige, the son of Murtoth O'Brien (of Thomond), was slain by Bryan Sramach O'Brien.

Roderick, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breenach O'Conor, made an attack on the O'Rourkes, but was slain by Manus O'Rourke.

Art Mac Gennis (of the county of Down), gave the English and the people of Oirior (in Armagh), a signal and awful overthrow, in which O'Hanlon, lord of Oirior, and a great many of the English were slain.

The Mortimer¹ came to Ireland with sovereign power, as lord chief justice, and the Irish nobility,

with the heirs presumptive to the throne of Ireland, waited on him, namely, Niall O'Neill (of Tyrone), O'Hanlon (of Armagh), O'Ferrall (of Longford), O'Reilly (of Cavan), O'Mulloy (of the King's county), Mac Geoghegan and the Sionach (Fox of Westmeath), with other chiefs.

Art Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia (county of Down), was treacherously taken prisoner, at the residence of Mortimer, in consequence of which the Irish, and many of the English themselves, became afraid to place any confidence in him, or trust themselves to his power.

Art, son of Gerald Cavenagh (of Leinster), was slain by the English.

Torlogh O'Donnell gained a great victory over Conor Oge, son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge (O'Donnell), and over O'Dogherty and the Mac Sweeneys, in which engagement many of their chiefs were slain; two brothers of the Mac Sweeneys were taken prisoners, namely, John and Murrogh, and he took much property from them in horses, arms and armour.

Art, son of Gerald, son of Thomas Fionn (the fair), of the Mac Murroghs, was slain by Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster.

The Clan Murtoth (O'Conors of Sligo), and Philip O'Reilly (of Cavan), marched with a force into Brefney O'Rourke, and slew Thomas Mac Dorchy, but O'Rourke overtook them and drove them forcibly out of the country, after they had lost some of their men and horses.

Cian, son of Roderick O'Carroll, an illustrious heir to the lordship of Ely (in Ormond), was slain by Hugh, son of Murtoth O'Mulloy, with the cast of a javelin.

Mortimer marched with an army into Ulster, where he destroyed many fortresses and towns on his expedition, together with the churches and country, including Urney,² Donaghmore, Aragail, Clogher, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy (of Cork); Henry, son of Donal O'Ferrall; Hugh, son of Murtoth Muinach Mac Geoghegan (in Westmeath), and Donal, son of David Mac Geoghegan, died.

A. D. 1380.

1. *The Mortimer* here mentioned was Edmond Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, who was married to Philipa, daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, one of the sons of king Edward III.; hence his son, Roger Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, became

heir presumptive to the throne of England. Edmond Mortimer died at Cork, A. D. 1381.

2. *Urney*, in the parish of Urney, near Strabane; Donaghmore, a church in the parish of Donaghmore, near Dungannon; Airegal, now Errigal Kerougue, in the barony of Clogher; and Clogher church, all in the county of Tyrone.

Donal, son of Bryan O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh and Tyrawley (in Sligo and Mayo), a man who defended his territory against the English and Irish who opposed him, died in his own town on the 3rd of May, and was succeeded by his son Roderick.

A. D. 1381.

William, son of Donogh Muinach O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, the most distinguished man of his race for high character, excellence and renown, a man who gave a general invitation of hospitable entertainment to the clergy and learned of Ireland, and made presents to them all according to their wants, died at a venerable old age, after gaining the victory of repentance, and was succeeded by his son Malachy.

Teige Roe Mac Dermott Gall, who had the chief power over Airtheach, was slain by the Clan Costello.

Dermod Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony.

Kennedy Mac-I-Brien of Coonagh (in Ormond), was slain by the English.

The sons of Felim O'Conor were expelled by Roderick O'Conor, and dispossessed of Ballintober (in Roscommon). Cathal, son of Roderick O'Conor, was valiantly and victoriously taken prisoner soon after by Bryan Ballach (O'Conor), at Beol-an-Tachair (in Roscommon), as were also some other chiefs, together with Bryan O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanley, who were returning from Conmaiene of Dunmore (in Galway); Bryan kept them in confinement until he obtained his own terms from O'Conor, and they then concluded a peace.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the earl Mortimer, and the son of Ricard Fox was slain there.

The castle of Athlcathan (in Mayo), was demolished by the Mac Donoghs, who carried away its portal-gates to Ballymote.

O'Duinn was slain by the people of Fercall (in the King's county), while plundering them.

Niall O'Neill marched with his forces into Orgiall (Monaghan), where they committed great depredations, but the Orgiallians pursued them, attacked the rear of O'Neill's party, and recovered a part of their prey; Donogh, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that engagement.

Sir Edmond Mortimer, lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcola, daughter of Hugh Mac Dermott, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, daughter of Torlogh O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Fionguala, daughter of Conmaighe O'Kane, and wife of Torlogh Mac Sweeney; Sabina, daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcola, daughter of O'Conor Failey, and wife of Donal, son of Theobald O'Mulloy; and Lasarina, daughter of Fergal O'Duigenan, and wife of O'Mithigen of Bealach, died.

Owen Fox, Tanist of Muintir Tadhgain (in Westmeath), was slain by the D'Altons.

Hugh, son of Murtoth Muinaeh Mac Geoghegan (in Westmeath), was slain by Myler, the son of Theobald O'Mulloy, by the thrust of a spear.

Dungallaeh O'Madden (of Galway), was slain in a conflict with the Clan Rickard.

Ragnailt, daughter of Mac Brady, and wife of Mac Dorehy (of Leitrim), died.

Owen O'Quinn, chief of Munitir Giollgain (in Longford), died.

Donal O'Murchadha (O'Murphy), lord of Hy Felimidh, was slain by the people of Hy Kinselagh (in Wexford).

Philip, the grandson of Philip O'Kennedy, lord of Ormond, and Ainc, the daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, died.

A. D. 1382.

Thomas O'Carmaeain, bishop of Thomond (Kilaloe), and Matthew Mac Murray, prior of Kilmore (in Roscommon), died.

Dermod O'Donnell, son of Owen, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died.

Laurenee Tuite (of Longford) was slain by the sons of John O'Ferrall, namely, Murrogh, Cormac and Donal.

Fergal Roe, son of Donagh, son of Murtoth More Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, was treacherously slain by the people of Fercall, at Kilmona, eastward of Rath Hugh Mac Bric (Rath Hugh, in Westmeath). Fergal O'Mulloy and the son of Theobald were the persons who attacked him, and Myler Maintin was he who struck him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Roderick O'Conor in his own terri-

tory, namely, O'Hanley, O'Beirne, and Mac Kearney, in consequence of his having received intelligence that they were about joining the sons of Felim (O'Connor) against him.

Roderick, the son of John O'Ferrall, died.

The Clan Maurice (of Mayo) having made an attack on Corcomogha,¹ and plundered the inhabitants, O'Concanan went in pursuit of the prey and was slain; Conor Oge Mac Dermott, with his kinsmen, after that attacked the Clan Maurice, and on his march for that purpose, the Clan Maurice with their forces prepared themselves to meet him; but in spite of them he proceeded onwards, burned both dwellings and corn, and slew many people about the place, and then Conor and his party returned victorious by their valour, without any of them having sustained an injury.

Murrough O'Brien marched with a force into Desmond, which he completely plundered.

Donal, son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy (of Ormond), and Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtogh, son of Mahon Maonmoy O'Brien, died in imprisonment at Trim (in Meath).

Donal O'Brien; Torlogh, son of Dermot O'Brien, and Bryan, son of Dermot O'Brien, of the Clan of Bryan Roe, died.

Gillabride O'Sgingin, the intended chief professor of Tirconnell, died.

Murtogh Oge, son of Mac Manus of Tir Tuathail (in Roscommon), died.

A. D. 1383.

The abbot, Mac David of Boyle, a man distinguished for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donogh, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, son of Donogh, from whom the Clan Donogh (or Mac Donoghs of Sligo) derived their name, lord of Tirerrill, a man full of hospitality and generosity, died on Good Friday.

Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chiefs of Tyrone, marched with a great force into Trian Congail to attack the English, and they completely plundered and burned many of their towns;

the English of the district collected together to oppose them, and Hugh O'Neill, and Raibilin Savadge having encountered each other in a charge of their cavalry, they pierced each other's bodies with two violent thrusts of their spears; Raibilin returned to his house desperately wounded, where he was again attacked, and killed, by the son of John Bisett, and Hugh O'Neill died on the third day from the effects of his wounds, and the son of John Bisett was slain by Raibilin's people three days after Raibilin himself was killed.

Murtogh O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), and Cormac, son of Art Mac Guire, died.

John Mac Gaffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the same day.

Art, son of Thomas Fion, of the family of the Mac Murroughs, heir presumptive to the crown of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Lough Garman (Wexford).

An awful and very fatal plague raged throughout Ireland.

Art Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia (county of Down), the most distinguished prop of hospitality in Ireland in his time, died of the plague in the town of Ath Truim (Trim, county of Meath), where he was confined by the English.

Murrough-na-Raithnigh O'Brien; More, daughter of Murrough O'Madden, the wife of Rickard Mac William (Burke) of Clan Rickard; and Judith, daughter of the earl of Ormond, the wife of Teige O'Carroll, lord of Ely, died of the plague.

Murrough, son of Bryan O'Kennedy (of Ormond); Donogh-an-Chuil Mac Mahon, lord of Corcobaiscind (in the county of Clare); Owen, son of Donogh, son of Roderick O'Kelly; and Londres, of the town of Athboy, died.

Fonntach of Tigh Muna,¹ and the daughter of O'Brien, the wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, the wife of O'Magher; Mac Gillpatrick, lord of Ossory, and Mac Kelly Mac Gillpatrick, tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, lord of Clan Malire (in Queen's county), was slain by the English.

Donogh O'Connor, lord of Kerry Luachra (in

A. D. 1382.

1. *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Killian, county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, on the borders of Mayo.

A. D. 1383.

1. *Tigh Muna*, now Timoney, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

county of Kerry), and Malachy Mac Gauran, tanist of Tullaghaw (in Cavan), died.

John, son of Donal O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died at Lisard, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-Ratha.²

Cathan, son of Roderick O'Kane (of Derry); John Gallda, son of the earl; William Barrett; and Roderick, son of Hugh Oge O'Mulloy, lord of Fercall (in King's county), died.

Roderick, son of Art Mac Guire, was slain by Donogh Mac Guire.

Dermod Mac Dermott, tanist of Moylurg (in Roscommon), died.

Fergal, son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, chief of Tullyhunco (in Cavan), died.

Murrough, son of Cahir O'Conor Faily (King's county), died.

Milig Mac Costello was slain by the Clan of Fiachra O'Flynn (of Roscommon).

Iomar O'Hanley, heir to the chieftaincy of Kinel Dovha (in Roscommon), was slain by his own kindred.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Ferrall, died.

Dermod Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), committed a depredation on O'Rourke.

A. D. 1384.

John Mac Gilloisgle, master, erenach, and parson of Airigh Brosga,¹ died.

Roderick, son of Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, died of the same plague on the eve of St. Catherine's festival, having reigned king of Connaught sixteen years and three months, as the poet Maoilin O'Maolconry has recorded in his poem of Reim Riograidhe (or Catalogue of Kings):

"For three months and sixteen years,
The royal Roderick held the rule,
At Croghan, in honour, free from contest,
The son of Torlogh fierce in conflicts."

After that two lords were elected in Connaught, viz.: Torlogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh, was appointed to the government by O'Kelly, Clan Rickard, Donal, son of Murtoth O'Conor, and

also by the Mac Donoghs; and Torlogh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was appointed to the government in like manner, by Mac Dermott, the Clan of Murtoth Muinach (O'Conors), and by the chiefs of Siol Murray (Roscommon) besides; in consequence of which a war broke out all over Connaught, by which the people were much disturbed.

Dermod Mac Rannall Duv, son of Malachy, the worthy, hospitable, and generous chief of Muintir Eoluis, was treacherously slain by the clan of Rannall Mac Rannall, in the hall of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtoth O'Conor, lord of Offaley, died at an advanced age.

Tomaltach Mac Dorchy, chief of Kinel Duachain (in Leitrim), was killed accidentally with a wound by his own knife.

A meeting was held between the parties of O'Flaherty and O'Malley, at which a dispute arose, and Owen O'Malley, Cormac Cruin O'Malley, and many others, were slain on the occasion.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who gained great power over the English.

Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, son of Hugh, lord of Moy Treagha (in Longford), and Geoffrey O'Ferrall, died.

William, son of sir Edmond Burke, and Rickard, son of Maduc, son of Tomin Barrett, a general benefactor to the clergy, died.

Uigh O'Duigenan, chief historian of Conmaicne (Leitrim), died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, a worthy heir to the lordship of Brefney, was drowned in Lough Gawnagh (in Longford).

Philip O'Reilly, lord of Muintir Maolmora (in Cavan), died.

Myler, son of sir William Burke, was killed by a fall; John and David, the two other sons of sir William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, son of Malachy O'Ferrall, Tomaltach, son of Cairbre O'Ferrall, and Fergal, son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died.

Donal Mac Murtoth (O'Conor), with his chief,

2. *Leath Ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragli, in the parish of Abbeylaragh, in the barony of Granard, county of Longford, where there was an ancient abbey.

A. D. 1384.

1. *Airigh Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of

Tyrkennedy, county of Fermanagh, near Lough Erne, where a Dominican monastery was founded by Mac Manus, lord of the territory, of which there are still some remains, near the village of Golla.

clans marched a force into Moylurg, and burned the fortress of Mac Dermott.

Donogh O'Dowd died, and was succeeded by his son Murtogh.

Donal, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A. D. 1385.

David, son of Edmond Mac Hoberd (Burke), was taken prisoner by O'Conor, and died in his confinement at Ballintober.

O'Rourke (of Leitrim) and Mac Donogh (of Sligo), with their respective chiefs, marched their forces into Moylurg, where they burned the fortress of Mac Dermott, and the country in general; the son of John O'Hara was slain in pursuit of them, and his brother was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Conor and Conor Oge Mac Dermott, led their forces into Tirerrill (in Sligo), but notice of their approach was sent before them, and an ambush was laid for them; they, however, proceeded through the country, slew many people, and carried off cattle, but the guards of the country overtook them afterwards, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donogh was slain, Conor Mac Dermott was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conor was wounded.

Murtogh, son of Cathal (O'Conor), Cormac, son of Roderick (O'Conor), Teige Mac Dermott, and Cathal Mac Dermott, made an attack upon Mac Rannall Roe, and on Hugh O'Conor, whom they took prisoners and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key (in Roscommon), where they were imprisoned.

Cathal O'Ferrall, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and Cumuighe O'Kane, lord of O'Kane's country (in Derry), died much honoured and respected.

O'Conor Roe, with Mac Dermott, the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors), and the chiefs of Connaught, marched with a very great force into Hy Maine, and burned the town of Edmond O'Kelly; and William Buidhe O'Naghtan was slain on that occasion.

The men of Brefney and the people of Tirerrill

having joined O'Conor Don, made an incursion into Corcoachlan (in Roscommon), where they burned many of their towns and cut down much of their crops.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke, after which he proceeded to Sligo, which he also burned, together with the south of Carbury, where he was opposed, and a battle fought, in which Maideog Maol, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain, and hostages were taken from him afterwards.

Tyrawley (in Mayo) was burned by Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, who slew many people, seized much booty there, and afterwards took some of their chiefs as hostages.

Murrough O'Conor, lord of Ophaley, and the people of Kinel Fiacha (Mac Geoghegans of Westmeath), defeated the English of Meath at Tochar Cruachan Bri Eile,¹ in which Nugent of Meath, Chambers and his son, with many others of the English nobility, and an immense number of their common soldiers, were slain.

Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, chief historiographer and bard of Connaught, died at Lamas, in his own house, after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance, and was interred at Cluan Coirpthe² with due honours.

The Conacians having made peace with each other, Siol Murray (Roscommon), was divided into two portions between the two O'Conors.³

Art, son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgail, daughter of Cathal Oge, the wife of O'Conor Roe; and Bean Midhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, the wife of O'Neill, died.

Gillcreest Mac Gilfinen, chief of Pettigo, (in Fermanagh), died.

The Mac Donoghs committed great depredations in Cara (in Mayo), but they were, however, overtaken by the clan of Cathal Oge O'Conor, aided by the Stantons and many others besides; the Mac Donoghs were defeated, many of their people slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Kilconduff (in Mayo).

A. D. 1385.

1. *Tochar Cruachan Brieile*, that is, the bog-pass of Croghan of Brieile, where this battle was fought, near Croghan Hill, in the parish of Croghan, barony of Philipstown, king's county, on the borders of Westmeath.

2. *Cluan Cairpthe*, now Cloonaff, or Clooncraft, a parish in the barony and county of Roscommon, where a monastery was founded

by St. Barach, in the sixth century. This district was the possession of the O'Maolconrys, hereditary bards and historiographers of Connaught.

3. *The two O'Conors* here mentioned were the two great branches of that family named The O'Conor Don and The O'Conor Roe, who divided the county of Roscommon between them, as explained in the note on South Connaught.

A. D. 1386.

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donogh, the wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, one of the most worthy women of Leath Cuinn (north of Ireland), died at Tuam Seanchadha at Lough Fionnmaighe, and was buried in Sligo.

Carbre, son of Bryan, son of Murrough O'Ferrall, lord of the Port of Annaly, a hospitable, beneficent, valiant and protecting man, died after having gained the victory of good fame, veneration, extreme unction and repentance.

Niall, son of Peregrine Oge Mac Geoghegan, the intended lord of his sept, was slain by William D'Alton and his son, and Manus, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, was also slain by the D'Altons.

Donal, son of Murtogh O'Connor, with the Mac Donoghs, O'Dowd and the O'Haras, marched with a great force into the country of Mac Waittin (Barrett of Mayo), which they devastated and plundered on that expedition, and slew many people, together with Robert of Dun Domnain,¹ Mac Myler of Corran (in Sligo), and Maigoge Gallda; and they took Castle Lynod, and cut down the orchards of Caorthanain and of Inis Cua.

Heremon O'Melaghlín (of Meath), was slain by Mac Awley and the D'Altons.

O'Connor Roe, with all the Conacians he could collect to join him, went to aid Mac William Burke against Donal, son of Murtogh (O'Connor), and the Mac Donoghs; they carried off great preys from Tireragh of the Moy (in Sligo), after which they proceeded on a predatory expedition into Clanrickard; O'Brien, at the head of a great force, and Mac William of Clanrickard overtook them; O'Connor Roe turned on them and defeated them, and Conor, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain by them in that engagement.

A. D. 1386.

1. *Dun Domnainn*, an ancient fortress, situated on a hill in the valley of Glencastle, parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, county of Mayo. *Castle Lynod* was situated in the barony of Tyrawley, county of Mayo, and the chief residence of the English family of the Lynotts. *Inis Cua*, now Iniscoe, situate near Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, and barony of Tyrawley. *Caerthanain*, now called Castle-hill, a townland on the west side of Lough Con, in the barony of Tyrawley.

A. D. 1387.

1. *Cill Naile*, now Kinawley, a parish partly in the barony of Knoekniny, county Fermanagh, and partly in Tullaghaw, county of Cavan, so called from St. Nall, or Natalis, who founded a monastery there in the sixth century.

Many of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, king of Leinster.

Donal Mac Coghlan, lord of Delvin (in King's county), died.

Fingin, son of Roderick Mac Geoghegan, was slain.

The Conacians made peace with each other after their war, and Mac William Burke made his submission to Mac William of Clanrickard; Birmingham was appointed to a lordship on submission to him in like manner.

Donogh Mac Cabe (county of Cavan), was slain by the clan of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan (of Roscommon) was slain by O'Connor Roe.

A. D. 1387.

A house of general entertainment and support was founded for the learned men of Ireland at Eamhain Macha (Armagh), by Niall O'Neill, king of Ulster.

Sabina, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, one of the most illustrious women of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in her time, the wife of John Bissett's son, died after the victory of repentance.

Richard Oge Mac William of Clanrickard died.

Geoffrey Fionn O'Daly (of Munster), chief poet of Ireland, and Roderick O'Cianain, a learned historian, and chief poet of Oriel, died.

Donal, son of Donogh Docair Mac Guire, and Matthew Mac Conleagh, were slain at Kil Naile¹.

Conor, son of Bryan Carach O'Neill, was slain by the English of Dundalk.

William, son of Dermod Mac Rannall, the intended chief of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by Muintir Beirne.

John, son of Aongus Mac Donnell, lord of the Hebrides, died.

Dermod Roe O'Duinn died.

1. *Desmond*. The territory called Desmond, in Irish *Deas Mumhan*, signifying South Munster, comprised, according to Smith, in his histories of Cork and Kerry, and other authorities, the whole of the present county of Cork, and the greater part of Kerry, together with a portion of Waterford, and also a small part of the south of Tipperary, bordering on Cork, called the Eoganaclit Cashel, thus extending from Brandon Mountain, in the barony of Corcaguiney, county of Kerry, to the river Blackwater, near Lismore, in the county of Waterford; but in after times, under the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, this territory was confined to the baronies of Bear and Bantry, and some other portions of the south west of Cork, together with that part of Kerry south of the river Mang. The north-western part of Kerry, with a large portion of Limerick, extending to the Shannon, and comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, was called *Iar Mumhan*, or

A. D. 1388.



ORMAC Mac Donogh, the valiant warrior and tanist of Tirerrill (in Sligo), went by night to plunder Moylurg, where he committed great depredations; O'Connor Roe, with the sons of Felim; the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor; and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermott, namely, Cathal and Conor, with their

forces, followed them in pursuit of their property; Cormac Mac Donogh took the rear of his own

force, and was soon engaged by some of O'Connor's party, who actively attacked him; at this time O'Connor himself came up, and gave orders to his men not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner, but in this they did not succeed; and at length he (Mac Donogh) was slain; and during his life time none of his tribe had excelled him in hospitality and feats of arms; Conor Mac Donogh, Murrough, son of Cormac Mac Donogh, and Mac Dermott Roe were taken prisoners after that and were kept as hostages, and O'Connor Roe pursued the force across the mountain (the Curlews) northward, but the Mac Donoghs fled before him to Collooney, and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtogh, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Co-

West Munster. In the present article will be given the history and topography of the territories comprised in the present counties of Cork and Kerry, together with their chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each, in ancient and modern times, compiled from the Annals of the Four Masters, the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, O'Heerin's Topography, O'Connor's Rerum Hib. Scrip., the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, O'Flaherty's Ogygia, O'Halloran's Ireland, O'Brien's Topographical Dictionary, Ware's works, Lodge's Peerage, the histories of Cork and Kerry by Smith, Windele's History of Cork, county surveys, and various other sources, together with the MSS. in the library of Sir William Betham.

This territory is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history. Partholan the Scythian, who planted the first colony in Ireland, according to our ancient annalists, sailed from Greece through *Muir Toirían* (the ancient name of the Mediterranean), and landed on the coast of Ireland at *Inver Sceine*, now the bay of Kenmare in Kerry. After the colony of Partholians had become extinct by a plague, Neimedh, or Nemedius, another Scythian, sailed from the Euxine sea, and, arriving in Ireland, settled a colony there called Nemedians, who fought many battles with the Fomorians or African pirates, who had settled in Ulster, as mentioned in the notes on Dalriada and Tir Connell. Neimedius, together with three thousand of his people, died of the plague on an island called from him *Oilean-Ard-Neimedh*, now the island of Barrymore, or Great Island, near the city of Cork. When the colony of Firbolgs subsequently took possession of Ireland, they divided the island into parts or provinces among the five brothers, who were their five principal commanders. Slainge possessed the territory from the place afterwards called Drogheda to *Cumar-na-dtri-n Uisce*, or the Meeting of the Three Waters, that is, the confluence of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow at Waterford; to Gann belonged the country from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach Conglais, near the bay of Cork; Seangann possessed the country from Bealach Conglais to Luimneach or Limerick; Geannan had the territory afterwards called Connaught, from Luimneach to Drogheda; that is from Limerick to Bundrowes, in the county of Leitrim, on the coast of the Atlantic; and Rughríde possessed the country afterwards called Ulster, from Drogheda to the Boyne at Drogheda. The colony called the *Tuath De Danans*, as already explained in the notes on North and South Connaught, having conquered the Firbolgs, possessed Ireland for two hundred years. The Milesian colony from Spain, originally Celts or Scythians, of whom an account has been given in the note on South Connaught, with a large fleet and powerful force, commanded by the sons of Milesius, sailed for Ireland, and while attempting to land, a violent storm occurred, and two of the sons were drowned off the coast of Kerry, namely, Heber Donn, at a place called from him Teach Doinn, and Ir, at the rocks of Skellig; another of the sons called *Colpa-an-Chloidhimh*, or Colpa the Swordsman, was driven eastward, and

attempting to land was drowned at a place, named from him Inver Colpa, or the bay of Colpa, now the mouth of the Boyne, near Drogheda. The surviving sons of Milesius, Heber, Heremon, and Amergin, effected a landing at Inver Sceine, now the bay of Kenmare, and soon after were attacked by the *Tuath De Danans*, and a great battle was fought between them at Slieve Mis Mountain in Kerry, where the Danans were defeated. In this battle Scota, the relict of Milesius, who commanded along with her sons, was slain and buried in a valley adjoining the sea, near Tralee, called after her *Gleann Scota*, or the valley of Scota. The Milesians afterwards totally vanquished the Danans in a great battle at Tailten, in Meath, and thus became masters of Ireland. The Milesians, called *Clanna Mileadh*, or race of Milesius, and *Clanna Gaodhal*, that is Gadelians or Gaels, and *Cineadh Scuit*, or race of the Scythians, divided the island amongst them. Heremon and his posterity, called Heremonians, possessed the kingdoms of Meath, Leinster, and Connaught; the posterity of Heber Fionn, or Heber the Fair, named Heberians, had Munster; and the descendants of another Heber, who was son of Ir, had Ulster, and were called Irians or *Clanna Rory*, and sometimes Rudricians. The arrival of the colonies of Partholians, Nemedians, Fomorians, Firbolgs, and Danans, in Ireland, is placed by our old chronologers from twelve to fifteen centuries before the Christian era; and the arrival of the Milesians about a thousand years before the Christian era. The Fomorians are mentioned by our ancient annalists amongst the first inhabitants of Ireland, and stated to have been African pirates, descendants of Ham, and represented as a race of giants, being men of great strength and stature, which exactly corresponds with the accounts of ancient writers, who frequently mention the *giant race of Ham*. (See article *Amalekites* in London Penny Cyclopaedia). These Fomorians are considered to have been some of the Phenicians and Canaanites who were expelled from Palestine and the land of Canaan, by Joshua, about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, and who made settlements on the northern coasts of Lybia or Africa, and, being expert navigators, sailed to Iberia or Spain, and other northern nations. A remarkable record of the expulsion of the Phenicians from the land of Canaan, and of their settlement in Africa, is given by the historian Procopius, who was himself a native of Palestine, and wrote in the sixth century. He was secretary to the Roman general Belisarius, and in his account of the wars of the Vandals in Africa, states that in his own time there were near the fountain of the Magi, at Tangier, two marble columns, with inscriptions in the Phenician language, to the following effect:—"We fly from the face of Joshua the robber, the son of Nun." These Fomorians were of the same stock as the Phenicians, and Tyrians, who in after times settled colonies in Africa, and founded Carthage, and also Gades, or Cadiz, in Iberia or Spain, and were celebrated for their commercial intercourse with various ancient nations, as Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul,

nor made an attack on O'Donnell's camp, in the neighbourhood of Eas Roe (Ballyshannon), and

slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, with their kinsmen; he

and Britain, and no doubt some of them sailed to Ireland, and most probably settled colonies there in early ages. On the Berbers, who were the most ancient inhabitants of northern Africa, and descendants of the Canaanites, Philistines, and Amalekites, who were expelled from Canaan by Joshua, some curious and interesting information may be found in the articles on the Berbers and Amalekites, in the London Penny Cyclopaedia, and various circumstances seem to coincide with the statements of our old annalists, about the settlement of the colony called Fomorians in Ireland in the early ages, of whom some accounts have been already given in the notes on Dalriada, Tir Connell, and South Connaught. That some people of Phenician origin traded to Ireland, and probably settled colonies there, has been a general opinion amongst our ablest antiquarians. The ancient territory called *Fear Muighe Feine*, which now forms the barony of Fermoy, with the half barony of Coudons, in the county of Cork, got its name, as stated in O'Brien's Dictionary at the word *Fearmuighe*, from its being peopled in the early ages by Phenicians; hence the word *Fir Muighe Feine* signifies the Men of the Plain of the Phenicians, which O'Brien translates into Latin, *Viri campi Pheniorum*, and he considers them to have been a colony of the Gaditanian Phenicians from Gades, now Cadiz in Spain; and Dr. Charles O'Connor, in his edition of the Annals of Inisfallen, was also of opinion that a colony of Phenicians or Celtiberians from Spain settled in those parts; and the learned Spaniard, Dr. Joachim Villaneuva, in his *Ilibernia Phenicea*, maintains the same opinion. At Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and in the parishes of Templebrian and Templemalus, are the remains of Cromleacs and Druidical Temples, consisting of stones of enormous size, supposed to be monuments erected by the Phenicians; or according to others, by Mogruth, a celebrated Druid, who got possession of the territory of Fermoy from Fiach, king of Munster in the third century, as a reward for his bravery in assisting Fiach in several battles, and also for his extraordinary skill in music. Large stones, with *Ogham* inscriptions, have been discovered, at various times, in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Clare, accounts of which, by the learned antiquaries of Cork, Messrs. Abel, Horgan, Windele, O'Flanagan, &c. may be found in Windele's Notices of Cork, &c.

Cyclopean Architecture.—Of that massive rude architecture composed of large stones without cement, and forming walls and fortresses of immense strength, there are many remains in Ireland, resembling the Cyclopean architecture of ancient Greece and Etruria, such as the fortresses of Aileach in Donegal, and of Dun Aonguis, on one of the Arran Isles, off the coast of Galway, already described in the notes on Tirconnell and South Connaught. The Cyclopean fortress of Knockfennell in Limerick, and that of Cahir Conree in Kerry, have been described in the note on Thomond. At Calirdonnell, in the parish of Kilcrohane, county of Kerry, are the remains of a large Cyclopean fortress, but the most remarkable specimen of Cyclopean architecture in Ireland is that called *Staigue Fort*, situated also in the parish of Kilcrohane, on a hill near the bay of Kenmare. It is built of stones, without cement, but of admirable architecture, of a circular form, and the internal area about ninety feet in diameter, the walls eighteen feet high and thirteen feet thick, a doorway opening to the interior; on the outside a broad and deep fosse surrounds the entire building. A full account of Staigue Fort, given by Mr. Bland in the year 1821, may be seen in the 14th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; and there is a model of the fort in the Royal Dublin Society House. That Ireland has been peopled from the most remote ages there exists abundant evidence over the entire country. In every county, and almost in every parish, are found some memorials, such as remains of Cromleacs, Druidical temples, round towers, cairns, sepulchral mounds, Cyclopean fortresses, raths, and other antiquities, the histories of which, and even their traditions, are long lost in the night of time.

The Heberians were the chief Munster Milesians, as already explained in the note on Thomond, and were divided into three great branches, namely, the Daleassians, Eugenians, and Clan

Kian. Eogan More, the celebrated king of Munster in the second century, had by his wife Bera, the Spanish princess, a son named Oilioll Olum, who became king of Munster; and Oilioll had three sons, Eogan, Cormac Cas, and Cian. From Eogan were descended the Eoganachts or Eugenians; from Cormac Cas the Dal Cais, or Daleassians; and from Cian the Clan Kian. The chief families of the Daleassians, Eugenians, and Clan Kian, have been mentioned in the note on Thomond, which may be referred to in order to save a repetition of their names in this place. Cormac Cas or Cais, signifying Cormac the Beloved, the progenitor of the Daleassians, was king of Munster, and a celebrated warrior. O'Halloran, quoting the Psalter of Cashel, and the Book of Munster, says that his first queen was Samhair, daughter to Fionn Mac Cumhail, the celebrated hero, who was general of the Fenian forces, and his second queen Oriund, daughter of the king of Lochlin, or Denmark, by whom he had a son called Mogha Corb, who became king of Munster in the third century, and was a celebrated warrior. He invaded Denmark with a powerful force to support his maternal uncles in a contest for the crown of that country, and after gaining some victories, succeeded in placing his uncles, Osna and Airid, on the throne of Denmark, as stated in the Psalter of Cashel and other ancient annalists. The intercourse between the Irish and the Scandinavians, or northern nations, as the Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, &c. in these early ages, is remarkable; but, according to our ancient annalists, an intercourse and marriage alliances, in more remote times, were formed between the Irish kings, and those of Spain, Gaul, and Scandinavia. Eogan More, king of Munster in the second century, father of Cormac Cas, was married to the Spanish princess Bera, daughter of Heber, king of Castile. Eochaid, king of the Firbolgs many centuries before the Christian era, was married to Tailte, daughter of Magh Mor, king of the Celtiberians in Spain. Ugaire Mor, monarch of Ireland nearly four centuries before the Christian era, was married to Ceasair, daughter of the king of Gaul. Lughaidh Riabhdearg, monarch of Ireland in the first century, was married to Dervorgal, daughter of the king of Lochlin, or Denmark. Tuathal Teachtnuar, monarch of Ireland in the second century, was married to Bania, daughter of the king of Denmark and Finland. Feilimuidh Reachtmar, monarch of Ireland, son of Tuathal, was married to Ughna, daughter of the king of Denmark, by whom he had a son, Con Cead Catbach, or Con of the Hundred Battles, the celebrated monarch of Ireland in the second century. Eochaidh Muighmeadhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, was married to Carinna, either a British or a Saxon princess, by whom he had a son, the celebrated Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland. This Carinna is called by the Irish writers Carthan Cais Dulh, or Carthan the Beloved, of the Dark Hair. Eogan, son of Niall of the Hostages, and progenitor of the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone, was married to Indorba the Fair, a Saxon princess; and Murtoigh O'Brien, king of Munster in the eleventh century, had for his second wife Driella, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, and sister of Harold, the last Saxon king of England.

The race of Heber, or Heberians, and the race of Ith, or Ithians, as stated in the note on Thomond, alternately ruled as kings of Munster in the early ages, before the Christian era. The Ithians were so called as descendants of Ith, son of Breogain, and uncle of Milesias, and were also called Clanna Breogain, as descended from Breogain. The Clanna Breogain are mentioned by various Latin writers, under the name *Brigantes*. The race of Ith are placed on the Map of Ancient Ireland by Charles O'Connor, in the south of Cork, and called by him Lughadii, as descended from Lughaidh, the son of Ith. A list of the chief families of Ithians, or Lugadians, has been given in the note on Thomond. They were chiefly located in that part of Cork called Corca Luighe, which got its name from the above-mentioned Lughaidh, and, according to O'Brien, as explained at the words *Cairbre* and *Cobtach*, comprised a large territory in the south west of Cork, extending from Bandon to Crookhaven, and to the bay of Kenmare, including the present baronies of Carbery, Bear and Bantry.

The Clanna Deagha or Degadians, a branch of the Heremonians

took Mac Sweeney and his son prisoners, whom he took with him, together with some property, horses, arms, and armour; and the Clan Mur-

togh (O'Conors) turned against O'Donnell on that occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, lord of Hy Murray (in

of Ulster, settled in Munster a short time before the Christian era, and the chief families descended from them have been mentioned in the note on Thomond. They possessed that part of Kerry and Limerick called West Munster, which also had the name of the province of Conrigh Mac Daire, being possessed by that celebrated warrior and his posterity, of whom an account has been given in the note on Thomond. The Degadians, under the name of *Degadii*, are placed in Charles O'Connor's map in the west of Kerry, and considered by him to be the same as the *Udæi* who are placed on Ptolemy's map about the same territory, the word *Udæi* being formed from the *Ua Deagaidh* of the Irish writers.

The *Irians*, *Clanna Rory*, or *Rudricians* of Ulster, settled in Munster in the first century, and the chief families of them have been mentioned in the note on Thomond. On Charles O'Connor's map they are placed in the southern and central parts of Cork and Kerry, and called *Iberi australes* or southern Iberians, to distinguish them from the *Irians* of Ulster, whom he designates northern Iberians. The *Irians* or Iberians of Munster are considered to be the same as the *Velabri*, *Iberi*, *Juvernii*, and *Uterni*, given on the maps of Ptolemy and other geographers. According to Dr. O'Connor they are the same as the *Siol Eibhir*, that is the race of Heber or Heberians of the Irish writers, and according to others are supposed to be a colony of Iberians from Spain. The *Lucenii* are placed on Ptolemy's map in these parts of Kerry and Limerick towards the Shannon. These Lucenians are supposed to be a colony of the Luceni of Spain, who, according to Smith, are placed by Strabo in Galicia and Cantabria, and said to be of Scythian origin, which corresponds with the accounts of our ancient annalists, who make the Milesians originally a colony from Scythia. According to Smith the barony of Lixnaw is considered to have derived its name from the Lucenians. The *Ganganii* or *Concani* of Spain, also stated by Strabo to have been Scythians, are given by Ptolemy as the ancient inhabitants of the territories now forming the counties of Clare and Galway, a colony of them having come from Spain in remote ages. From the Concanians of Galway some antiquaries suppose that Connaught derived its name. The *Cori-ondoi* are placed on Ptolemy's map in the central parts of Cork, and considered by Smith and others to have been a colony of the *Coritani* of Britain, who inhabited in early times the present counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, and, according to Camden, these Coritani fled to Ireland about the first century, in consequence of the conquest of Britain by the Romans. From the great intercourse between Spain and the south of Ireland in the early ages, there is much of the Spanish blood in Munster, particularly in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Cork; and as in the tenth and eleventh centuries colonies of the Danes settled in the cities of Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, and continued there down to the English invasion, there is much of the Danish race in those cities mixed by intermarriages with the old Irish.

Cork, in Latin *Coregia*, and also *Coracium*, got its name, according to O'Brien, at the word *Corca*, and also according to other authorities, from *Corca* or *Corcach*, which signifies a marsh, as the city of Cork was originally founded on marshy ground, but according to others the name was derived from Corc, a prince of the Eugénian race, who was king of Munster in the fourth century.

Kerry, in Latin *Kerrigia*, got its name from Ciar, son of Fergus Mac Roy, by Meava, the celebrated queen of Connaught, a short time before the Christian era. This Fergus, king of Ulster, was of the race of Ir, and hence his descendants were *Irians* or *Clanna Rory*. His son Ciar, in the first century, got possession of a large territory in Munster, called from him *Ciar Rioghacht*, signifying Ciar's kingdom; hence came the word *Ciaraidhe*, or as it is written in the Book of Armagh, *Ciarriichi*, anglicised *Kerry*. By the old ecclesiastical writers *Kerry* was called *St. Brendan's country*, from Brendan, a celebrated saint of the sixth century, who founded many monasteries there, and several places in *Kerry* still bear his name, amongst others Brendan or Brandon mountain; and Camden calls that part of the Atlantic off the coast of *Kerry*,

at the mouth of the Shannon, *Mare Brendanicum*, or the sea of Brendan. Cork and Kerry are frequently mentioned by various writers under the names of the kingdoms of Cork and Kerry.

Kings of the race of the Dalcassians and Eugenians alternately ruled over Munster, from the third to the eleventh century; but while a king of each race governed by turns the whole of Munster, a king of the Dalcassian race ruled over Thomond, and a king of the Eugénian race over Desmond. A few of the remarkable events in Desmond, from the fourth to the twelfth century, may be here mentioned.

The Battle of Ventry. In Hanmer's Chronicle, collected chiefly from the ancient record called the Book of Howth, is given an account of the battle of Fentra in Munster, that is of Ventry, fought in the beginning of the fourth century, about A. D. 320. The Scandinavians, Gauls, Saxons, and other foreigners, with powerful forces, invaded Ireland, and fought many great battles with the natives in Ulster and Meath, which Hanmer describes; and another powerful force of these foreigners, attempting to land at Ventry in Kerry, were opposed by the Irish, and both sides having fought desperately for the space of seven days, the slaughter was so great that the sea shore was dyed red with the blood of the slain. After the foreigners effected a landing, many terrific battles were fought almost incessantly during a whole year, but finally the invaders were vanquished, and an enormous number of them slain in the various conflicts. This battle has been celebrated by the Irish writers under the name of *Cath Fion Tragha*, and some ancient MSS. on the subject still remain. In the ninth and tenth centuries the Danes and Norwegians overran Munster, as they did various other parts of Ireland, and settled colonies in the cities of Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. An account of various victories gained over the Danes by Brian Boru and Ceallachan, king of Cashel, has been given in the note on Thomond. Ceallachan, a celebrated warrior of the Eugénian race, was king of Cashel in the tenth century, and having defeated the Danes in several battles, Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, with his brothers Tor and Magnus, having proposed a peace with the people of Munster, with an offer to give in marriage to Ceallachan their sister Beibhion, an accomplished princess, the proposals of alliance being accepted by Ceallachan, he prepared to go to Dublin to meet his intended bride, but on his arrival there his party were treacherously attacked and defeated by the Danes, who took Ceallachan prisoner, together with Dunchuan, son of Cineide, king of Thomond, the entire proceedings on the part of the Danes being a conspiracy to get Ceallachan, their formidable enemy, into their power. The Munster chiefs, in order to redeem their king from captivity, collected a powerful force, amongst whom were two thousand Dalcassians, and three thousand Eugenians, commanded by Donogh O'Keeffe, prince of Fermoy; O'Sullivan, prince of Beara; the O'Conors of Kerry; O'Driscolls; O'Moriartys; O'Flynn; O'Fellans, and other chiefs of Munster, aided by one thousand of the Connaught forces, under the O'Haras, O'Garas, Mac Coghlan, and others; the entire, it is stated, amounting to twelve thousand men, the chief commander of the Eugenians being O'Keeffe; and Cineidi, king of Thomond, with his brothers Congalach, Cosgrach, and Lonargan, commanded the Dalcassians. They also had a large naval force under O'Falvey, hereditary admiral of Desmond, who equipped thirty ships; O'Conor Kerry, twenty ships; O'Driscoll, O'Cohtaich, and O'Flynn, armed and manned ten ships each; the Mac Namaras, O'Conors, and O'Loghlins of Clare, sent twenty ships; and from Corca Baisein, in Clare, came twenty more, making in all one hundred and twenty sail. The army, which proceeded by land, marched through Connaught and Ulster to Arinagh, which city was then in possession of the Danes, and whither they brought Ceallachan prisoner, in order to put him on board their fleet at Dundalk, and send him to Denmark; the Irish attacked Armagh by the projection of large stones from machines, together with arrows, darts, slings, and other missiles, and applying scaling ladders to the

Wicklow), the most distinguished of his tribe for hospitality and feats of arms, was slain by a peasant of his own clan, within the precincts of his

walls; the Danes, under Sitric, were at length defeated with great slaughter, and having evacuated the city by night, they marched off towards Duudalk and embarked their forces in their fleet, which lay in that bay. The Irish pursued them, and O'Keeffe, sending a flag of truce, demanded of Sitric the princes Ceallachan and Dunchuan, who were his prisoners, but the Danes returned for answer that the prisoners would not be restored until an *eric* was first paid for the Danes who fell in fifteen different battles with Ceallachan and his forces; and Sitric ordered Ceallachan to be bound to the mast of his own ship, and Dunchuan in like manner on the king of Norway's ship, in view of the whole Munster army. The Irish were enraged at this sight, but their land forces had no means of attacking the enemy; shortly after, however, O'Falvey, the Irish admiral, appeared in sight, and drawing up his ships in an extended line, prepared for action. A desperate engagement ensued, and the Irish commanders grappled with, and boarded the Danish vessels; both sides fought with great fury, but O'Falvey at length succeeded in releasing Ceallachan, and, giving him one of his own swords, bade him take the command. The Irish, animated by seeing their prince at liberty, fought with renewed vigour; but the valiant O'Falvey at length fell pierced by many wounds, and his head was immediately displayed on the mast of Sitric's ship. Fingal, a chief who was second in command to O'Falvey, animating the Irish, the fight was continued with great fury on both sides, but at length Fingal, encompassed by the Danes, and seeing his own death certain, seized on Sitric by a sudden grasp, and having jumped with him in his arms overboard, both were instantly drowned. Conal and Sioda, chiefs of the Clarefores, who were engaged with the ships commanded by Tor and Magnus, brothers of Sitric, following the example of Fingal, grasped the Danish chiefs in their arms, and leaped with them in like manner into the deep. O'Conor Kerry slew one of the Danish commanders in single combat, and cut off his head, but while holding it up in triumph, he was himself killed by another Dane. The Danish forces were at length totally defeated, and their fleet destroyed, but almost the whole of the Irish chiefs and men engaged in that fierce contest, were also slain. *This great sea fight in the bay of Duudalk took place A. D. 944, according to O'Halloran and other authorities. Copies of the ancient Irish MSS. giving accounts of the battles of Ventry and Duudalk, are to be found in the library of Sir William Betham. That respecting the battles of the Munster forces with the Danes, is entitled Toruigheacht Cheallachain Chaisil, signifying The Pursuit for the recovery of Ceallachan Cashel, which would be well worth having translated and published.*

The great battle of *Moin Mor* in Cork, fought in the twelfth century, A. D. 1151, between the Connaught, Leinster, and Desmond forces on one side, and the Daleassians on the other, has been described in the note on Thomond.

The Eugenians ruled as kings over Desmond, and the Daleassian kings over Thomond, and from each race, as already explained in the note on Thomond, was alternately elected a king of all Munster, which mode of government in Munster continued from the third to the eleventh century, when Brian Boru, of the Daleassian race, became king of Munster and monarch of Ireland, and his descendants the O'Briens were kings of Munster and kings of Thomond, and the Mac Carthys, who were the head of the Eugenic race, were kings and princes of Desmond.

The Mac Carthys, in Irish *Mac Carthaidh* or *Mac Cairthy*, and pronounced like Mae Carha or Mae Cawra, took their name from *Carthach* or *Cairthe* one of their ancestors, a prince of Desmond in the eleventh century, son of Justin, king of Munster, who was grandson to Ceallachan, king of Cashel. Of the Mac Carthys in early times some accounts may be found in the Annals of Inisfallen. The Mac Carthys of the twelfth century are thus designated in the topographical poem of O'Heerin:—

“Flaithe Mumhan mair Sionna
Siol Eogain mie Oilioila,
Mac Carthaidh euing a eana,
Mar thuind anfaidh etragha.”

own fortress, and the bodach (clown) who slew him, was immediately put to death.

The sons of O'Cuirnin,¹ Siodhraidh, Carbre,

“Heroes of Munster of the fortress of the Shannon,
Are the race of Eogan, the son of Oilioil,
Mac Carthy the mainstay of its tributes,
Is like an unceasing stormy wave.”

On the English invasion, when king Henry II. landed at Waterford, in October A. D. 1171, Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, waited on him the day after his arrival, delivered to him the keys of the city of Cork, and did him homage. According to Mae Geoghagan, this Dermot Mac Carthy, in the year 1185, was, together with all his retinue, treacherously slain at a conference held with Theobald Fitzwalter, and the English of Cork. At the time of the English invasion, the Danes were in possession of the city of Cork and the adjoining districts, being permitted by the Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond, to reside there for commercial purposes. In A. D. 1174, the forces of Strongbow and Raymond le Gros having plundered various parts of Waterford and Cork, dispatched the booty to Waterford by sea, under the command of Adam de Hereford; the Danes of Cork equipped thirty-five vessels, and attacked the English fleet at Dungarvan, but after a severe engagement they lost the victory, chiefly through the valour of Philip Walsh, who boarded the admiral's ship, and killed Gilbert, the son of Turgesius, the Danish commander. A. D. 1177, King Henry II. granted to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan, for the service of sixty knights, to himself and his son John and their heirs, the whole kingdom of Cork or Desmond, with the exception of the city of Cork, and the adjoining cantreds, which belonged to the Ostmen or Danes of that city, which the king reserved to hold in his own hands. The Mac Carthys maintained long contests for their independence with the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, the Butlers, earls of Ormond, and other Anglo-Norman and English settlers, and held their titles, as princes of Desmond, with considerable possessions, down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were divided into two great branches, the head of which was Mae Carthy More, of whom Donal Mac Carthy was created earl of Glencare or Clancare, A. D. 1565, by Queen Elizabeth; the other branch, called Mae Carthy Reagh, were styled princes of Carbery. Besides the earls of Clancare, the Mac Carthys were also created at various periods barons of Valentia, earls of Clancarly, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel, and had several strong castles in various parts of Cork and Kerry. According to Windele, the Mae Carthy More was inaugurated at *Lisban-na-uchir* in Kerry, at which ceremony presided O'Sullivan Mor and O'Donoghue Mor; his captains of war were the O'Rourkes, probably a branch of the O'Rourkes, princes of Brefney; the Mac Egan were his hereditary Brehons, and the O'Dalys and O'Duinis were his hereditary poets and antiquaries. There are still in the counties of Cork and Kerry many highly respectable families of the Mac Carthys, and several of the name have been distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigades, in the service of France and Spain. The following accounts of chiefs and clans in Desmond, or the counties of Cork and Kerry, and the territories possessed by each in ancient and modern times, have been collected from O'Heerin's Topography, O'Brien, O'Halloran, Smith's histories of Cork and Kerry, and various other sources.

1. O'Suilleabhain or O'Sullivan. The O'Sullivans had the ancient territory of Beara, now the baronies of Beara and Bantry, in the county of Cork, and were called O'Sullivan Beara, and styled princes of Beara. Another branch of the family called O'Sullivan Mor were lords of Dunkerron, and possessed the barony of Dunkerron, in the county of Kerry, and their chief seat was the castle of Dunkerron, near the river Kenmare. A third branch of the O'Sullivans were chiefs of Knockruffan, in Tipperary, of whom an account is given in the note on Ormond. The O'Sullivans are of the Eugenic race of the same descent as the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, and took their name from Suilleabhain, one of their chiefs in the tenth century. As princes of Beara they held a high rank in ancient times in the county of Cork,

and Gillpatrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

and had several strong castles, the chief of which were those of Dunboy, Ardea, and Carrizanas. In the reign of James I. their extensive possessions were confiscated, in consequence of their adherence to the earls of Desmond and Tyrone in the Elizabethian wars, and the heads of the family retired to Spain, where many of them were distinguished officers in the Spanish service, and had the title of Counts of Bearhaven. II. O'Heidirseeoil or O'Driscoll, head of the Ithian race, was chief or prince of Corcaluighe, otherwise called Cairbreacha, comprising ancient Carbery, an extensive territory in the south-west of Cork. Another branch of the O'Driscolls were lords of Beara, now the baronies of Beare and Bantry, in the county of Cork, of which they were the original possessors, but the O'Sullivan in after times became the possessors of this territory as above stated. The O'Driscolls of the twelfth century are designated in O'Heerin's topographical poem, in terms which may be thus translated :—

“ To the race of Luighee along the shore,
I now proceed beyond the bounds,
To pass the tribe is not meet for me,
But to record the warriors' fame.

“ O'Driscoll, head chief of the land
Of Corcaluighee, I treat of now,
He took possession of the coasts of Cleire,
The fittest headland for the princely lord.

“ O'Driscoll of the wealthy Beara,
Rules over the land of the salmon coast,
A blue water shore abounding in harbours,
Exhibiting to view large fleets of wine.”

The O'Driscolls had the island of Capeclear, alluded to in the poem, and the territory about the bay of Baltimore, and, according to Smith, had a part of Iveragh in Kerry. They had castles at Dunashad and Dunalong near Baltimore, the castle of Dunamore on Capeclear island, and others. There are still several respectable families of the O'Driscolls in the county of Cork. III. O'Caolmh or O'Keeffe, is given by O'Heerin as chief of Glan Amhain and of Urluachra. Gleanamhain, according to O'Brien, is now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, county of Cork; they had also afterwards a large territory in the barony of Duhallow, known by the name of Pahal O'Keeffe. In ancient times the O'Keeffes had the territory of Fearnmighle Feine, now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, which afterwards was possessed by the Anglo-Norman family of Roche, viscounts of Fermoy, and called Roche's country. The O'Dugans and O'Coscraighs were also ancient chiefs in Fermoy. They are thus designated by O'Heerin :—

“ Chief of Fermoy of enclosed fortresses,
Is O'Dugan of Dunmanann,
A tribe of the Gaels of precious jewels;
O'Keeffe is chief of Glen Avon.

“ O'Keeffe of the handsome brown brows,
Chief of Urluachra of the fertile lands,
The inheritor of the hospitable country,
Which resembled in beauty the fair plains of Meath.”

The O'Keeffes were in ancient times marshals and chief military leaders of Desmond, and were styled princes of Fermoy. They had several castles, the chief of which were those of Dromagh and Duaragil. There are still several respectable families of the O'Keeffes in the county of Cork. IV. Mac Donnacha or Mac Donogh, of whom an account is given in O'Brien's Dictionary at the word *Donnoch*, was chief of Duhalla, now the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork. The Mac Donaghs were a branch of the Mac Carthys, and powerful chiefs; they were styled princes of Duhallow, and their chief residence

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermott on O'Conor Don, in con-

was the magnificent castle of Kanturk. V. O'Mathghamlina or O'Mahony. The O'Mahonys are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Hy Eachach, and also of Kinel m-Beice; the latter is now the barony of Kinalmeaky, in the county of Cork, and Hy Eachach is in modern times called Ivaugh, which, according to Smith, comprises the whole peninsula in the harony of West Carbery, extending from Ballydehob to the bay of Dunmanus. O'Brien and O'Halloran give the territory Kinel Aodha as possessed by the O'Mahonys, which is now the barony of Kinnalea, in the county of Cork; and O'Brien in his Dictionary, at the word *Mathghabbain*, states that the O'Mahonys, who were a branch of the Eugenic race, had a large territory in Muskerry, south of the river Lee, in the county of Cork, and also another territory called Tiobrad, in the county of Kerry; and the O'Mahonys are placed on the map of Ortelius, in the west of Kerry, opposite the island of Valentia. The O'Mahonys were powerful chiefs, and were sometimes styled princes. They are thus designated by O'Heerin :—

“ Ivaugh, the most western part of Banba (Ireland),
Is the great estate of O'Mahony,
The well watered lands of fair fortresses,
Extensive are the brown-nut-producing plains.

“ Kinnalmeaky of the pleasant fields
About Bandon, of the fair woods,
The most warlike chief, in victory supreme,
Is O'Mahony of the white foaming coast.”

The O'Mahonys had several castles, as those of Rosbrin, Ardintenant, Blackcastle, Ballydesmond, Dunbeacan, Dunmanus, Ringmahon, &c., all along the sea coast. There are several respectable families of the O'Mahonys in the counties of Cork and Kerry, and many of the name, styled counts O'Mahony have been highly distinguished commanders in the Irish brigades in the service of France and Spain. VI. O'Ceallachain or O'Callaghans, given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Clair Beire, and of Kinel Aodha. According to O'Brien and O'Halloran, the territory of the O'Callaghans was called Pahal O'Callaghan, signifying O'Callaghan's people, and extended from Mallow westward, on both sides of the Blackwater, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and comprised, according to Smith, the present parishes of Clonmeen and Kilsannick, an extensive territory containing about fifty thousand acres. The O'Callaghans mentioned by O'Heerin were chiefs in Kinel Aodha, now the barony of Kinnalea, and of Clair Beire, which signifies the plain of Beara, a district situated in the harony of Beare, both in the county of Cork. They are thus mentioned in the poem of O'Heerin :—

“ Ar Chenel Aedha an fuinn te,
O'Ceallachain Clair Beire,
Fonn glaisliunde co grian geal,
Fiadh is fairsinge inbhear.”

“ Over Kinnalea of the fertile lands,
Rules O'Callaghan of the plain of Beara,
A land of blue waters and bright sunshine,
The country of the most expanded bay.”

The O'Callaghans are of the Eugenic race, and took their name from their ancestor Ceallachan Cashel, the celebrated king of Munster in the tenth century, and accounts of them may be found in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Four Masters. The O'Callaghans, lords of Clonmeen, were in former times very powerful chiefs, and had their chief residence at the castle of Clonmeen, the ruins of which still remain on a rock near the river Blackwater. According to O'Brien, at the word Pahal, the chief of the O'Callaghans was transplanted into the county of Clare, by Cromwell where he gave him a considerable property at Kilcooney, in lieu of his ancient estates. O'Brien mentions baron Louis Dennis O'Callaghan, grand Venerer to his Serene Highness the Prince Margrave of

sequence of which great commotion ensued in Connaught; and Mac Donogh burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Baden-Baden, and some of them were also distinguished officers in the French service. There are several highly respectable families of the O'Callaghans in the county of Cork, and a branch of them in Tipperary are viscounts of Lisimore. VII. O'Liathain or O'Lehan, by some rendered to Lyne and Lyons, is given by O'Heerin chief of Hy Liathain, and of Hy Nannchadha. According to O'Brien, at the words Cuislean and Ibh Nanncha, and also according to Smith, the O'Lehans had the territory in the county of Cork, afterwards called the barony of Barrymore, from the Anglo-Norman family of the Barrys, who became its possessors. According to O'Brien, the O'Lehans took their name from one of their chiefs in the beginning of the eleventh century, named Cuilean O'Liathan, who, in A. D. 1010, built Castle Lehan, now Castle Lyons, which was the chief seat of that family. The O'Lehans are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Lord of Hy Lehan, a warrior of fame,
The hardy leader of the battalions of Munster,
Of Hy Nanncha he is lineal chief,
The host of keen arms, of high nobility."

VIII. O'Flainn or O'Flynn, chief of Arda and Hy Bagamhna, according to O'Heerin, and given by O'Brien, at the words Ardach and Donnchu; and by O'Halloran as chiefs of Arda, a territory in the barony of Carbery, and also of Muiscirith Miotaine, or Muiscirigh ui-Fhloinn, a district in the barony of Muskerry, both in the county of Cork. The district in Musery possessed by the O'Flynn, according to O'Heerin, extended from the river Dribseach, or Dripsey, to Ballynoorney. O'Maolfabhail is another chief given by O'Heerin, in the same territory. The O'Flynn are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Flynn Arda of the blooming woods,
A tribe of the purest pedigree,
Heir to the lordship is each man,
They are the clan of Ibane."
"Of the race of Conary of the great forces.
Let us speak of the chiefs of Musery,
A host whom the bright sun salutes
On the land of the Martineans of Munster."

Hy Baghamna is now the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery. According to Windele, the O'Flynn built the castle of Macroom, which was called O'Flynn's castle. The O'Flynn were of the Clanna Deaga, descended from the Ernans of Ulster, and Eochy O'Flynn, a celebrated bard and historian is stated to be of this sept, and is mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers amongst the chief bards of the tenth century, whose compositions are contained in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote. IX. Mac Amhlaidhibh or Mac Auliffe, given by O'Heerin as chief of the country from Amhain Ella westward beyond Gleann Saleain. This territory was in the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork, extending westward from the river Alla to the borders of Limerick. According to O'Brien, at the words Curmac, Glean Omra, and the end of the letter M, the Mac Auliffes were a branch of the Mac Carthys, and possessed the territory called Glean Omra, in the barony of Duhallow, and that the last chief of the family was colonel of a regiment in Spain, and died about the year 1720. Their chief seat was castle Mac Auliffe, near Newmarket. The Mac Auliffes are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Far beyond the bountiful river Ella,
To the westward of Glen Saleain of stately trees,
A fair land of affluence undenied;
The territory belongs to the noble Mac Auliffe."

Another chief in this territory is mentioned by O'Heerin, as follows:

"An estate of the plain of Core belongs,
It is Aes Ella of the fine level land;
To the stately seion of Banha of the ringletted hair,
He is O'Tedganna of Dun Durlais."

Peregrine O'Mulloy, lord of Fercall (in the King's county), died.

O'Conor marched into the plain of Connaught

X. O'Donnagair or Donnégans, chiefs of Muiscirith-na-dtri-Magh, or Muscry of the Three Plains, now the half barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork, according to O'Brien at the word Muiscirith. They are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"The country of O'Donnegan is certified,
The great Muscry of the three plains,
Which belongs to the host of polished steel,
The district of charming sunny lands."

O'Cullenan is given by O'Brien as a chief on the same territory. The O'Cullenans were celebrated as hereditary physicians of Munster. XI. O'Hionmhuicinn, chief of Tuath Saxon, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Tuath Saxon of the fair pleasant plain,
To O'Hinnmanc I proclaim,
A country of harbours in affluence abounding,
Belong to the hardy sept of Clan Conary."

XII. O'Maolbhleoghaidh, of the race of Core, chief of Muiscirith Treithirne, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Muscry Trehirne of the mighty men,
Rightfully belongs to the race of Core,
O'Mulbleaghain is powerful over the land,
He possesses the country of smooth plains."

XIII. O'Breaghain or O'Bregan, O'Glaisin, also O'Mietire and O'Coelidh, or Keeley; likewise O'Ciarran, are given by O'Heerin, O'Brien, and O'Halloran, as chiefs of Hy Mac Caille, or I Mac-enile, now the barony of Imokilly, county of Cork. O'Bregan and O'Glaisin are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"A valiant elan, warlike in pursuit,
Ruled Imokilly of the hospitable banquets,
Two tribes possessed the smooth plains,
O'Bregan and the fair O'Glaisin."

XIV. O'Cuire or O'Curry, of Clan Torna, chief of Ciarraidhe Cuire, now the barony of Kerriurehy, in the county of Cork, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Kerriurehy of the fair coast,
That country belongs to Clan Torna;
O'Curry obtained the fertile land,
Its green aspect is like the plains of Meath."

XV. O'Cobhthaidh, anglicised O'Cowhiggs or O'Cowhys, of Fuinn Cliodhna, chiefs of Triocha Meadhona, now the barony of West Barryroe, in the county of Cork. The O'Cowhiggs were in ancient times powerful chiefs, and, according to Smith, had seven castles along the coast in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe. They are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Lord of the county of Triocha Meona,
Is O'Cowhy of the white-stoned shore,
The land of Cleona is the plain of O'Cowhy,
In the sea fights they are valiant foes."

XVI. O'Fichiolla or O'Fihellys, a name anglicised to Field, are also given by O'Brien as chiefs in West Barryroe. XVII. O'Baire, given by O'Heerin as chief of Muintir Baire, and by O'Halloran as chief of Aron. In O'Brien's Dictionary at the word Rinn, the O'Baires are stated to possess a territory and foreland called Muintir Baire, part of ancient Carbery, in the county of Cork. This name has been anglicised to Baery; they were of the Ithian or Lugadian race, and descended from Fathaidh Airgtheach, a king of Munster in the third century, according to O'Heerin, by whom they are thus designated:

(in Roscommon), burned Ard-an-Choilein, and the island of Lough Cairgin, and slew Donal Oge Mac Donnell, a constable of 'galloglasses, on that occasion.

"Muintir Baire of the fair fortress,
They are of the race of Fathaidh Airghtheach;
O'Baire rules over the land of waves,
Which is not surpassed by the smooth plains of Manainn."

This name has been anglicised to Barry, not Baery, as left uncorrected by the printer in the foregoing part of this article. XVIII. O'Laoghaire or O'Learys, chiefs of Hy Laoghaire or Iveleary, were, according to O'Brien at the word Ibh, of the Lugadian or Ithian race, and possessed in ancient times the city of Roscarbery and its environs; and, according to Smith and Windele, Iveleary, or O'Leary's country, lay in Muskerry, in the county of Cork, between Macroom and Inchageela, where they had several castles, as those of Carrigafooky, Carrignaneelagh, Carrignacurra, Dundarierk and Drumcurragh. XIX. The O'Heas and O'Deas, of whom accounts have been already given in the note on Thomond, are mentioned by O'Brien at the word Cairbre, amongst the chiefs of Carbery, county of Cork, and Smith states that the O'Heas were chiefs of Pobble O'Hea in Carbery. XX. The O'Donovans, of whom also an account has been given in the note on Thomond, likewise settled in Cork, and according to Smith, were chiefs of Clan Cathail, an extensive district in West Carbery, and had their chief residence at Castle Donovan. XXI. O'Beice is given by O'Heerin as a chief of Beantraidhe, now the barony of Bantry, county of Cork, and is thus designated:—

"O'Beice, chief of the fair land,
Rules over Bantry of delightful bloom,
Heroes whose noble actions I certify,
They are of the race of Fergus of Ulster."

XXII. The O'Caseys are given by O'Brien at the word Coillte, as chiefs of Coillte Maibineacha, a territory near Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork. XXIII. The O'Healys or O'Helys are given by O'Brien at the word Doimnach, as chiefs of Doimnach Mor O'Healy, or Pobble O'Healy, a large parish in the barony of Muskerry, county of Cork, and he states that the lord chief baron, Hely Hutchinson, was descended from this family. XXIV. The O'Herlihs or O'Hurleys are given by O'Brien, at the end of the letter *I*, as chiefs of a district in the barony of Muskerry, and he states they were hereditary wardens of the church of St. Gohnait of Ballyvoorny, and were possessors for many ages of the large parish of that name. Smith states that they were chiefs near Macroom. For a further account of the O'Hurleys, see note on Ormond. XXV. The O'Nunans are given by O'Brien at the letter *U*, as chiefs of Tullaleis and Castlelissen, now the parish of Tullilease, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, of which they were hereditary wardens of St. Brendan's church. XXVI. The O'Dalys, according to Smith, had the parish of Kilerohane, in the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and were bards to the Mac Carthys, O'Mahonys, Carews, and other great families. An account of several of the O'Dalys, eminent poets in Munster, is to be found in O'Reilly's Irish writers. XXVII. The Mac Egans are mentioned by O'Brien at the word Eagan, as Brehons, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, under the Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond. The Mac Egans were also hereditary Brehons or judges of Ormond. XXVIII. The Mac Sweeneys are mentioned by O'Brien at the end of the letter *M*, as military commanders under the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, who, in the thirteenth century, brought a body of them from Tireconnell or Donegal, where they were celebrated as military chiefs under the O'Donnells, and hence the head of the clan was styled Mac Suibhne-na-dTuadh, or Mac Sweeney of the Battle-axes. According to Smith and Seward, the Mac Sweeneys had the parish of Kilmurry, in the barony of Muskerry, county of Cork, and their chief castle at Clodagh, near Macroom, and had also Castlemore, in the parish of Movidy. They were famous for their hospitality, and one of them erected a large stone near the castle of Clodagh,

O'Donnell, that is, Torlogh of the Wine, marched his forces against the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors) to Sligo, preyed and devastated the entire of Carbury of Drumcliff, and after he had slain many,

with an inscription in Irish, inviting all passengers to repair to the house of Edmond Mac Sweeney for free entertainment. XXIX. The Mac Sheehys, according to Smith, were a warlike clan, brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body guards. They were afterwards numerous in the counties of Cork and Limerick; some of them changed the name to Joy, and of this family was the late judge, Baron Joy; they are supposed by some to be originally the same as the Joyces of Connemara. XXX. The O'Kearneys were a clan near Kinsale, in the county of Cork, where they are placed on the Map of Ortelius, and are mentioned by O'Heerin as chiefs of Hy Floinn. XXXI. The O'Riordans were a clan of note in Muskerry, in the county of Cork, and distinguished military chiefs in ancient times. Of this family was the late Dr. O'Riordan of Limerick, a distinguished Irish scholar, and patron of the late Peter O'Connell, the compiler of an Irish Dictionary, which has been described in the note on Thomond. XXXII. The O'Crowleys are mentioned by Smith as chiefs of Kilshallow, west of Bandon, in the county of Cork, and originally a clan from Connaught. XXXIII. The O'Murphys, originally from Wexford, are mentioned by Smith as a numerous clan in Muskerry, and there are many respectable families of the name in the city of Cork. XXXIV. The O'Aherns, O'Ronaynes, and O'Heynes, were also old and respectable families in the county of Cork. Of the O'Creaghs and O'Gradys, of whom an account has been given in the note on Thomond, there are several respectable families in the county of Cork.

The following have been the chiefs and clans in Kerry, in ancient and modern times. I. O'Concobaigh or O'Conors, styled by O'Heerin kings or princes of Kerry, who thus mentions them in his topographical poem:—

"Fagbham siol Conaire cliach,
Riagraidhe Erna na nor sciath,
Taile ar nucht ar fein Fearguis,
As ceim a hucht fheicheamhuais.

"Ri Ciarraighe os clannaibh Ceir,
O'Concobaigh coir doisein,
Cele clair an miodhfuinn mir,
On traigh co Sionaid sruthghil.

"Let us leave the race of Conary of battles,
The princes of Erna of the golden shields,
We come to our friends the race of Fergus,
They are entitled to command our attention.

"The king of Kerry over the clans of Ciar,
O'Conor rules that land by right,
Chief of the plain of fertile fields,
From the strand to the Shannon of clear streams."

The Ciar above-mentioned was son of Fergus Mac Roy, king of Ulster, by Meava, the celebrated queen of Connaught, and having settled in Munster, in the first century, as already explained in the preceding part of this article, he became possessed of the greater part of the territory, afterwards called Kerry, which derived its name from him, being named *Ciarrioghacht*, signifying Ciar's kingdom, also written in Irish as above, *Ciarraighe*, and sometimes *Ciaraidh*. This Ciar and his posterity of the Irian race possessed the territory called Iar Mumhan, or West Munster, which comprised the north-western half of the present county of Kerry, with a part of Limerick, as already explained. Of the race of Ciar were some eminent persons in early times, as St. Brendan of Kerry, in the sixth century, the founder of the see of Ardfer, and many monasteries; and St. Carthach or Mochuda, who in the seventh century founded the college of Lismore, in Waterford, which was long celebrated as a seat of literature, and attended by students

and plundered the district on that occasion, Donal, son of Murtoigh (O'Connor) waited on O'Donnell, made peace with him, paid him his tribute, and

restored the hostages previously taken from Tirconnell.

A contest arose between O'Rourke (of Leitrim)

from all parts of Europe. Torna Eigeas, the celebrated bard to the monarch Niall of the Hostages in the fifth century, was also of the same race. Mac Beataeh, king of Ciaraidhe Luachra, the ancient name of West Kerry, fought under Brian Boru, at the battle of Clontarf. According to a printed pedigree of the O'Conors Kerry, they took their name from Con, one of their chiefs in the eleventh century, and from Ciar their great ancestor, thus making the word Conciar or Coniar, anglicised O'Connor; or according to others they took their name from Conchobhar or Conor, one of their ancient chiefs. Of the O'Conors Kerry, several distinguished chiefs are mentioned in the Four Masters, and Annals of Inisfallen, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century; they were very powerful, and in ancient times styled kings and princes of Kerry. In the thirteenth century, the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, got much of the possessions of the O'Conors, whose ancient principality was diminished to the territory called Oireachtui-Chonchobhair, signifying the inheritance of O'Connor, now forming the barony of Trillick. The O'Conors Kerry had several strong castles, the chief of which was that of Carrigafoile, at the small island of Carrig, near the mouth of the Shannon, but after the Elizabethian and Cromwellian wars, most of their estates were confiscated. According to Lodge's Peerage, several of the O'Conors, lords of Kerry, were connected by marriage alliances with the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, and they were also connected by intermarriages with the O'Connells of Kerry. There are several respectable families of the O'Conors in Cork and Kerry, and some of them have been distinguished officers in the service of France and Naples. The chief representative of the ancient family of the O'Conors Kerry, and maternally descended from the O'Connells of Kerry, is Captain Daniel O'Connell O'Connor, at present an officer in the Austrian service. II. O'Donoghoe or O'Donoghoe, given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Lough Lein, and also of Clan Sealluidhe, and thus designated in his topography, together with the O'Carrolls:

"O'Donoghoe of Lough Leine,
And of the Fleisg who are full powerful,
Rule over the Clan Shalvey,
They are men of happiness in Munster."

"O'Donoghoe of Lough Lein,
He is prince of that Eoganaelht,
O'Carroll is there our friend,
Of pure and noble origin."

O'Brien, at the word Donchu, states, that the Donoghues were of the Eugenic race, and originally settled in that part of Desmond, now the county of Cork, where they possessed a large territory, extending from Iniskeen to the borders of Bantry, and from thence northward to Ballyvurny and Macroom, comprising the district called Iveleary (which is part of Carbery), and also a great portion of Muskerry; but in the twelfth century, the O'Donoghues were expelled from Cork by the Mac Carthys and O'Mahonys, and settled in Kerry, where they became proprietors of all the country about Lough Lein and Killarney. From the tenth to the thirteenth century, several distinguished chiefs of the O'Donoghues are mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen, and they are styled kings and princes of the Eoganaelht of Lough Lein. The O'Donoghues continued powerful chiefs down to the reign of Elizabeth, when, in consequence of having joined the earls of Tyrone and Desmond, most of their estates were confiscated. The O'Donoghues were divided into two great branches, namely, those of Lough Lein and those of Glenflesk, the latter called O'Donoghoe More. The O'Donoghues, lords of Lough Lein, had their chief castle at Ross Island, on one of the lakes of Killarney, the romantic ruins of which still remain. The O'Donoghues of Lough Lein or Ross, according to Windele, are now extinct; but the O'Donoghoe of the Glens still holds a great deal of the extensive possessions of his ancestors. Some interesting accounts of the O'Donoghues will be found in Windele's Notices of Cork and Killarney. III. O'Donmhaill or O'Donnell, of the same race as the O'Donoghues,

is given by O'Heerin as a chief of Clan Shalvey, and mentioned as follows:—

"Clan Shalvey of the limpid streams,
Recorded as a well known land,
Belongs to O'Donnell of the powerful hand,
Who took possession of the brown nut plain."

IV. The O'Carrolls, princes of Lough Lein, are mentioned by O'Heerin, and also in the Annals of Inisfallen, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. V. O'Faillbhe or O'Falvey, given by O'Heerin as chief of Corca Duibhne, and of the territory from the Mang, westward to Fiontraigh or Ventry. *Corca Duibhne*, is now the barony of Corcaquiney, in the county of Kerry. The O'Falveys are mentioned by O'Brien, at the words Corca Duibhne and Faillbhe, also as lords of *Ibheratha*, now the barony of Iveragh in Kerry. The O'Falveys were powerful chiefs, and in ancient times held the rank of hereditary admirals of Desmond. VI. O'Seatha or O'Shea, is also given as a chief of *Ibh Rath* or Iveragh. VII. O'Conghail or O'Connell, is given by O'Heerin, as chief of *Magh O g-Coinchinn*, now the barony of Magonihy, in Kerry. These O'Connells it appears were a branch of the O'Connells, the ancient lords of Hy Conaill Gawra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick, which, as already stated, formed a part of West Munster. An account of the O'Connells of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry, has been given in the note on Thomond, and in Burke's History of the Commoners, will be found accounts of several chiefs of the O'Connells of Kerry, who were formerly styled lords of Bally Carberry, in the barony of Iveragh. The best authorities on the ancient chiefs of Kerry, are the topographical accounts in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, O'Halloran, Smith's Kerry, Windele, &c., but particularly O'Heerin's Topography of Munster, a work of undoubted authority, written in the fourteenth century, and now for the first time translated from the Irish MS., and embodied in those notes. The three last-mentioned chiefs are stated by O'Heerin, in his topography, to be of the race of Clan Conaire, that is the descendants of Conary II., monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the third century, who was of the race of the Clanna Deaga of Munster, of whom an account has been given in the preceding part of this article, and also in the note on Thomond, where it has been shewn that Cairbre Riada, son of the monarch Conary, in the third century, settled the Irish colony in North Britain or Alban, afterwards called Scotland, from whom were descended the ancient Scottish kings and the House of Stuart. The above chiefs are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"After the battalions of Clar Broine,
Let us treat of the clans of Conary,
Fine Fenian heroes from Tulaich-an-Trir (an ancient
name of Tara),
Rulers in Munster of the smooth flowing streams."

"Three chiefs who possessed the lands,
Of Corca Duivney of the fine forces,
O'Falvey the warrior, and O'Shea,
The strengthening bond of the eastern parts."

"O'Connell of the sharp swords
Rules over the shaded fortresses of Magonihy,
Like a stately tree in the hazel woods,
Is the Munster leader of the eavalry forces.
From Mang, westward, is the estate,
Possessed by O'Falvey as far as Ventry,
Without dispute an extensive land,
Was obtained by O'Shea, chief of Iveragh."

VIII. O'Laoghain, probably O'Leine, chief of Hy Fearba; and O'Duibhduin, chief of Hy Flannain, districts in the county of Kerry, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

and the Mac Donoghs (of Sligo); and Donal, son of Murtogh (O'Conor), joined the Mac Donoghs against O'Rourke.

"O'Laoghain, a warrior of fame,
We found him over Hy Fearba,
O'Caithneandaigh obtained the land,
Firmly settled under the high hills of Cualan.

"Hy Flannain an extensive land,
A verdant country of delightful streams,
O'Duivdin over the fertile soil,
Rules as its chief and protecting lord."

IX. The O'Neides and Clan Canary are given as chiefs of Alltraighe, or of Clar Ciarraidhe, that is, the Plain of Kerry, and thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The men of Alltraighe maintain,
Two chiefs of the plain of Kerry,
A clan the most active in pitch of battle,
Their chiefs are O'Neide and Clan Canary."

X. O'Dunodaidh or O'Dunady, chief of Slieve Luachra, that is, the district about the mountain of Slievlogher, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The plain of Luachra, a productive country,
Belongs to the liberal O'Dunady,
A tribe of hard-fighting battles,
A district of fair well-watered lands."

XI. O'Muircheartaigh or O'Moriarty, and O'Hionnasbhain, chiefs of Aos Aisde of Orlar Eltaigh, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Aos Aisde of the plain of flocks,
Which the chief O'Moriarty obtained,
A fair country of blooming aspect,
Which was possessed by O'Hinnesvan."

The O'Moriarty's had the parish of Templehoe, and some adjoining districts in the barony of Dunkerron. XII. The Mac Gillicuddy's, a branch of the O'Sullivan's, were chiefs of a territory in the barony of Dunkerron, and from them the mountains called Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks got their name. There are several respectable families of them in Kerry, some of whom have anglicised the name to Archdeacon. The head of the family is styled Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks. XIII. The Mac Elligotts, an ancient family in Kerry, from whom the parish of Ballymacelligott, in the barony of Trughenackmy, got its name. In Lodge's Peerage, in his account of the earls of Kerry, it is stated that in the latter end of the thirteenth century, one of the Fitzmaurices, earl of Kerry, was married to the daughter of sir John Mac Leod of Galway, and that others of those Mac Leods of the same family settled in Kerry, and the name was changed to Mac Elligott; thus it would appear that the Mac Elligotts are descended from the Scottish clan of the Mac Leods. Some of the Mac Elligotts were distinguished officers in the service of foreign states, amongst others Baron Mac Elligott, a major-general in the Austrian service, under the empress Maria Theresa. Some of the Mac Elligotts who resided in Limerick about twenty years ago, were eminent Irish scholars. XIV. The Mac Finneens, according to some, a branch of the Mac Carthys, or according to others, of the O'Sullivan's; the Mac Crehans; the O'Scanlans; and O'Harneys, were also clans of note in Kerry.

Anglo-Norman and English families in Desmond. As already stated, king Henry II. gave a grant of the kingdom of Cork or Desmond to Robert Fitzstephen, and to Milo de Cogan. The Fitzgeralds, descended from the Anglo-Norman chief, Maurice Fitzgerald, of whom an account has been given in a note in these Annals, at the year 1224, got large possessions in Cork and Kerry,

Manus, son of Malachy Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of Mac Donogh and Mulroony Mac Donogh.

and were created earls of Desmond in the reign of Edward III. Another branch of the Fitzgeralds, also descended from Maurice Fitzgerald, became earls of Kildare. The earls of Desmond became one of the most powerful families in Munster, and several of them were lords deputies of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Gerald Fitzgerald, sixteenth earl of Desmond, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe, held the rank of a Prince Palatine, with all the authority of a provincial king; had many strong castles, and his vast possessions extended 150 miles over the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, comprising nearly six hundred thousand acres of profitable land, independent of immense tracts of waste lands, not surveyed, so that his entire property amounted to nearly one million of acres. He had an immense number of vassals, and could raise at a call a force of two thousand foot and six hundred horse, and had besides, in his retinue of his own kindred, five hundred gentlemen of the Fitzgeralds. The earl of Desmond having resisted the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, and waged war against the English government, his forces after long contests were defeated, and he himself was slain by one Kelly, an Irish soldier, in a glen near Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, on the 11th of November, 1583; his head was cut off and sent to England by Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, as a present to the queen, who caused it to be fixed on London bridge. His son, James, succeeded to the title, but died soon after. James Fitzgerald, nephew of Gerald, earl of Desmond, attempting to recover the estates and honours of his ancestors, took up arms, and joined the standard of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. He was styled earl of Desmond, but his title not being recognised, he was designated the *sugan* earl, signifying the earl of straw. His forces being at length defeated, and himself taken prisoner, he was sent to England along with Florence Mac Carthy, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died, A. D. 1608, and thus terminated the illustrious house of Desmond. After his death the Fitzgeralds, who were the chief representatives of this great family, went to Spain, became commanders in the Spanish and Austrian service, and were styled Counts of Desmond. Accounts of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, will be found in Smith's Histories of Cork and Kerry, Mac Geoghegan's Ireland, and Lodge's Peerage. The vast estates of Gerald, earl of Desmond, were confiscated in the reign of Elizabeth, and granted to various English settlers, called planters or undertakers, on conditions that no planter should convey any part of the lands to any of the mere Irish, and the English settlers were also prohibited to intermarry with the Irish, and none of the Irish were to be maintained in any family. Of the Desmond estates in Cork and Waterford Sir Walter Raleigh got grants from Elizabeth of about forty thousand acres. Sir Walter Raleigh resided some time near Youghal, and after his return from a voyage to America, brought with him from Virginia the potato-root, together with tobacco, being the first who had introduced these articles into Ireland, and he planted the first potatoes in a field near Youghal, about A. D. 1610. The other English settlers who got grants of the Desmond estates in the county of Cork, were Arthur Robins, 18,000 acres; Fane Beecher, 12,000 acres; Hugh Worth, 12,000 acres; Arthur Hyde, 12,000 acres; Sir Warham St. Leger, 6,000 acres; Hugh Cuffe, 6,000 acres; Sir Thomas Norris, 6,000 acres; Sir Arthur Hyde, 6,000 acres; Thomas Say, 6,000 acres; Sir Richard Beacon, 6,000 acres; Edmond Spencer, the poet, 3,000 acres. In the county of Kerry the following persons got grants of the Desmond estates:—Sir William Herbert about 13,000 acres; Charles Herbert, about 4,000 acres; Sir Valentine Brown, ancestor of the earls of Kenmare, about 6,000 acres; Sir Edward Denny, 6,000 acres; and some grants to the families of Conway, Holley and others. Of the families who got the Desmond estates in Limerick, an account has been given in the note on Thomond. The other principal Norman and English families of the county of Cork, were the Cogans, Carews, Condons, or Cantons, de Courcys, Barrys, Barnwalls, Barretts, Roches,

A. D. 1389.

The vicar of Iniscain (in Louth) died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Mac Gibbons, and Fitzgibbons, branches of the Fitzgeralds; the Flemmings, Sarsfields, Nagles, Martells, Percivals, Russells, Pigotts, Prendergasts, Lombards, Lavallans, Morgans, Cottors, Meaghs, Murroughs, Supples, Stackpoles, Whites, Warrens, Hodnetts, Hardings, Fields, Beechers, Hydes, Jephsons, Garretts, Kents, Delahides, de Spencers, Deanes, Daunts, Vincents, Gardiners, Beamishes, Courtneys, Cuffes, Cores, Hores, Newenhams, &c. The Coppingers, Goulds, Gallways, Skiddys, and Terrys, considered by O'Brien, Windele, and others, to be of Danish descent, were in former times very numerous and powerful families in Cork, and a vast number of them were lord mayors of that city, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, as may be seen in Smith's History of Cork. The de Courcys were barons of Kinsale, and some of the family took the Irish name of Mac Patrick, being descendants of one of the earls named Patrick. The de Barrys, Anglo-Normans, became earls of Barrymore, and gave name to the baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe; some of them took the name of Mac David. The Anglo-Norman family of de la Rupe or Roche became viscounts of Fernoy, and their territory was called Roche's country; several of them were distinguished officers in the Irish Brigade in the service of France, and others in the Spanish and Sardinian service. The Sarsfields, Anglo-Normans, settled in Cork, and also in Limerick, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, several of them were lord mayors of Cork, and also of Dublin; the Sarsfields of Limerick were created viscounts of Kilmallock, the first who got the title being sir Dominick Sarsfield, chief justice of the common pleas, in the reign of James I. Patrick Sarsfield of the same family was created earl of Lucan by James II., under whom he was celebrated as a commander of the Irish forces. Many of the Sarsfields were distinguished generals in the service of France and Spain; and it may be here mentioned, that some of the de Lacys and Browns of Limerick were amongst the most celebrated military commanders in Europe, in the eighteenth century, as marshals and generals in the Russian and Austrian service. The Barretts gave name to the barony of Barretts; and the Condons to the barony of Condons. The de Barnwalls, Anglo-Normans, were styled lords of Bearhaven, and had large possessions in that district, but were expelled by the O'Sullivans, and having settled in Dublin and Meath, founded several great families, as the Barnwalls, barons of Trimblestown and Turvey, and viscounts Kingsland. Some of the family of Hodnett took the Irish name of Mac Sherry, and their chief residence was at Court Mac Sherry; from the Magners, Castle Magner got its name; and from the Hydes, Castlehyde. The Nagels had extensive possessions, and from them the Nagles mountains derive their name; of this family was sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to James II. The Daunts, descended from the ancient family of Daunt, in Gloucestershire, held the lands of Tracton Abbey, which were leased to Thomas Daunt by sir Warham St. Leger, in the reign of Elizabeth. William Daunt, his brother, had also part of those lands, and from these brothers are descended the Daunts of Newboro', Slieve-roe, Fahalea, Kilcaskan, and Tracton Abbey.

The following have been the chief Anglo-Norman and English families in Kerry. The Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, descended from Raymond le Gros, a celebrated warrior who came over with Strongbow. Raymond having formed an alliance with Dermot MacCarthy, king of Desmond, got large grants of lands in Kerry, in the territory called Lixnaw, which, from being possessed by his son Maurice, got the name of Clanmaurice. From Maurice were descended the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry. The other principal English families were the Herberts, Browns, Stacks, Blennerhassetts, Crosbies, Dennys, Gunns, Godfreys, Morrisises, Rices, Springs, &c.

Nobility. The following have been the noble families in the county of Cork, from the reign of king John to the present time.

Maurice Maol O'Connor Fairly was slain by the cast of a javelin, at the church of Cluan Dathore,¹ by a man of the O'Kellys of Legi (Leix, Queen's county).

The de Courcys, barons of Kinsale and Ringrone; the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, barons of Decies, and seneschals of Imokilly. One of the family of Preston was created earl of Desmond, and in modern times the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh in England, have the title of earls of Desmond. It may be remarked that the O'Briens, earls of Thomond, have their chief residence in the county of Cork. In the reign of Richard II., Edward Plantagenet, son of king Edward III., was created earl of Cork, and Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, viceroy of Ireland in 1449, was also earl of Cork; and it may be here remarked, that of the royal family, the dukes of Clarence are earls of Munster. The Carews were created marquesses of Cork. The Mac Carthys were earls of Clancare, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel. The Barrys, barons of Oletan, viscounts of Buttevant, and earls of Barrymore. The Roches, barons of Castletlough, and viscounts of Fernoy. The Boyles, barons of Youghal, Bandon, Broghill, and Castlemartyr, viscounts of Dungarvan and Kinnalmeaky, earls of Cork, Orrery, and Shannon, and earls of Burlington in England. The Percivals, barons of Duhallow, Kanturk, and Arden, and earls of Eguont. The St. Leger, viscounts of Doneraile; the Touchets, earls of Castlehaven; the Bernards, earls of Bandon; the Whites, viscounts of Bearhaven, and earls of Bantry; the Berkleys and Chetwynds, viscounts of Bearhaven; the Brodericks, viscounts Middleton; the Moores, earls of Charleville; and the Moores, earls of Mountcashel; the Kings, earls of Kingston; the O'Callaghans, viscounts of Lisnora in Waterford, are originally from Cork; the Evanses, barons of Carbery; the Deanes, barons of Muskerry; the Tonsons, barons of Riversdale; and the family of Cavendish, barons of Waterpark.

In Kerry the following have been the noble families since the reign of king John. The Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw and O'Dorney, viscounts of Clanmaurice, and earls of Kerry; the Pettys or Fitzmaurice Pettys, barons of Dunkerron, viscounts of Clanmaurice, earls of Kerry, earls of Shelburne, and marquesses of Lansdown in England; the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry; the Browns, earls of Kenmare, and viscounts of Castleross; the Herberts, barons of Castleisland; the Gages, viscounts of Castleisland; the Childs, viscounts of Castlemaine, and earls of Tyne in England; the Mousons and Palmers, viscounts of Castlemaine; the Powers, viscounts of Valentia; the Annesleys, viscounts of Valentia; the Crosbies, viscounts of Brandon, and earls of Glandore; the Wynnes, barons Headley; the de Moleynes, barons of Ventry; the Hares, barons of Ennismore, and earls of Listowel; and Thomas Spring Rice, baron Monteagle of Brandon.

Desmond was formed into the counties of Cork and Kerry, in the reign of king John, A. D. 1210, but of the immense territory comprised in those two counties, no description can be given in the limits of this article, beyond the remark, that the inland and ocean scenery of those counties is grand and beautiful, and that their extensive bays and noble harbours are amongst the finest in any country. Down to as late as a century ago, the mountains of Cork and Kerry were covered with ancient forests of oak, ash, pine, alder, birch, hazel, and yews of immense size, and afforded retreats to wolves, and numerous herds of red deer. Of the majestic mountains and magnificent lakes of Kerry it is needless to speak, celebrated as they are for sublime scenery and surpassing beauty.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—The following are the bishops' sees in Cork and Kerry:

The see of Cork was founded by St. Barr, called Fin-Barr, in the beginning of the seventh century. The diocese comprises, together with the city, a large portion of the county of Cork.

The see of Cloyne was founded in the latter end of the sixth, or beginning of the seventh century, by St. Colman, a disciple of St. Fin-Barr of Cork. Cloyne is called in Irish Cluan Uama, signifying the Retreat of the Cave, and is latinised Cluanvania. The

Malachy Cam O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe (in Clare), was treacherously slain by his own brother.

diocese of Cloyne comprises about a third part of the county of Cork.

The see of Ross was founded in the beginning of the sixth century by St. Fachnan; it was anciently called in Irish Ross Ailithri, signifying the Plain of Pilgrimage, and in modern times Rosscarberry. Ross had in ancient times a college and Benedictine monastery, and was long celebrated as a seat of learning, attended by students from all parts of Ireland, and even from Britain. The diocese of Ross is very small, comprising only a few parishes in the county of Cork, and has been generally united to the see of Cloyne, and sometimes to that of Cork.

The see of Ardferf was founded, according to some accounts, as in Ware, Harris, and others, by St. Ert or Erc, in the latter end of the fifth century, but Lanigan considers this account doubtful, and is of opinion that St. Brendan of Kerry was its chief founder in the sixth century, to whom its cathedral is dedicated, as patron saint of the diocese, which is also sometimes mentioned as the see of Ardferf Brendan. The see of Ardferf was also sometimes styled the archbishopric of Iar Mumhan or West Munster, and is also called the see of Kerry. Aghadoe, an ancient bishop's see, situated near the abbey of Inisfallen and Lakes of Killarney, was in very early times annexed to Ardferf. The united diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe is very large, comprehending the entire county of Kerry, with a small portion of Cork.

Ancient literature. The following account of some ancient Irish MSS. and other works, has been collected from Ware, Nicholson's Historical Library, O'Reilly's Irish Writers, O'Connor's Rer. Hib. Scrip., de Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana, Brennan's Ecclesiastical History, Smith's Cork and Kerry, and various other sources.

The Annals of Inisfallen. This work was written by the learned monks of the abbey of Inisfallen, which was founded by St. Finian, in the sixth century, on an island in the Lakes of Killarney, and was long celebrated as a seat of learning and religion, and the importance of this venerable sanctuary is shewn by some interesting ruins, which still remain. These annals give some sketches of ancient history, but commence principally at A. D. 252, and terminate at A. D. 1320, thus giving a history of Ireland from the third to the fourteenth century, but more particularly relate to the history of Munster. Amongst the authors of these annals are mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers at A. D. 1009, Mal Suthain O'Carroll, lord of Lough Lein, and one of the monks of Inisfallen, who died in this year, and is styled by the Four Masters one of the most learned men of the western world; and at A. D. 1197, Giolla Patruic O'Huidhir, monk of Inisfallen, a famous poet and historian. The original of these annals is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and copies of them are in the Duke of Buckingham's Library at Stowe, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, in that of the Royal Irish Academy, and an excellent copy in the library of Sir William Betham. These annals are also called the Annals of Munster, as relating chiefly to the history of Munster, and have been translated into Latin, and published in O'Connor's Rer. Hib. Scrip. down to A. D. 1088. These annals, if properly translated from the Irish, and published with the necessary annotations, would form a valuable contribution to ancient Irish history.

The Book of Munster, a large work in MS., principally compiled from the ancient record called the Psalter of Cashel, containing notices of the History of Ireland, from the earliest period to the end of the fourteenth century, but particularly relating to the history of Munster, giving accounts of its kings, chiefs, clans, and principal families, with various and interesting information on the ancient laws, arts, agriculture, commerce, manners and customs of the country. Copies of the Book of Munster are inserted in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, of which accounts have been given in the note on North Connaught. The Book of Munster would be found very valuable if properly translated and published with sufficient annotations. It may be here remarked that

Owen O'Rourke, and the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, having gone to Caislean-an-uabhair, there met with the cavalry of Muintir Hely, which

the translator of these Annals has, together with transcribing copies of the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, for the Royal Library at Windsor, as Irish Historiographer to their late Majesties George IV., and William IV., also translated the greater part of those books, having personally received instructions for that purpose from his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, to the effect, that translations of these great records, with annotations, should accompany his copies in the royal library.

The Book of the Mac Bruodins, compiled by the Mac Bruodins, hereditary historians of Thomond, and particularly relating to the affairs of Munster, is an ancient MS. often mentioned, and is quoted as one of the records used in the compilation of the Annals of the Four Masters.

The Book of Fermoy, an ancient and valuable large Irish MS. on vellum, relating to the general history of Ireland, but particularly to Munster, and originally compiled by the monks of Fermoy, was a few years ago in the possession of William Monck Mason, of Dublin, Esq., a learned collector of Irish MSS.

O'Heerin's Topography, described in the introduction to the present publication, and in the note on Thomond, is a valuable Irish MS. containing the topography of Leinster and Munster, with an account of their chiefs and clans, and the territories possessed by each, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This topography is perfectly authentic, and now translated for the first time from the best copies extant, and the entire of it published and embodied in the notes given in the course of these Annals, together with literal translations of numerous passages from the topographical poem of O'Heerin, which accompanies the prose part of his topography, and contains descriptions of the territories, with designations of the various chiefs and clans. This topography was compiled from personal inspection of the various places, by Giollo-na-Neev O'Heerin, a learned poet and historian, whose death is mentioned at the year 1420, in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and the Annals of the Four Masters. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, mentions O'Heerin as an authority on his topography, under the name of Mac Fergail, under which name he is also mentioned by various Munster writers.

Florence Mac Carthy, a native of Cork, is mentioned in Keating's Ireland, under the reign of Malachy II., as an eminent Irish annalist in the fifteenth century, who wrote a general history of Ireland, which work is stated by Ware to be in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Donal O'Fihelly, a native of Cork in the fifteenth century, studied at Oxford, and is mentioned by Ware as having written the Annals of Ireland in the Irish language.

Maurice O'Fihelly, a native of Cork, was born at Baltimore (the ancient seat of the O'Fihellys); hence he was called *Maurice de Portu*. He became a Franciscan friar, and was a long time a lecturer of the university at Padua, and celebrated not only over Italy, but throughout Europe, as one of the most learned men of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, eminent for his piety, and extraordinary knowledge of theology, logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, and for his great endowments was designated *Flos Mundi*, or the Flower of the World. He was held in particular esteem by Pope Julius II., who, in the year 1506, advanced him to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. He attended the council of Lateran in 1515, but, on his return to Ireland, died in 1516, about the 50th year of his age, and was buried in the Franciscan monastery at Galway. An account of his life and various works will be found in Ware's Bishops, and Brennan's Ecclesiastical History.

Historia Catholicae Hiberniae Compendium, a large Latin work in 4to., published at Lisbon, A. D. 1621, written by Philip O'Sullivan Beara, a descendant of the O'Sullivans, ancient princes of Beara, in the county of Cork, who was a sea captain in the Spanish service under king Philip IV. This work gives an account of the history and antiquities of Ireland from the earliest times, but particularly of the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, from A. D. 1588 to

they put to flight, and slew Manus O'Hely and others at that place, after which they plundered Muintir Hely and slew Murtoogh O'Hely. O'Rourke,

Donal, the son of Murtoogh (O'Connor), and the Mac Donoghs made peace with each other; Mac Dermott and the Mac Donoghs also made peace;

1603, and also of events in the reign of James I. to A. D. 1618. This work is very rare, but, if translated and published, would form a valuable contribution to Irish history. O'Sullivan wrote several other learned works on the Lives of the Irish Saints and on Ecclesiastical History.

Pacata Hibernia, or Ireland Pacified, giving an account of the wars in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, from A. D. 1599 to 1602, particularly with reference to the events in Munster, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, and the battles fought with the Irish forces under Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and with the Spaniards at Kinsale, compiled by sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, afterwards earl of Totness, first published in London, A. D. 1633, but since re-published.

Hibernia Anglicana, containing a history of Ireland from the English invasion to the reign of Charles II., written by sir Richard Cox, a native of Bandon, in the county of Cork, who was a judge of the Common Pleas, and afterwards lord chancellor of Ireland, published in two volumes 4to., in London, 1689.

Edmond Spencer, the celebrated poet, was secretary to the lord deputy Arthur Grey, in the reign of Elizabeth, got large grants of the Desmond estates, in the county of Cork, and resided at the castle of Kileoleman, near Doneraile, where he composed his great work *The Faery Queen*, which abounds in many beautiful descriptions of scenery in Munster. Spencer also wrote a work called *A View of Ireland*, which contains much curious information on the history and antiquities of the country.

Daniel O'Daly, styled Dominicus de Rosario, a native of Kerry, studied in Spain, was a lecturer at Louvain, and was a man of great learning and piety; he was patronised by Philip IV., king of Spain, and by John, duke of Braganza, and founded the Irish Dominican college at Lisbon, A. D. 1650; he was elected bishop of Coimbra, and died A. D. 1662, in the 67th year of his age. He published at Lisbon, in 1655, a Latin work giving a history of the Geraldines, earls of Desmond, and lords Palatine of Kerry.

Francis Matheus and John Ponce, were learned Franciscans, natives of the city of Cork, in the seventeenth century, and an account of their works is given in Brennan's Ecclesiastical History.

John O'Connell, Roman Catholic bishop of Ardfer, is mentioned in O'Reilly's Writers at the year 1650, as the author of a metrical work in Irish, on the history of Ireland.

Maurice O'Connell, M. D., of Cork, a learned physician, called the Irish Sydenham, published in 1746, in Latin, a valuable medical work, particularly on epidemic diseases. There have been several of the O'Connors of Cork and Kerry learned writers.

Bernard O'Connor, a native of Kerry, studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris; went to Poland, where he was well received at the court of king John Sobieski, who appointed him his chief physician. He afterwards read lectures in Oxford and London, and became a fellow of the Royal Society; he published some works on medicine, and also a History of Poland; he died A. D. 1698. *Dermot O'Connor*, a native of Kerry, an Irish scholar, translated and published, A. D. 1723, Kenting's History of Ireland.

Brian O'Connor, of Kerry, is stated in the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor to have compiled a History of the county of Kerry, about the year 1770, which work, it is said, still remains in MS., in the collections of the Marquess of Lansdowne. *Daniel Roderick O'Connor*, of Cork, published about the year 1798 a work on Irish history and antiquities, in two volumes octavo.

Roger O'Connor, of Cork, brother of the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, published in London in 1822, in two volumes octavo, the *Chronicles of Eri*, a work containing much curious matter on Irish history and antiquities, but mixed with romance.

O'Brien's Round Towers, written by Henry O'Brien, said to be a native of Cork or Clare, who died in London a few years ago. He was a young man of great abilities and acquirements, particularly in oriental literature, and published in London, in 1832, a curious and learned work on the round towers of Ireland, in which he ascribes their erection to the Tuath de Danans, and intended for that form

of pagan worship, denominated Buddhism, and for astronomical observations.

George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died in 1753, an eminent philosopher, whose works are well known.

The Boyles, earls of Cork, Orrery, and Burlington, were many of them distinguished in the literary world, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of this family was Robert Boyle, the great philosopher.

Arthur O'Leary, a native of the county of Cork, a Franciscan or Capuchin friar, was a man of great learning and wit, and one of the most celebrated political writers of the last century; he died in London in 1802, in the 73rd year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Pancras, in that city, where a monument was erected to his memory by the earl of Moira.

Richard Parr, a native of Fermoy, a learned clergyman, who died A. D. 1670, wrote a life of Archbishop Usher.

Smith's History of Cork, two volumes 8vo, written by Charles Smith, M.D., a native of Cork, published A. D. 1750, republished in Dublin, A. D. 1774. *History of Kerry*, also written by Dr. Smith, one volume 8vo, and published about the same time; Dr. Smith likewise wrote a history of Waterford.

Statistical Survey of Cork, by the Rev. Horatio Townsend, published in Dublin in 1810.

Notices of Cork and Kerry, by J. Windele, published at Cork, in 1839.

Campbell's Survey of the South of Ireland, in letters addressed to John Watkinson, M.D., published in 1778, contains much interesting information on Irish history and antiquities, particularly on the counties of Cork, Limerick and Tipperary.

O'Driscoll's Views of Ireland, a work on political and religious matters, published in London in 1823, was written by John O'Driscoll, a native of Cork, and judge in the Island of Dominica, who also published in 1827 a History of Ireland in two volumes.

James Cavanagh Murphy, a native of Cork, travelled in Spain and Portugal, and died in London in 1814, was an eminent architect, and wrote a celebrated work on the remains of Arabian architecture and antiquities in Spain.

Amongst the learned men of Cork may be mentioned the Right Rev. John Murphy, R. C. bishop of Cork, who has collected one of the finest libraries in Ireland, particularly rich in Irish literature.

Cork has produced various other persons eminent for their genius, and distinguished in arts and literature; amongst the artists may be mentioned James Barry, a native of Cork, who died in London in 1806, an eminent painter, whose productions rival those of the great masters of Italy; and John O'Keefe, Samuel Forde, Daniel Mac Clisc, highly distinguished painters, and John Hogan, one of the first sculptors of the present age. Amongst the dramatists, novelists, and poets, may be mentioned O'Keefe, the dramatist, in the last century; and Sheridan Knowles, a distinguished dramatist of the present day; Dr. William Maginn, well known as a writer in Frazer's and Blackwood's Magazines; the Rev. Francis Mahony, the celebrated Father Prout of Frazer; Thomas Crofton Croker, author of Fairy Legends; Gerald Griffin, a great poet and dramatist; Richard Milikin, a poet and novelist, and Miss Milikin, a novelist; Jeremiah Joseph Callanan, a poet; John Augustine Shea, a poet; P. Meagher, a poet.

Owen O'Keefe, mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers at the year 1720, as president of the great bardic assemblies of Munster, held at Charleville, in the county of Cork, wrote many interesting Irish poems, amongst others one on the Battle of Aughrim.

John Charach Mac Donnell, a native of Charleville, died A. D. 1754, was a learned historian and poet, and president of the bardic assemblies of Munster. He wrote many excellent poems in Irish, particularly Jacobite songs, which are now in course of publication, translated by John Daly of Kilkenny, with elegant metrical versions by Edward Walsh, Esq.; and many of these poems have been also translated with great taste, and published by Conor Mac Sweeney, Esq., a learned Irish scholar.

and the hostages which were previously taken from the Mac Donoghs were restored, and Cathal Mac Dermott, who was in confinement with the Mac Donoghs, was liberated after they had concluded the peace.

Donal, son of Murtoth (O'Conor), plundered Tircconnell.

Rannall Mac Rourke, chief of Teallach Conmara, died.

Bryan, son of Donal Oge O'Reilly, was slain by the Clan Murtoth (O'Conors).

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Ferrall.

Aifric, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the wife of Henry Aimreidh O'Neill, died.

A. D. 1390.

Niall O'Tully, a canon of the chapter of Clogher, and abbot of Devenish, (in Fermanagh), died.

Petrus O'Heoghain, dean of Lough Erne, (diocese of Clogher), and Bartholomew O'Conolly, canon and sacristy of Lisgoole (in Fermanagh), died.

A great contention arose among O'Rourke, O'Reilly, the people of Annaly (O'Ferralls of Longford), and the Muintir Eoluis (Mac Rannalls of Leitrim); and the Clan Murtoth (O'Conors, Sligo), were induced to join in the contest at the instigation of Donal Mac Murtoth and Tomaltach Mac Donogh.

Manus O'Rourke, who was in confinement with O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his

escape therefrom and fled to the castle of Lough Scur (in Leitrim), but was, however, betrayed to the Clan Murtoth, who slew him while in the act of coming out of a boat.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and O'Reilly received great presents for having expelled and banished from him O'Rourke's enemies; and Owen O'Rourke, and the son of Cathal Riavach, were given him as securities for these presents.

The Clan Murtoth (O'Conors, Sligo), and the people of Tullyhunco (the Mac Tiernans of Cavan) having proceeded to take by force from the O'Rourkes the districts of Fiodh-na-Fionnoige, Sluagh Corrain, and Kinel Luachain (districts in Leitrim); O'Rourke on receiving intelligence of this, he being then at Gleann Gaibhle (Glangevlin), marched his light forces to the upper part of Kinel Luachain, where he attacked and defeated them, and continued pursuing and slaying them and their people from Beal-Atha-Derry-Dubhain, as far as the Hills of Brefney.

O'Reilly, that is, Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

The castle of Kilbarron¹ was demolished by Donal Mac Mortogh (O'Conor Sligo).

Bryan Mac Egan, chief Brehon of Brefney, died; and John Mac Egan, the official, successor of Bryan, was killed three nights after Christmas.

Duignan O'Duigenan,² chief historian of Conmaicne, died.

Fergal O'Hara, lord of Lieney (in Sligo), died.

county, on the borders of the Queen's county, near Portarlington.

A. D. 1390.

1. *Cill Barrainne*, now Killbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, which castle belonged to the O'Clerys, the bards and historians of the O'Donnells, princes of Tircconnell, and the celebrated authors of the Annals of the Four Masters. This castle was situated on a wild rock, overhanging the Atlantic, and some of its ruins still remain.

2. *O'Duibhgiomnaid* or *O'Duigenan*. The O'Duigenan here mentioned as the historian of Conmaicne, was historiographer of Leitrim. Several of the O'Duigenans, learned men and historians, are mentioned in the course of these annals; many of them were abbots of Fenagh, in Leitrim, and they are also often mentioned as erenachs and superiors of the church of Kilronan, in the county of Roscommon, which was so called from being dedicated to St. Ronan. The O'Duigenans compiled a learned work on Irish history, still extant in MS., and called the Book of the O'Duigenans, or Book of Kilronan, and they also assisted in compiling the celebrated work on Irish history called the Book of Ballymote, of which an account has been given in the note on North Connaught. It appears that the O'Duigenans were chiefs in the parish of Kil-

Amongst the eminent men of Cork, are to be mentioned Edmond Burke, the Irish Cicero, one of the most illustrious orators and statesmen that have appeared in any age; he was maternally descended from the Nagles of Cork, and his father was also a native of that county. John Philpot Curran, a native of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, master of the Rolls in Ireland, an unrivalled wit, orator, and advocate, and Barry Yelverton, an eminent judge, orator, and statesman, was also a native of Cork. As the most eminent native of Kerry, and one of the greatest orators Ireland has produced, may be mentioned Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Demosthenes, a man whose fame requires no eulogium.

Accounts of numerous eminent bards and historians of Munster, and of other parts of Ireland, from the earliest ages to the eighteenth century, will be given in the course of the notes to these Annals.

A. D. 1388.

1. *O'Cuirnin*. The O'Cuirnins were a respectable clan in the parish of Killargy, county of Leitrim, and several of them were eminent poets and historiographers of Brefney.

A. D. 1389.

1. *Cluan-da-thorc*, now Clonehorke, a parish in the King's

A. D. 1391.

O'Rourke (that is, Tiarnan), proceeded with a small body of his forces to Drumlane (in Cavan), to hold a conference with John O'Reilly, but when the Clan Murtogh O'Conors received intelligence of it, they marched with a force before him to Bealach-an-Crionn; O'Rourke with his small party attacked and defeated them, and he slew with his own hand John, son of Mahon O'Conor, and Donogh, son of Hugh of the Plume, besides all those that fell by his party.

Donal Oge Mac Carthy, lord of Desmond, died, and was succeeded in the lordship by his son Teige.

O'Hanlon, chief of Oirior (in Armagh), was treacherously slain by his own kinsman.

Cu-uladh Mac Gillmore of Mourne, chief of Nereaein and Leeale (in county of Down), was slain by his own kinsman.

Teige, son of Gillcoluim O'Higgin, and Bebin, daughter of O'Maolconry (of Roscommon), a learned professor of poetry and humanity, died after repentance.

Cormac Maol O'Ferrall was treacherously slain by the English.

A. D. 1392.

Gregory O'Moghan, archbishop of Tuam, a man distinguished for his piety and charity, died.

Henry Aimreidh, son of Niall More O'Neill, the heir presumptive of Tyrone, and also a worthy heir to the throne of Ireland, by right, nobility, and hospitality, died about the festival of St. Brendan, after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, who committed great depredations and injuries on the son of Henry and his people, the same day.

Niall O'Neill, king of Tyrone, accompanied by the chiefs of the province, marched with a great force against the English of Traghbally and Dundalk, whom he brought under subjection on that oc-

easion, and Seffin White fell by him in the conflict.

O'Conor Don, accompanied by the greater portion of the chiefs of Connaught, marched with a great force into Hy Maine, and they burned and completely plundered the country; O'Conor Roe followed them, and Cathal, son of Hugh O'Rourke, having been in the rear of O'Conor Don's party, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain.

The countess of Desmond, daughter of the earl of Ormond, a benevolent and hospitable woman, died after having gained the victory of repentance.

Torlogh Mac Brien of Cuanaeh (in Tipperary); Roderick, son of Donogh O'Carroll, tanist of Ely; and Fionnguala, daughter of Manus, the son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermod Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, died.

Niall O'Neill, with the sons of Henry O'Neill, and all the Ultonians, marched with a great force into Tirconnell, against Torlogh O'Donnell; Donal Mac Murtogh (O'Conor) and his kinsmen, marched with another force against O'Donnell also; the people of the country fled with their cattle into the fastnesses and inaccessible parts, while O'Donnell with his army remained behind to defend the country; the Conacian forces did not halt until they reached Ceann Maghair (near Ballyshannon), and seized on the property of that place; O'Donnell came up to them with his forces at this place, defeated them, and slew many of them, amongst others the son of Donogh Mac Cabe; as to O'Neill and the sons of Henry, with their forces, they plundered the territory of O'Dogherty, both churches and country, and did not halt until they came to Fearsad More, to give battle to O'Donnell; the two armies remained there for some time confronted, but at length they concluded a peace with each other.

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell, because they were the persons who invited the Clan Murtogh (O'Conors of Sligo), and directed the movements of the before-mentioned forces.

ronan, barony of Boyle, county of Rosecommon, which was part of the territory of the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, and in which parish are situated near Lough Allen, the celebrated Arigna Iron and coal mines. In the cemetery of the ancient church of Kilronan, now in ruins, were interred the remains of Torlogh O'Ca-

rolan, the last and most celebrated of the Irish bards, who, in the year 1738, died at the residence of his great patron Mac Dermott Roe. The O'Duigenans were a branch of the southern Hy Nialls, of whom an account has been given in the note on Meath.

A.D. 1393.



OHN, son of Geoffrey O'Reilly, bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died.

Matthew O'Heoghain chaplain of Iniskeen, and the priest O'Clery, died.

Hugh, son of Conor, son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, a man distinguished for his hospitality, died after the victory of repentance, and his son Cathal was afterwards drowned.

Mulroona, son of Fergal Mac Dermott, assumed the lordship of Moylurg by the influence and assistance of Tomaltach Mac Donogh.

The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott marched to Cluain O'Coinnen, at the port of Lough Techet (Lough O'Gara in Sligo), to make an attack upon Mac Dermott; both parties engaged in a conflict, in which the sons of Hugh were defeated, and Conor and Roderick, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermott, were taken prisoners, and Fergal, the son of Donogh Riavach, was also taken, but afterwards made his escape; Donal Duv Mac Dermott and many others were slain on that occasion.

Bryan, son of Malachy O'Kelly, tanist of Hy Maine; Fergal Mac Gauran, chief of Tullaghaw (county of Cavan), a man of unbounded hospitality to the clergy; and Manus O'Hara, tanist of Lieney, died.

A peace was concluded between the chiefs of Moylurg, concerning the division of the patrimony, and the releasing of their respective prisoners from confinement.

Raghnaill, daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a woman distinguished for her personal figure and humanity; Maurice Cam, son of Roderick Mac Geoghegan; and Bryan, son of William Oge Mac Geoghegan, died.

Edina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, the wife

of Bryan, the son of Malachy O'Kelly; and Donal and Edmond, the sons of Malachy O'Kelly; and Dermod O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftaincy of Tura, died.

The monastery of Kil Achaidh,¹ in the diocese of Kildare, was erected by O'Conor Faily for Franciscan friars.

A.D. 1394.

Richard, king of England,¹ arrived in Ireland at Michaelmas; he landed at Waterford from whence he proceeded to Dublin.

Giolla Downaigh O'Heoghain, the official of Lough Erne, and parson and erenach of InisCaoim;² Matthew Mac Giollacoisely, vicar of Claoininis; and Luke Mac Scully, vicar of Achaidh Urchair, died.

The earl of March (Mortimer) arrived in Ireland.

Teige Mac Giolla Iosa O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtoigh O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey was slain by the English while in pursuit of a prey.

Thomas O'Dempsey, heir to the lordship of Glenmalire (in Queen's county), was slain by the English.

John Mac Jordan, the son of Myler, lord of the town of Athleathan (in Mayo), was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of John Dexeter.

Art Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, marched with a force against the English, and burned Ros Mac Treoin³ with its houses and castles, and carried away with him gold, silver, and hostages.

The earl of Ormond marched with a force into Leinster, and burned and laid waste Gailine, the territory of O'Kelly, of Moy Druchtain, in Leix (in Queen's county), after which he returned home.

Roderick, son of Roderick O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, that is, Art, son of Art, waged war against the king of England and his people, and many of them were slain by him; he

A.D. 1393.

1. *Cill Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a town in the barony of Geashill, King's county, where there are still some ruins of this abbey and churches.

A.D. 1394.

1. *The King of England* here mentioned was Richard II., of whose proceedings in Ireland an account will be found in a note at the year 1399.

2. *Inis Caoim*, now Inniskeen, in the barony of Farney, county

of Monaghan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church and a round tower. The official of Lough Erne signified the vicar-general of the diocese of Clogher. *Cluan Inis*, now the parish of Cleenish, near Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. *Achaidh Urchair*, now the parish of Aghalurcher, partly in Fermanagh and partly in Tyrone, where there are still some ruins of the ancient church dedicated to St. Ronan.

3. *Ros-mic-Trivuin*, also called Ross Glass, now Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, where there was a castle erected by Strongbow.

finally came to the king's residence (Dublin castle), at the request of the English and Irish of Leinster, where he was made prisoner, on a charge made against him by the earl of Ormond, the lord justice; he was soon after set at liberty, but O'Byrne, O'Moore, and John O'Mallain, were kept in prison after him.

Thomas Mac William Burke, having waited on the king at his residence, received great honors, and was appointed lord and governor over the English of Connaught.

Torlogh, son of Murtogh-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the clan of Brian Roe, waged war against the king's people in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Cameluana O'Dugan was slain by the king of England's people at Dublin.

Bryan, son of Mulroona, son of Fergal Mac Dermott, the intended lord of Moylurg, was killed by Malachy Cleireach Mac Dermott, his uncle.

Teige O'Hagan (of Tyrone), a truly learned poet, was killed by the sons of Cuchonacht O'Daly, concerning the chief professorship to O'Neill.

A. D. 1395.

The young bishop O'Moghan (probably of Tuam) died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, vicar of Screen of St. Adamnan (in Sligo), died.

The official O'Tuathail, vicar of Iomdha Feichin (Immagh or Omey in Galway), a noble minded man, who kept a house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Buidhe died and was interred at Arinagh.

Philip, son of Hugh Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, the supporter and defender of his territory, a man whose good fame and noble character extended over Ireland, died after the victory of repentance, and Thomas Gilladuff Mac Guire, the son of Philip, assumed the government of Fermanagh.

Donal O'Muldoon of Lurg (in Fermanagh), was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of Art Mac Guire, at Termon Dabcog (at Lough Dearg);

he was sent prisoner to O'Donnell, and died in confinement.

Conor, son of Hugh Roe Mac Guire, was taken prisoner by the Giolla Dux, that is, Thomas, and by his brother Hugh Mac Guire, but he afterwards effected his escape by the assistance of his son.

A party of the king of England's people having gone to plunder Offaley, O'Conor followed them to Tochar Cruachan (Croaghan, King's county), where he slew a great many of them, and took sixty of their horses. Another party of the English, commanded by the earl marshal, went to plunder Ely O'Carroll, and his people overtook them, slew great numbers of them, and took many of their horses.

Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill; and Bryan O'Brien, the son of Mahon, made their submission to the king of England.

Covlaigh More, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donal O'Conor, who was the daughter of the king of Connaught, a very wealthy and affluent woman, of great hospitality, died after the victory of repentance, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle; she was called the protectress of the three enemies, having been the wife of Niall O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, lord of Brefney; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Brefnach O'Conor, presumptive heir to the crown of Connaught.

Una, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, the wife of Mac Guire, died.

John, son of Art Mac Guire, was taken prisoner by Mac Guire, who delivered him into the hands of the people of Hy Maoile of Dunlurg (in Fermanagh), who put him to death on Fionutracht of Troma Bair, as his previous acts had merited from them.

The king of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish had submitted to him; and he left Mortimer as his viceroy in Ireland; but although Mac Murrough had submitted to the king, he did not afterwards continue friendly to him.

Ardsratha and Clochar Mac Daivin¹ were burned, with all their immense riches.

Roderick O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy Maine, died.

A. D. 1395.

1. *Ardsratha and Clochar Mac Daimhin*, that is, Ardsrath, or Ardstraw, and Clogher, both in the county of Tyrone, which

were bishops' sees, and had large churches, and other ecclesiastical establishments.

Mac Jordan Dexeter (of Mayo), was taken prisoner by the sons of Mac Jordan, and was delivered into the hands of Mac William Burke. Donal Mac Murtogh (O'Connor), and the Irish of North Connaught, marched their forces into the territory of Mac William, in consequence of the taking of Mac Jordan, whom they set at liberty, and peace was made between the English and Irish of the province on that occasion.

Torlogh O'Donnell marched with a force into Tyrone against the Clan Henry O'Neill, and committed great depredations and plunders in the territory; the Clan Henry pursued them, and a battle ensued between them, in which, at length, the Tyronians were defeated with slaughter; Bryan, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his party, were taken prisoners. O'Donnell marched with another force to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliffe, and they plundered and laid waste every part of the country through which they passed, and they carried off to their own country much booty and property; but a few of the rear of his force were wounded.

Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, made an attack upon Bryan, the son of O'Neill, whom he took prisoner, and plundered his property; Donal, the son of Henry, made another attack on the town of O'Neill, and took O'Neill and others prisoners, whom he delivered up to the English.

The English of Leinster treacherously planned to take Art Mac Murrough prisoner, but were not successful, for he made his escape despite of them, by the strength of his hand and bravery, and they were not able to subdue him.

Donal Mac Murtogh O'Connor, lord of Carbury and of Sligo, and also the entire country, north of the mountain (the Curlews), died in the castle of Sligo a week after Christmas.

Hugh, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, son of Torlogh O'Connor's daughter, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach (Mac Donlevey), chief physician of Tyrconnell, died.

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A. D. 1396.

The bishop O'Hara (probably of Achonry) died.

Matthew O'Luinin, archdeacon of Ardagh, a man versed in various arts and sciences, in history, poetry, music, and general literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own people.

O'Kennedy, lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, lord of Corcomroe (in Clare), was slain by Mac-Girr-an-adhistir, one of his own people, in revenge of his foster brother, namely, Malachy O'Loughlin, whom he had previously slain.

Conor, son of Owen O'Malley (of Mayo), went with a ship's crew to plunder in the west of Connaught, and loaded the ship with goods and valuable property in that adventure, but they were all drowned except one, between Arran Island and the coast.

O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen defeated O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Con Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Dovha, at the battle of Creaga (in Roscommon), in which Con Mac Branan, chief of Corcachlan, John O'Teige, with the son of John O'Hanley, and many others, were slain.

O'Donnell marched into Carbury, and with a portion of his forces encountered the sons of Malachy Caoch Mac Murtogh (O'Connor), who, with a great body of cavalry, were guarding and protecting the Conacians, but they were, however, defeated by O'Donnell, leaving behind them the greater portion of their horse; many men were wounded, and others effected their escape by flight; Carbury was then plundered by O'Donnell's forces, who returned home with the prey.

Malachy Caoch, son of Murtoch, the son of Donal O'Connor, died.

The English of Leinster and the Saxons were defeated by O'Toole (of Wicklow) with great slaughter, and six score heads were brought to O'Toole, and a great number of prisoners, with much property, arms, armour, and horses.

Cu-uladh Mac Gennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh (in county of Down), was slain by the English; and O'Hanlon, lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own people.

Mary, daughter of O'Kane, the wife of O'Dogherty, died.

Bryan, son of Henry O'Neill, was liberated from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave much horses, cattle, and property, for his ransom; O'Neill then delivered him to Donal, the other son of Henry, together with other presents, as a ransom for his own son.

Torlogh O'Donnell, son of Nial Garv, and Teige, son of Cathal O'Connor, marched with a force to Sligo, which they burned, both the wooden and stone buildings, and slew the son of Conor of Maonmoy, with many others, on that occasion; and it was lamentable to burn that town, for its buildings both of wood and stone were very handsome.

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A. D. 1397.

Nial O'Neill, king of Tyrone, mustered a great force to attack Torlogh O'Donnell, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; O'Donnell and the Clan Henry O'Neill collected another force to oppose them, and both parties having approached each other, remained stationary for some time, without giving battle; at last O'Neill and his force, after resting themselves, decamped home, unperceived by the others, who as soon as they discovered it, dispatched skirmishing parties after them, who slew some of O'Neill's people, who left behind them many horses and much property, which were taken by the Tirconnellians and the sons of Henry on that occasion.

Torlogh O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, marched with a force into Fermanagh, and proceeded with many boats and men to the islands of Lough Erne, which he preyed and plundered, except alone the churches and sanctuaries, and having carried away an immense property, returned unopposed; O'Donnell marched with another force into Carbury (in Sligo), to expel the clan of Donal Mac Murtoigh (O'Conors), and burned the country as far as Cuan Dergratha.

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his eye-sight through fasting, which he performed in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image of the Virgin Mary at Athtruim (Trim, in Meath).

Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, king of Tyrone, the defender of Ireland, the champion of dignity and pre-eminence of the principality, the unyielding tower against tyranny, the scatterer of the English, the uniter of the Irish, the patron of the church and learned men of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of extreme unction and repentance, and his son Niall Oge succeeded him in the government.

Mac Donogh of Tirerrill proceeded to the Plain of Connaught (in Rosecommon) with his whole

force, property, and cattle, in order to aid O'Connor, and encamped at Currach-Chin-Eitigh where O'Connor was; but O'Connor Roe having received intelligence of this, he collected together all his friends and forces, amongst whom were Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanach (Burke), the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermott, the Hy Manians, and the grandsons of Felim (O'Connor), himself, with their respective troops and galloglasses; they then proceeded to the Plain, at which period O'Connor Don was absent from Mac Donogh, who did not perceive the forces until O'Connor Roe came up and surrounded him with a great body of cavalry; a fierce and determined battle ensued, in which, however, Mac Donogh's party were defeated, and the cavalry who put them to flight, followed them up with slaughter; Mac Donogh himself was slain, and also Hugh Caoch, son of Hugh, the son of Torlogh O'Connor, with Mac Sweeney, high constable of Connaught from the mountain (the Curlews) northward; his two brothers, Donogh and Dunslevey; Cuaifne, son of Conaifne O'Connor, and Dermod Mac Donogh, tannist of Tirerrill, besides many other chiefs and nobles of their party and people. The quantity of property and riches which fell into the hands of O'Connor Roe on that occasion was incalculable, independent of horses, arms and armour, and it was on the eve of the festival of first Lady day in harvest, that battle of Cinneitigh was fought. O'Connor Don having received intelligence of this, on the third day after the battle, he proceeded to seize on the cattle of O'Connor Roe and of the sons of Felim, and their stalls, which were situated about Leitrim, and having given them a defeat, which was called the Gealmaidhm, he carried off with him an immense booty and property on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge (O'Connor), and Dugald Mac Donnell, a galloglass, having gone to O'Donnell to ask his assistance against their enemies, O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, marched into Carbury to aid the sons of Cathal Oge; the people of Carbury and of Tirerrill fled into the fastnesses and retreats of the country, and O'Donnell having proceeded to the Donagh of Tirerrill, where his army burned many houses and much corn, and plundered the son of Cormac, son

of Roderick ; Mulroona Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowd and O'Hara gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge after that, on conditions that they would never oppose them ; O'Donnell concluded a peace with them on those terms, and immediately returned to Tirconnell. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir Duirnin, and Mac Donnell the galloglass, with their clans, then proceeded into Carbury, and halted at Lisadill, for the purpose of dividing the prey among them, about which they disputed ; O'Donnell, with a few horse, came on the following day to them to settle their disputes ; at this time Murtoch Bacach, son of Donal, the son of Murtoch O'Connor, and the Mac Sweeneys happened to be at Fassa Coilleadh, and O'Hara of the West, and the clan of Flaherty O'Rourke were with them ; they proceeded early in the morning to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell at Bun Brenoige, near Lisadill, and a body of horse belonging to the sons of Cathal Oge having passed towards Sligo, and having the river Bun Brenoige on one side, and the sea having flowed on the other, a circumstance very fortunate for themselves, as they could not therefore be encompassed, a battle ensued between both parties, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, his son Donald, with John Mac Sheehy, and a great number of galloglasses were slain ; the sons of Cathal were then plundered and expelled beyond the Erne (river) in sorrow and sadness, on the festival of Great Lady Day.

Dermod, son of Ivar O'Beirne (of Roscommon) being in a fever, was taken from his own house to have him conveyed to the house of Murtoch, son of Thomas, in a boat on the lake, out of which he leaped unperceived, and was drowned.

A. D. 1398.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Mac Donogh, bishop of Achonry, died.

A great conflict arose between Niall Oge O'Neill, and Torlogh O'Donnell, who, being

forsaken by his chiefs and people, was put to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, and the sons of John O'Donnell, with O'Dogherty and the Mac Sweeneys ; the son of O'Donnell, (Niall Garv), and the sons of Donal, son of Niall O'Donnell, went on an expedition into Fanait ; they took Mulmurry Mac Sweeney prisoner, and plundered the place ; the English and Irish of the province of Ulster submitted to O'Neill and gave him hostages, O'Donnell excepted.

Niall Oge O'Neill, king of Tyrone, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, marched a great force to Eas Roe (Ballyshannon) to attack O'Donnell, and they plundered the monastery of all its treasure, and the entire of Tir Hugh ; a party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle, and Hugh, son of Fergal O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on that expedition, and O'Neill returned to Tyrone.

Thomas Burke, lord of the English of Connaught, and O'Connor Roe, with the sons of Cathal Oge, and the sons of Mac Dermott, marched with a force into Tirerrill, which they completely plundered ; Conor Oge, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, and his kinsmen, returned from the party to ransack Moylurg ; Fergal Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, having gone that night to the monastery of Boyle, removed all the provisions and treasure he found there to the town called the Rock ; the sons of Mac Dermott having discovered the direction of those who were conveying the property, they pursued them ; when the other party found they were pursued, they hastened through the country until they arrived at Eachdruim Mac Naodha,¹ in Tir Briune of the Shannon ; the sons of Mac Dermott burned the church of Eachdruim, slew Conor Mac Dermott, the son of Fergal, and many of his people ; they made Mulroona Mac Dermott prisoner, and took, as booty, their horses, arms, and armour.

Murrough Bane, son of John, the son of Donal O'Ferrall, a worthy heir to the lordship of Anally, the most distinguished person of his age for hospitality, nobleness, valour, and achievements, of the race of Fergus, died after he had gained the

A. D. 1398.

1. *Eachdruim Mac Naodha*, now the parish of Aughrim, situated near the Shannon, between Carrick-on-Shannon and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

2. *Leath Ratha*, now Abbeylaragh, a parish in the barony of

Granard, county of Longford, where a monastery was founded by St. Patrick, over which he appointed St. Guasacht, its first abbot ; it was refounded in A. D. 1205, by lord Richard Tuite, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

victory of repentance, a month after Christmas, and was buried at the monastery of Leathratha,² in the tomb of his father and ancestors.

Maurice, son of Pierce D'Alton, was slain by Murtogh Oge Mac Geoghegan, and by Bryan, son of O'Conor Faily.

Glendalough³ was burned by the English.

Murtogh O'Conor having gone to Tir Hugh (in Donegal), returned to Eas Roe without obtaining much booty on that excursion; he was overtaken by Hugh O'Duinnin, who attacked and put him to flight at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself was dismounted, and afterwards slain.

Gerald, earl of Desmond, a man of gaiety and affability, the most distinguished of the English of Ireland, and also of many of the Irish, for his attainments, and knowledge of the Irish language, of poetry, history, and of other branches of literature which he had acquired, died after he had gained the victory of repentance.

The earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the Calvach O'Conor, and the cavalry of the territory of Offaley, and was delivered into the hands of Murrough O'Conor.

Sir John, earl of Desmond,⁴ was drowned in the Suir, shortly after his accession to the earldom.

O'Byrne and O'Toolc fought a battle against the English, in which the earl of March, (Mortimer, earl of March), and a vast number of the English were slain.

Fionnguala, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigenan, chief professor in history of Clan Mulroona (the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, in Roscommon), a Biatach of unbounded hospitality, and learned in the arts and sciences, died.

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermott marched a great force to Moytuire (near Lough Arrow in Sligo), to attack the Mac Donoghs of Tirerrill, where they committed great depredations; the Mac Donoghs, and Murtogh, son of Donal O'Conor, with all their forces, overtook them, and a

fierce battle ensued, in which O'Conor was defeated, and Sorley Buidhe Mac Donnell and his people were slain.

Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, the chief bond of hospitality and nobleness of the Clan Rosa, was slain by the English of Meath, and the baron of Delvin (Nugent), in his own town at Coillin Crubach (in Longford), after he had been elected to the lordship over his elder kinsman, John O'Ferrall, who, however, was eventually appointed to the lordship of Annaly.

Mac Carthy of Carbery (in Cork), gave O'Sullivan a complete overthrow, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, were slain in that battle, together with many others.

O'Brien Maol died of the epidemic, while with the English.

The son of Maurice Buidhe O'Moore, lord of Slieve Mairge, (barony of Slieve Mairgue, Queen's county), an entertainer of the learned men, and of the travellers of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo.

Cathal, son of Roderick Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; and Art Cuile, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Tullaghaw (county of Cavan).

The sons of Henry O'Neill, with the sons of John O'Donnell, and the men of Fermanagh, mustered a force against O'Donnell, who collected his party to oppose them, and both parties remained encamped in view of each other, but at length separated without performing any action of note.

A. D. 1399.

O'Neill (Niall Oge) marched with a force against the English; and he plundered and expelled the greater portion of them.

Conor Mac Cormac, bishop of Raphoe, of the Hy Donnells of Corca Baiseind (in Clare), died.

Cu-uladh Roe, son of Niall More, the son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the epidemic.

Brian O'Brien, the son of Mahon, lord of Thomond, died.

3. *Gleann-da-Locha*, or Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, one of the most celebrated places in Ireland for its ruins and remains of numerous churches, round towers, and other antiquities. The name of Glendalough signifies the glen or valley of the two lakes, there being two beautiful lakes situated in the valley,

surrounded by majestic mountains, and abounding in sublime and beautiful scenery.

4. *Earl of Desmond*.—The earl of Desmond here mentioned was John, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald, who was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the river Suir.

Torlogh, son of Murrogh Na Raithnighe O'Brien, died.

Felim, son of Caheer O'Connor, tanist of Offaley, died of the epidemic in the house of O'Reilly (of Cavan).

The sons of Henry O'Neill having gone to attack the English of Traghally (Dundalk), the English collected their forces to oppose them, and defeated them, and Donal the son of Henry was taken prisoner, and a great many of his people were slain; Donal was sent to England the year following, after his release had been refused.

John O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, a man distinguished for his virtue, ingenuity, learning, wisdom, great hospitality, and generosity, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, lord of the Eoganacht of

Lough Lein (in Kerry); Gerald O'Byrne, the son of Teige, (of Wicklow); Torlogh, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanait (in Donegal); and Awlave, son of Philip, son of Awlave, the son of Duinn-charry Mac Guire, chief of Muintir Feodachain (in Fermanagh), died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after having lost his eyes'-sight.

Donal, son of Giolla Iosa Roe O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

Murtogh Oge Mac Gennis, the son of Murtogh More, lord of Iveagh (in county of Down), was slain by his own people.

Henry IV. was proclaimed king of England on the 29th of September.¹

Baathghalach (Boetius) Mac Egan (of Ormond),

A. D. 1399.

1. *Richard II., and Art Mac Murrogh.* As explained in the course of this note, king Richard II. was deposed on the 29th of September, 1399, and succeeded by Henry, duke of Lancaster, as Henry IV. In A. D. 1394 Richard II., having resolved on the conquest of Ireland, collected an immense army, and landed at Waterford, on the second of October, with a fleet of two hundred sail; his forces consisted of four thousand cavalry, or men-at-arms, and thirty thousand archers; he was attended by the earls of Gloucester, Nottingham, Rutland, Percy, and many other distinguished noblemen. The men at arms, in the English army, were cavalry completely cased in armour; their bodies and limbs, covered with mail, formed of plates of steel; their heads defended with iron or brazen helmets; they wore on their left arms large shields of a circular or oval form, made of wood, and covered with thick leather, a rim of iron surrounding their edges, and sometimes embossed with knobs of brass, and other metals; they had long lances or spears; large, double-edged, and pointed swords; together with daggers, &c.; and their horses were also partly covered with defensive armour. The archers were mostly foot forces, but there were also troops of mounted archers, who acted as light cavalry; these archers wore thick quilted jackets, or light leathern coats of mail; and were also armed with swords and spears. The archers sometimes used the arbalest or cross-bow, but mostly the long-bow, and shot their arrows with such force as to pierce the strongest armour. The English soldiers had a great advantage over the Irish, whose arms, armour, and equipments, were very incomplete, while an English knight was so armed as to be almost invulnerable, except by the strong cast of a dart, or thrust of a spear, or the powerful blow of a battle-axe, the latter being the chief weapon of the heavy infantry forces of the Irish, who were called *galloglasses*; and their light troops, called *herns*, were armed with darts, javelins, spears, swords, slings, and sometimes arrows. The Irish chiefs, unprepared to cope with the formidable forces of king Richard, appeared inclined to make their submission, and enter into terms of peace; and for that purpose the king deputed Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, earl marshal of England, to receive their submission; and Art Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster; Murrogh O'Connor, lord of Offaley; Malachy O'Morrogh, or Murphy of Wexford; Gerald O'Byrne, of Wicklow; Daniel O'Nolan of Carlow; and Rory Oge O'Moore, of Leix, attended at the English camp, held a conference, and entered into a treaty of peace, on the plain of Ballygorry, near Carlow. King Richard proceeded to Dublin, where he remained some months, and went from thence to Drogheda; where on the 16th of March, 1395, he received, in the Dominican monastery of St. Mary Magdalen, the submission of O'Neill, king of Tyrone, of O'Donnell, O'Reilly, O'Hanlon,

Mac Mahon, and other northern chiefs. King Richard, on his return to Dublin, entertained the provincial kings, O'Neill, O'Connor, O'Brien, and Mac Murrogh, together with many of the Irish princes and chiefs, in a style of great splendour; and it is stated that he had all the crown jewels brought to Ireland, for the purpose of making as magnificent a display as possible. After many entertainments attended with great pomp and pageantry, king Richard conferred the honour of knighthood on several of the Irish kings and chiefs with great ceremony, in the cathedral of Christ church, on the 25th of March. The celebrated French chronicler, Froissart, attended in king Richard's train, and gives an account of these affairs, and states, that Henry Castide, a gentleman of the court, who had lived long amongst the Irish, and learned their language, acted as interpreter. During the visit of king Henry II. to Ireland, A. D. 1171, he, in a like manner, spent the winter in that city, and entertained the Irish princes and chiefs with great magnificence, in a temporary royal pavilion, constructed of wood and wicker work, and erected near St. Andrew's church, on Hoggin-green, now College-green. Treating of these affairs, and the dainty dishes with which king Henry regaled the Irish princes, Campion, in his chronicle says, that all the Irish kings and chiefs yielded submission to king Henry, except those of Ulster, "finally, there was no man of name in the land, except them of Ulster, but they to him bowed, and did obeysance, all of which he feasted royally, with a dinner of *crane's flesh*, a fowl till then, utterly abhorred by the Irish." King Richard, after remaining nine months in Ireland, most of which time he resided in Dublin, returned to England in the summer of 1395, and left his cousin, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, as viceroy of Ireland. Mortimer, after several contests with the Irish of Leinster, was defeated in a great battle fought with the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and other chiefs, at Kenlis, in Ossory, now Kells, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 20th of July, 1398, a great number of the English forces, together with Mortimer himself, being slain. Roger Grey was then appointed lord justice; and the same year, Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, and earl of Kent, who was half brother of king Richard, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and arrived in Dublin on the 7th of October, A. D. 1399. King Richard, enraged at the death of his cousin Mortimer, earl of March, who was heir presumptive to the crown of England, collected an immense army, and embarked at Bristol, with a fleet of two hundred sail, to invade Ireland, and avenge his death, and landed at Waterford, on the 1st of June, according to Borlase and Marleburgh, attended by the dukes of Exeter and Gloucester, the earl of Salisbury, Henry, lord of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry V., and many other nobles and knights. His army amounted to about forty thousand men, composed of archers and cavalry, or men at arms. Having spent a week at Waterford, he proceeded

a man learned in the laws and in music, and eminent for hospitality; and Giolla-na-neeve, son of Conor Mac Egan, chief professor of laws, died.

A. D. 1400.

Hugh O'Mulloy, lord of Fereall (in King's county); Laighneach, son of Fergal Roe, son of

Donogh Mac Geoghegan; Donogh Fox, lord of Muintir Taagain and chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Bryan, the sons of Catharnach, the son of Fox, died.

The castle of Dun Iomdhain (Dunamon, on the river Suck, county of Roscommon), was taken by Mac Anabaidh O'Conor, and Hoberd, son of Edmond, son of Hoberd Burke, was slain in it; and

to Kilkenny, where he remained fourteen days; and thence marched against the Irish, towards Wexford and Wicklow, advancing the standard of St. Edward, which, says sir John Davies, the Irish held in great veneration. Art Mac Murrough was posted at the head of the Leinster clans, with a force of three thousand men; but avoided coming to an open engagement on the plains, and entrenching his forces in the dense woods, they made frequent and sudden attacks on the English, of whom they slew great numbers, and then rapidly retreated to their woody recesses and mountain fortresses. Together with the army under king Richard himself, his cousin, the duke of Albemarle, landed at Dublin soon after, with a fleet of one hundred sail, and a powerful additional force, which joined king Richard, but they could not reduce the Irish chiefs to subjection; and in Froissart's Chronicles, it is stated, that it was almost impossible to carry on war in Ireland, in consequence of the impenetrable and extensive forests, bogs, and lakes; and the Irish soldiers, he says, were remarkably strong, and so active, that on foot they could overtake an English horseman at full speed, leap up behind the rider, and pull him off his horse. King Richard having appointed the duke of Gloucester to treat with Mac Murrough, the duke for that purpose, marched with a guard of two hundred lancers and one thousand archers, and held an interview with Mac Murrough, as hereafter described, which apparently took place on the borders of Wexford and Carlow. A Gascon knight, who accompanied king Richard's army, and was an eye witness of their engagements with the Irish, wrote an account of this expedition in French, which was translated into English by sir George Carew, earl of Totness, lord president of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth. This very curious and interesting narrative is given in Harris's *Hibernica*, from which are extracted the following passages: "After six days stay at Waterford, the king departed from thence, and marched to Kilkenny, where he remained fourteen days; and, upon St. John the Baptist's eve, the king departed from Kilkenny, and marched towards Mac Murrough, who styled himself king of Ireland, by right; and who professed to maintain the war, and to defend the land unto his death, saying, that the conquest thereof was wrongful. He remained in his house, the woods, guarded with three thousand stout men, such as it seemed to me, the Englishmen marvelled to behold. At the entry of the wood, the king's army was ranged into order, expecting to have been fought withall; but the Irishmen did not then appear, whereupon the king commanded the houses in the woods to be burned, which was immediately done, and many villages fired. The king's standard, wherein he had three leopards, was advanced, under which, he knighted the duke of Lancaster's son, who was a fair and puny bachelor: and to honour him the more, he made at the same time eight or ten other knights, but what their names were, I know not, neither was I very curious to understand. The king, with his army, being lodged at the entrance into the woods, as aforesaid, commanded two thousand five hundred of the country people to cut down the wood, that his way might be made passable, which was then overgrown with trees, and guarded with the enemy; and besides, so boggy, that in divers places, as the soldiers marched, they sunk up to the reins in mire, where they could not overtake the Irish in their retreat. An open pass being made, the Irish, in our passage through it, made such cries and clamours as might have been heard a good league off, but still avoiding us, for fear of our archers; yet, they assailed us often both in the van and rear, casting their darts with such might, as no habergeon, or coat of mail, were of sufficient proof to resist their

force, their darts piercing them through both sides. Our foragers that strayed from their fellows, were often murdered by the Irish, for they were so nimble, and swift of foot, that, like unto stags, they run over mountains and valleys, whereby we received great annoyance and damage. Nevertheless the king's army, that was courageous and hearty, became so fearful unto them, as Mac Murrough's uncle, accompanied with divers others, bare-legged and unshod, with halters about their necks, humbly submitted themselves to the king, falling prostrate at his feet, craving mercy, whom the king freely pardoned, conditionally, that he and his companions should receive an oath, from that time forward to continue his true and loyal subjects. This being done, the king sent to Mac Murrough to submit, with a halter about his neck, as his uncle had done; and he would not only grant him the like mercy, but in these places he would bestow upon him castles, towns, and ample territories. Unto the king's messengers, Mac Murrough made no other answer, but this: 'that for all the gold in the world, he would not submit himself, but he would continue to war and endamage the king in all that he might,' which bold answer proceeded from the knowledge he had, that the king's army wanted victuals, and that for money there it could not be supplied, the present necessity whereof was such, that for the space of eleven days the soldiers had lived only upon what they could find in the country, formerly wasted, which was very little; their horses also were faint and almost starved, as well for want of food, as by standing uncovered in the rain and wind, and of this famine many of the king's army perished. A biscuit in one day between five men was thought good allowance, and some in five days together had not a bit of bread; knights, esquires, and gentlemen likewise, felt this misery, and for mine own part I wished myself without one penny in my purse at Paris. In this time three ships laden with victuals came from Dublin, and the hungry soldiers, greedy of food, waded into the sea above their reins, to come to the ships, where in disorder, not abiding by the order for disposing of the victuals, they rifled the same and spoiled them, and in the confusion many a blow was given and received amongst themselves. Hereupon the next day the king dislodged and marched towards Duhlin; the enemy attended us with fierce and fearful outcries, and skirmished often with us." At this time, Mac Murrough proposed a parley with king Richard, and the narrative thus proceeds: "This news brought much joy into the English camp, and the king, by advice of his council, sent the earl of Gloucester, attended with a guard of two hundred lances, and a thousand good archers. Among other gentlemen, I was one that went with them to see Mac Murrough, his behaviour, estate, and forces, and to what issue the treaty would grow unto. Between two woods, not far from the sea, Mac Murrough, attended by multitudes of the Irish, descended from a mountain, mounted upon a horse without a saddle, which cost him, as it was reported, four hundred cows; for in that country they bartered by exchange horses for beasts, and one commodity for another, and not for ready money. His horse was fair, and in his descent from the hill to us he ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast that I have seen. In his right hand he bore a great long dart, which he cast from him with much dexterity. At a wood side his men staid behind him, and he met the earl at a little ford. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, and his countenance fierce and severe. Much speech passed between the earl and him, but the parley produced little effect. Mac Murrough departed to his men, and the earl of Gloucester to king Richard, to whom he recounted all the passages between them. The king at this report was much

the son of Edmond O'Kelly, confined there, was liberated.

Gregory, son of Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, a man experienced in his professional calling, the worthy intended chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon), was accidentally killed by the cast of a dart from the hand of William Garv, at the Tochar (or pass) of Dunamon, in a mistake, and one hundred and twenty-six cows were given as an *eraic* (or fine) for his death.

Roderick, son of Art Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-uladh O'Neill, and by Cahwar Mac Gennis, his own brother.

Niall Oge O'Neill marched with a great force into Tirconnell, where he destroyed much of the crops and corn; the Tirconnellians came to oppose him, and a battle ensued, in which the Tyronians were defeated, and many of them slain; and many horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Giollapatrack, the son of Manus Mac Guire, who was called the Giolla Buidhe, died in his own house from the effects of blood-letting.

John, son of Philip, son of Giollaisa Roe O'Reilly, lord of Brefney, the most hospitable and noble man of his name, died of a sudden fit in his bed at Tully Mongan.

The king of England's son¹ arrived in Ireland.

enraged, swearing by St. Edward that he would never depart out of Ireland until he had Mac Murrough in his hands, living or dead. Immediately upon the earl's return of the answer aforesaid, the king dislodged, and marched the next way to the city of Dublin, which is a good town, the best in that realm, seated upon the sea and rich in merchandise, where we found such plenty of victuals to relieve our army, horse and foot, consisting of thirty thousand or thereabouts, that the prices of the same did not much increase. The king could not forget Mac Murrough, to prosecute him, and divided his army into three parts, commanding them to hunt him in his woods, and promised to give him that could take him, alive or dead, *an hundred marks in gold*; but in my opinion it was impossible to be effected while the leaves were upon the trees; but after that time, when the trees were bare, then to burn the woods would be the best means to do service upon him, and not otherwise. At this time the earl of Rutland, duke of Aumarle and high constable of England, with an hundred sails of ships of war, arrived at Dublin, who was more beloved of the king than any of his blood, and by his advice he was most directed. Of his coming the king was exceeding glad, and joy appeared in his face when he saw him, accusing him of his long absence, which the duke humbly excused to the king's contentment. During the space of six weeks we remained in Dublin, where we lived in joy and delight; but in all that time, by reason of foul weather and contrary winds, we never heard out of England, which undoubtedly, in my opinion, was a presage that God was displeased with the king."

As stated in the above passages, king Richard, after remaining six weeks in Dublin, having heard of the duke of Lancaster's rebellion, proceeded to Waterford, and set sail for England to oppose his enemies; but Lancaster's party having succeeded, Richard was forced to resign the crown, and after his deposition was imprisoned in Pomfret castle, where he soon after died, being, it is said, starved to death.

Art Mac Murrough, so celebrated in these transactions, was also called O'Cavanagh, as the Mac Murroughs took that name; he was descended from the ancient kings of Leinster, and was himself elected king of that province by the chiefs and clans, and chosen as their leader, while only in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a man of fine person, tall stature, great strength and activity, and most undaunted valour; for a period of more than thirty years he waged incessant war on the English, and defeated their forces with great slaughter in more than fifty battles, in various parts of Leinster, and compelled them to pay him tribute for permitting them to reside in that province. In personal combats he killed many of their stoutest knights, often cleaving the skull of a mailed warrior, through his iron helmet, by a single blow of his battle-axe. During his time as leader of the Leinster clans, the O'Cavanaghs, the O'Nolans, O'Ryan's, and O'Murphy's of Wexford and Carlow, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow, the Fitzpatricks of Ossory, the O'Conors of Offaley, the O'Moores and O'Dempseys of Leix and Kildare, he gained

many victories, as already mentioned, over the English forces. It is stated in Marleburgh's Chronicle that, in the reign of king Henry V., in May, 1419, while John Talbot, lord Furnival, was lord deputy, Mac Murrough, chief captain of his nation, and of all the Irish of Leinster, was taken prisoner; and in Moore's Ireland it is mentioned that he was sent to the tower of London; but these writers have mistaken Donogh Mac Murrough, the son of Art, for Art himself, as in the Four Masters, at the year 1419, it is stated that Donogh Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, the son of Art Cavanagh, was taken prisoner by lord Furnival, "which was a lamentable loss to the Irish." The English attempted to assassinate Art Mac Murrough, as mentioned in these Annals at the year 1395; and in Taaffe's Ireland the following account is given of that affair: "He was invited to a banquet by the English lords, all of whom came secretly armed; and Mac Murrough arrived, accompanied only by his bard and one attendant. After the feast the minstrel, placed at a window, delighted the company with his music, but suddenly changed his notes to the *Rosg Catha*, or war song, for which he was reprimanded by Mac Murrough, and ordered to play only festive airs; but the bard again resumed his war ode, which surprised Mac Murrough, who becoming indignant at the disobedience of his harper, arose from the table to remonstrate with him, but perceived that the house was surrounded with armed forces; brandishing his sword he struck terror into the company, none of whom dared to attack a warrior of such gigantic vigour. Mac Murrough cut his way through the armed forces, mounted his steed, and, in spite of all their efforts, escaped with safety." Taaffe quotes from one of the ancient annalists the following account of the death of Mac Murrough: "In this year died Art Mac Murrough O'Cavanagh, one of the greatest heroes the world ever saw; had I the tongues of men and angels I would never be able to relate his merits, the mighty defender of his injured kindred—the valiant avenger of tyranny and oppression—the sure refuge of the weak and distressed—the patron of literature and of science—the glory of chivalry is gone—poor Erin weep; when alas! shall his equal return?" In these Annals the death of Mac Murrough is placed in the year 1417, in the sixtieth year of his age, and the forty-second of his government over Leinster, and an elegant eulogium passed on his memory.

A. D. 1400.

1. *The king of England's son* was Thomas, duke of Lancaster, son of king Henry IV., who, then in the 20th year of his age, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland for ten years; he landed at Dalkey with a strong force on the 13th of November, 1401, but returned to England A. D. 1403, leaving sir Stephen Scroope as his deputy in Ireland. In 1404, James Butler, earl of Ormond, was appointed lord justice; and in 1405, Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, succeeded as lord deputy; in 1406, sir Stephen Scroope was a second time appointed lord deputy; and in 1407, James

Manus, son of Cuchonacht O'Reilly, the intended lord of Muintir Maolmordha (Cavan), died.

Conor, son of Donal, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion across the mountain eastward in Tirconnell, and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeney fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke being expelled from Brefney, went into Tirconnell, from whence they brought with them a party of the Tireconnellians into Brefney, where they committed great

plunder on O'Rourke, which they carried off into Tirconnell.

A. D. 1401.

Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, a man of great hospitality and humanity, and Thomas, son of sir Edmond Burke, that is Edmond Albanach, the son of William, lord of the English of Connaught, died, after having gained the victory of repentance; two Mac Williams¹ were appointed after

Butler the younger, earl of Ormond, was lord justice. In 1408, on the second of August, Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, came again to Ireland as lord lieutenant, and landed with a large force at Carlingford. In the same year, according to Taaffe and others, a great battle was fought on the plains of Kilmainham, near Dublin, by the Irish under Art Mac Murrough O'Cavenach, against the English forces commanded by the duke of Lancaster, in which the English were defeated with great slaughter, particularly at a ford on the Liffey, which was so heaped with dead bodies, that the river was reddened with the blood of the slain, and hence designated Ath-cro, or the bloody ford; and the bridge erected there afterwards was known by the name of Bloody Bridge, in modern times Barrack Bridge. In this battle the duke of Lancaster was severely wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life; he soon after retired to England, leaving Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, son of the duke of Ormond, as lord deputy.

A. D. 1401.

1. *The two Mac Williams* here mentioned were styled Mac William Eighter and Mac William Oughter, two great branches of the Burkes of Connaught, the one ancestors of the Burkes, earls of Clanrickard, the other of the Burkes, earls of Mayo, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on North and South Connaught.

Ormond and Desies. In this article will be given the history and topography of the territories comprised in the present counties of Tipperary and Waterford, together with their chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times, collected from the topographies of O'Heerin, O'Brien, and O'Halloran, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Keating, Ware, Giraldus Cambrensis, Camden, O'Connor's *Rerum Hih. Scrip.*, Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Annals of the Four Masters* and of Inisfallen, Lodge's and other Peerages, Mac Geoghagan's *Ireland*, Smith's *History of Waterford*, the Map of Ortelius, Surveys, and various other works.

Ormond, in Irish *Oir Mumhan*, *Oir Mumha*, or *Urmhumha*, signifying East Munster, was one of the large divisions of ancient Munster, as explained in the note on Thomond, and the Kingdom of Munster, at A. D. 1364. Ancient Ormond extended from Gahhran, now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, and westward to Cnamhchoill, or Cleathechoill, near the town of Tipperary, and from Bearman Eile, now Barnanally, a parish in the county of Tipperary, in which is situated the Devil's Bit Mountain, and from thence southward to Oiléan-úí-Bhríe, or O'Brie's Island, near Bonmahon, on the coast of Waterford, thus comprising the greater part of Tipperary, with parts of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford. The name of Ormond is still retained in the two baronies of Ormond, in Tipperary.

Desies, in Irish *Deise*, was an ancient territory comprising the greater part of Waterford, with a part of Tipperary, and got its name from the tribe of the *Deisigh*, called also *Desii*. These Desii, or Desians, were descended from Fiacha Suidhe, a son of Feilimídh Reachtnar, who was monarch of Ireland in the second century. This Fiacha Suidhe was brother of the celebrated Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland; hence the Desians,

his descendants, were a branch of the Heremonians; they possessed in Meath a large territory, called from them Deise, or Deise Teamracl, that is, Deise of Tara, being situated near Tara, and the name of this ancient territory is still retained in the two baronies of Deese, in the county of Meath. In the reign of Cormac, monarch of Ireland in the third century, Aongus, prince of Deise in Meath, grandson of Fiacha Suidhe, resenting the exclusion of his own branch from the monarchy, waged a rebellion against king Cormac, and with a body of forces broke into the palace of Tara, wounded Cormac, and killed his son Ceallaigh, A. D. 278; but Cormac, having quelled the rebellion in seven successive battles, drove Aongus and his accomplices into Munster, where they got settlements from Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, who granted them the lands extending from the river Suir southward to the sea, and from Lismore to Cean Criadain, or Creadan Head, thus comprising almost the whole of the territory afterwards called Waterford, and they gave to that country the name of Deise, or Nandesi, which was called Deisi in Munster, to distinguish it from Deise in Meath. The Desians becoming numerous and powerful in Munster, Aongus, king of Munster in the fifth century, conferred on them additional lands, and annexed to their territory Magh Feimin, which extended north of the river Suir, as far as Corea Eathracl, comprising the country called Machaire Caisil, or the Plain of Cashel, and districts about Clonmel, forming the present barony of Middlethird, with part of Offa, in Tipperary. The territory comprised in this grant of king Aongus was distinguished by the name of Deise Tuaisceart, or North Desie, and the old territory, in Waterford, was called Deise Deisceart, or South Desie. The name of Desie is still retained in the two baronies of Deesies, in the county of Waterford. The two principal families of the Desians were the O'Felans, styled princes of Desies, and the O'Bries, chiefs in Desies.

The Menapians. According to the Greek geographer Ptolemy, in his Map of Ancient Ireland, in the second century, as given by Ware, the *Menapii* were the inhabitants of the territories now forming the counties of Waterford and Wexford, chiefly located along the sea coasts. These Menapians were a colony from Belgic Gaul, or Northern Germany, according to Camden, which coincides with the accounts of our ancient annalists; for these Menapians from Belgium were the same as the Firbolg, i.e. *Viri Belgici*, or Belgian men of our old writers, who state that *Inver Slaine*, or the Bay of Slaney, from which the river Slaney in Wexford derives its name, was the chief landing place of the first Firbolgs who arrived in Ireland. Caesar, in his commentaries, speaks of the Menapians of Belgic Gaul as a very valiant people, whose manner of making war on the Romans was, by retiring with their valuable property, cattle, &c. into woods, morasses, and inaccessible places, and thence making sudden assaults upon the Romans, a mode of warfare precisely similar to that adopted by the Irish clans against the English. Caesar, in order to subdue them, employed his army in cutting down the woods, and wasting their villages; and the same plans were put into practice by king Richard II. in Ireland, as detailed in a note in these Annals at the year 1399. On Ptolemy's Map the city Menapia is considered to be that afterwards called Wexford, but others suppose it to have been Waterford.

The Coriondi, of whom an account has been given in the note

Thomas Burke, namely, Ulic, son of Ricard Oge, was made Mac William, and Walter, son of Thomas Burke was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanricard, in seniority.

on Desmond, as some of the ancient inhabitants of Cork, are placed on Ptolemy's Map also in the territory afterwards called Tipperary; and according to Ptolemy's Map, by Ware, the *Udai*, or *Ouodiai*, also inhabited part of Tipperary, and appear to be the same as the Clanna Deagha, or *Ua Deghaidh* of the Irish writers, called Degadii by Charles O'Connor; and these Degadians were celebrated ancient tribes in Munster, who originally emigrated from Ulster, and of whom an account has been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond.

In the early ages, as already explained in the notes on Thomond and Desmond, the Heberians and Ithians alternately ruled as kings of Munster. In the third century the Heberians, or race of Heber, were divided into three great branches, namely, the Eugenians, Dalcassians, and Clan Kian, and kings of the Eugénian and Dalcassian race alternately ruled over Munster, from the third to the eleventh century. The Dalcassians were kings of Thomond, or the counties of Clare, Limerick, and part of Tipperary, and the head family of them were the O'Briens, kings of Desmond. The Eugenians were kings of Desmond, or the counties of Cork and Kerry, with parts of Tipperary and Waterford, and the head family of them were the Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond. The other branch of the Heberians, called Clan Kian, were chiefly located in Ormond, and an account of them will be given in the subsequent part of the present article. In the third century Fiachá Muillethan, a celebrated king of Munster, had his residence at Rath Naoi, near Cashel, now called Knock-Raffan, and this Fiachá granted to Cairbre Musc, son of the king of Meath, a famous bard, as a reward for his poems, an extensive territory, called from him Muscirth Tíre, comprising the two present baronies of Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The kings of Desmond, of the Eugénian race, were also styled kings of Cashel, as they chiefly resided there. The name of Cashel, in Irish, Caisiol, or Caiscal, signifies a stone fortress or castle; or, according to others, a rock; or, as stated in Cormac's Glossary, is derived from *Cios* rent, and *ail*, a rock, signifying the rock of tribute, as the people paid tribute there to the kings. The fortress of the kings was situated on the great rock of Cashel, and Core, king of Munster, of the Eugénian race, in the fourth century, was the first who made Cashel a royal residence; and the surrounding country was called Corea Eathrach, a territory which was first possessed by the descendants of Amergin, one of the sons of Milesius, and extended from Tipraid-Farann, near the abbey of Holy Cross, to Dunandreas, and northward to Knockraffan; it was also called Machaire Chaisil or the plain of Cashel, and also Eoganacht Cashel. This Core, before he became king of Munster, resided some time in Albany or North Britain, where he married Mongfinna, daughter of Feredach, king of the Piets, and the princes descended from this marriage were, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (vol. II. p. 304), progenitors of the great Stewarts or earls of Lennox and Marr in Scotland. Nathfrach, son of Core, by Abinda, daughter of Aongus, prince of Corea Luighe, became king of Munster, and his son, Aongus, was the first Christian king of Munster.

St. Patrick, according to Lanigan and other authorities, proceeded on his mission to Munster, A.D. 445, and spent seven years in his conversion of the people of that province to the Christian faith. He converted Aongus, king of Munster, at Cashel, and a remarkable circumstance is mentioned as having occurred at the baptismal ceremony, the king's foot having been accidentally pierced by the iron point of St. Patrick's staff or crozier, on which he inadvertently leant, but the king patiently bore the pain, considering it a part of the ceremony. According to Usher, O'Flaherty, and others, the Christian faith was propagated to some extent in Munster by SS. Ailbe, Declan, and Ibar, as precursors of St. Patrick, but Lanigan doubts these accounts, and states that those saints, though contemporary with Saint Patrick, had not pro-

Donal O'Malley, lord of Umalia (in Mayo), died at an advanced age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoiluis, was slain at Druim Chubra, by Geoffrey, son of Malachy Mac Rannall.

bably preached the Gospel there before his time. St. Ailbe, of Emly, is celebrated as the patron saint of Munster; Declan of Ardmore, and Ibar of Wexford, were also celebrated saints at the same time, in the fifth century, and these, together with Carthach of Lismore, Finbarr of Cork, and Brendan of Kerry, are the celebrated patron saints of Munster.

Danish Wars.—In the beginning of the ninth century, the Scandinavians or Danes, Swedes and Norwegians, invaded Ireland, and during the whole of the ninth and tenth centuries, made several expeditions hither, with powerful fleets and forces, and ravaged and laid waste the entire country, repeatedly plundering and burning abbeys, churches, colleges, cities, and towns, with all the violence of Pagan fury. The celebrated Danish king and warrior Regnar Lodbrog, who had overrun a great part of England, also invaded Ireland with a powerful force, in the beginning of the ninth century, and fought many great battles with the Irish kings, as narrated in the Danish chronicles of Snorro Sturleson, Saxo Grammaticus, and Torfeus, in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian and Celto-Norman Antiquities*, and in Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*. It is said that Regnar remained a year at Dublin, and amongst the Irish kings he had conquered, are mentioned Melbriac and Marstein, and three kings of Leinster. Amongst the battles fought by Regnar with the Irish kings, is mentioned one at Vedra Fiord or Waterford, and in the *Epicidium*, or Death-song of Regnar Lodbrog, translated by Johnstone from the Danish, occurs the following passage respecting this great battle:—

“In heaps promiscuous were piled the enemy,
Glad was the kindred of the Falcon,
From the clamorous shouts they boded an approaching
feast,
Marstein, Erin's king, whelmed by the iron sleet,
Allayed the hunger of the Wolf and Eagle,
And the slain at Vedra's Ford
Became the raven's booty.”

Among the Scandinavians the wolf and raven were sacred to their great Deity Odin; hence they are here mentioned by the Danish poet, and the figure of a raven was also the chief ensign borne on the Danish standards in battle.

A.D. 812, the Danes landed a powerful force in West Munster, but were defeated by Art, son of Cathal, king of Munster, near Lough Lein, or the Lakes of Killarney. Felim, son of Crimthann, of the Eugénian race, a celebrated warrior, was about this period king of Cashel, and defeated the Danish forces in a great battle, and pursued them to their ships with great slaughter. Felim, having resigned the crown, became a monk and died, A.D. 846. Olchobhar, bishop of Emly, of the Eugénian race, succeeded Felim as king of Cashel, and assisted by Loran, king of Leinster, they collected their forces, and A.D. 848, fought a great battle with the Danes, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, at *Sgiath Neachtain*, in Desies, in which the foreigners were defeated, and twelve hundred of them slain, together with the princes Tomar and Eric, their chief commanders; and in two other battles, the same year, seventeen hundred of the Danish forces were slain by the Irish, under Olchobar. It has been stated by some writers that Olchobar himself was killed in one of those battles, but that account is erroneous, for he did not die till A.D. 850, as mentioned by Lanigan, and in Ware's *Bishops of Emly*. A.D. 831, the Danes and Norwegians landed a powerful force at Waterford, and proceeding to Lismore, plundered and burned its celebrated college, together with the churches and city. A.D. 833, Cork and Lismore were plundered and burned by the Danes. A.D. 842, Cork, Ferns, and Clonfert were plundered and burned, and their bishops slain by the Danes; and the abbey of

Mulruana, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Malachy, while they were in pursuit of prey.

Tir-da-glas, in Tipperary, was also destroyed by the Danes. A.D. 845, the Danes, under Targesius, ravaged and plundered Euly, Lorrha, and Tir-da-glas, in Tipperary. A.D. 848, the Eingedans of Cashel defeated the Danes in a battle at Dun Maoltuille, in which five hundred of the foreigners were slain.

A.D. 853, Aulaf, a Norwegian prince, together with his brothers, Sitric and Ivar, landed in Ireland with a great force; Aulaf took possession of Dublin, Ivar of Limerick, and Sitric of Waterford, and having enlarged and fortified those cities, they settled in them colonies of Danes and Norwegians; and it appears the Irish kings partly gave them permission to do so on paying them some tribute, and for the purpose of carrying on commerce. The Danes afterwards also got possession of Cork, and those Danish colonies continued under their own kings, as the chief rulers of the cities of Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Limerick, and Cork, for a period of more than two hundred years, and even down to the Anglo-Norman invasion in the twelfth century. A.D. 859, Maolguuala, son of Dougaile, king of Desmond, was killed with stones by the Danes. During the ninth and tenth centuries, according to the Annals of Inisfallen and others, the Danes are mentioned as having frequently landed their forces with powerful fleets at *Loch-da-chaach* in Desies, now the bay of Waterford. A.D. 872, Ceanfaoladh, bishop of Emly, of the Eugeniai race, who had succeeded Olchobar as king of Cashel, died. Cormac, son of Cuillionain, generally called Cormac Mac Cuillionain, became bishop of Cashel, and king of Munster; he was of the Eugeniai race, and, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, was born A.D. 837, and became king of Munster, A.D. 901. A.D. 906, Flann Sionna, monarch of Ireland, and Carroll, king of Leinster, having marched an army into Munster, laid waste the country as far as Limerick; but in A.D. 907, Cormac Mac Cuillionain, having collected the Munster forces, and joined by Lorean, king of Thomond, marched into Leinster and defeated the army of the monarch Flann Sionna, in a great battle on the heath of *Moylena* (a place in the barony of Fercall, King's county), and forced Flann to give him hostages. A.D. 908, the monarch Flann, aided by the kings of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, and Leinster, collected a powerful army for the invasion of Munster, marched into Leinster, but Cormac Mac Cuillionain, having collected the forces of Munster and Ossory, both armies met and fought a tremendous battle at *Beallach Mughna*, in which the Munster army was defeated; and according to the Annals of Inisfallen, six thousand of them, together with Cormac Mac Cuillionain himself, and many princes and chiefs, were slain. The battle of *Beallach Mughna* was fought on Tuesday, the 16th of August, A.D. 908, and the place is now known as Ballymoon, near Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow; it was also called the battle of *Magh Ailbe* or *Moyalbe*, signifying the White Plain. King Cormac's body being found amongst the slain, was, according to some accounts, buried at Cashel, but Keating says, at the abbey of Castledermott, in Kildare. Cormac Mac Cuillionain was one of the most eminent of the Irish ecclesiastics, and is highly extolled by all our old annalists for his learning, wisdom, piety, munificence, and other virtues; and famous as the author of the celebrated *Psalter of Cashel*, of which an account is given in the present article. King Cormac by his will bequeathed forty ounces of gold, and the same of silver to various churches, with a great number of gold and silver chalices, silken vestments, ornamented mass-books, and many other valuable articles, and directed his *Psalter* to be preserved at Cashel, for the information of future ages. A few years after the death of Cormac, Flaherty, bishop of Inis Catha in Limerick, became king of Cashel; and it is a remarkable circumstance that, as mentioned above, Olchobar and Ceanfaoladh were at the same time bishops of Emly and kings of Cashel, or Munster; and Cormac Mac Cuillionain was also both bishop of Cashel and king of Munster; but similar instances are found in the history of other nations, as amongst the Jews their temporal princes were often

Conor Anabaidh O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy Maine, after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key (in Rosecommon), was

also high priests, as in the great family of the Maccabees, Judas Maccabeus and his brothers were at the same time high priests and military leaders of the Jewish people. A.D. 914 the Danes landed a large force at Waterford, but were defeated with great slaughter by the prince of Idrone; and in the years 913 and 915 it is mentioned that the Danes plundered and burned Lismore. A.D. 916, the Danes of Waterford marched into Meath, and plundered the entire country; and in the same year, according to the Annals of Ulster, Reginald, son of Ivar, came with his ships to Waterford. A.D. 941, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, the Danes were defeated in Desies and at Ferns, by Ceallachan, king of Cashel, and the men of Munster, and two thousand of the foreigners were slain. In the same year the celebrated Murchheartach Mac Neill, prince of Oileach, in Ulster, having some contests with Ceallachan, king of Cashel, marched his forces to Munster, and took Ceallachan prisoner, whom he delivered into the hands of Donogh Mac Floinn, king of Tara. Accounts of various great victories gained over the Danes by Ceallachan, king of Cashel, Brian Born, and his brother Mahon, in the latter end of the tenth century, have been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond. *The Battle of Roscrea*.—A great annual fair was in ancient times held in Roscrea, in Tipperary, which commenced on the festival of St. Peter and Paul, and continued fourteen days, attended by merchants from all parts of Ireland, and even from foreign countries. The Danes of Limerick, whose chief at that time was Tomar, together with those of Waterford, and also the Danes of Connaught, formed the project of attacking and plundering the people at this fair, and of seizing the immense quantities of merchandise and treasure collected there. Olfu, chief of the Danes of Connaught, was their principal leader, and marched his men as secretly as possible in detached parties through Galway towards the Shannon, and embarking in their boats, crossed the river in great numbers. On their landing in Ormond, an alarm was communicated throughout the entire country by lighting fires; and the Irish having collected their forces, and joined by great numbers of the people at the fair, armed themselves expeditiously, and assailing the enemy on every side, with determined bravery, the Danes were totally defeated, and four thousand of them, together with their general, Olfu, were slain.

In the Irish Annals are mentioned many Danish kings of Waterford. A.D. 893, Patrick, son of Ivar, king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain. A.D. 1000, Ivar, king of the Danes of Waterford, died; and A.D. 1003, Reginald, son of Ivar, succeeded as king, and built the fortress called Reginald's Tower, still standing under the name of Ring Tower. A.D. 1023, Sitric, king of the Danes of Waterford, was killed by the people of Ossory. A.D. 1036, Reginald, son of Ivar, king of the Danes of Waterford, was killed at Dublin, by Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin; and A.D. 1038, Commanus, son of Raban, king of the Danes in Waterford, was killed, and the city of Waterford was burned by Dermot Mac Maol-na-imbo, king of Leinster. A.D. 1038, the Danes of Dublin marched to Waterford, which they plundered and burned; and A.D. 1089, the Danes of Dublin, Waterford, and Wicklow, with their combined forces, marched to attack Cork, but were defeated by the Irish with great slaughter. The Danes, having been converted to Christianity, Waterford was erected into a bishop's see, A.D. 1096, and Malchus, a Dane, who was a Benedictine monk, was appointed its first bishop. A.D. 1136 Melisa O'Hannaire, the Danish bishop of Waterford, died; and Tostius, another Dane, succeeded him.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—Waterford is celebrated as the chief landing place of the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Strongbow and his followers, invited over as allies by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster; and this city is also remarkable as the chief place where several kings of England landed on their expeditions to Ireland. A.D. 1169, in the month of May, Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, David Barry, Hervey de Monte Marisco, Myler Fitzhenry, Maurice Prendergast, and other chiefs from Wales, being the first of the Anglo-Normans who invaded

taken by the sons of Fergal Mac Dermott, and many persons were slain and drowned about it,

Ireland, landed at the bay of Bannow, or Bag-an-bun, in the county of Wexford, near the bay of Waterford, with a force of about five hundred men, knights and archers, according to Hammer, and were joined by five hundred of the picked troops of their Irish ally, Dermot Mac Murrough. Their combined forces marched towards Wexford, but the Danish and Irish inhabitants of that town bravely resisted them in various conflicts for the space of three days, but being overcome they surrendered the town to Mac Murrough, who soon afterwards collecting a powerful army of three thousand men, marched, together with his English allies, into Ossory and other parts of Leinster, and ravaged the country, of which expedition an account may be found in Hammer's Chronicle, and in Harris's Hibernica, written by Maurice Regan, who was secretary to Mac Murrough. A. D. 1170, on the 1st of May, Raymond le Gros, and other Anglo-Norman chiefs, landed near the rock of Dundonell, or Dundonalf, or according to others, Dundoragh or Dundrone, in the county of Wexford, about four miles from Waterford, near the river Suir, with a force of about one hundred and thirty knights and archers; and being joined by other Anglo-Normans from Wexford, under Hervey de Monte Marisco, they proceeded to attack Waterford. The Dances of that city, joined by the Irish, sallied out to attack them, but were defeated chiefly by a stratagem of the English, who collected together a great number of cows, and having driven them onward with great shouts, and piercing them with their weapons, the affrighted and wounded cattle ran furiously against the approaching troops from Waterford, who were defeated with great loss, and amongst the slain was O'Ryan, prince of Idroine. Seventy of the principal citizens of Waterford having been made prisoners in the pursuit, their limbs were first broken by the English, and they were then cast headlong from the rocks into the sea. In this year, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, the 23rd of August, Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, landed near Waterford, with a force of about fifteen hundred men, knights, archers, and men-at-arms, and being joined by the troops of Raymond le Gros, they on the next day attacked Waterford, then governed by two Danish princes, Reginald and Smorth, who defended the city with their Danish forces, aided by the Irish, under Malachy O'Felan, prince of Desies; the English were twice repulsed, but at length took the city on the 25th of August. Amongst the prisoners were Reginald and Malachy O'Felan, whom they condemned to death, but O'Felan's life was saved through the interference of Dermot Mac Murrough, who on that day had come from Ferns with his daughter Eva, whom, according to his previous agreement, he gave in marriage to Strongbow, and in a day or two after the ceremony was performed at Waterford, and king Dermot conferred on his son-in-law the title of heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster.

A. D. 1171, king Henry II., embarking at Milford Haven, landed at Crook, now Crook, near Waterford, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October, with a fleet, according to Littleton and others, of four hundred sail, but other accounts say two hundred and forty ships; he had a force consisting of four thousand cavalry or men-at-arms, and five hundred knights, and was attended by Strongbow, William Fitz Adelm, Hugh de Lacy, Humphrey de Bolun, and other lords and barons. The day after king Henry's arrival, Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, waited on him at Waterford, delivered him the keys of the city of Cork and did him homage. Henry, at the head of his army, marched to Lismore, where he remained two days and thence proceeded to Cashel, near which, on the banks, of the Suir, Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, came to meet him, and delivering to him the keys of the city of Limerick, did him homage, as Dermot Mac Carthy had done. Mac Gillpatrick, prince of Ossory, O'Felan, prince of Desies, and other chiefs, submitted soon after. From Cashel, Henry returned through Tipperary to Waterford, and shortly after proceeded to Dublin, where he remained during the winter, and entertained the Irish kings and princes who had submitted to him in a style of great magnificence. In February, 1172, Henry returned to Waterford, and held, it is

and the guards who were in care of it surrendered on receiving a bribe.

said, a council or parliament at Lismore, and also convened a synod of bishops and clergy at Cashel, of which an account may be found in Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History. King Henry, after remaining in Ireland about six months, embarked at Wexford on Easter Monday, the 17th of April, 1172, set sail for England, and arrived the same day at Port Fynnain in Wales. A. D. 1174, Raymond le Gros landed at Waterford, with a large force from Wales, to relieve Strongbow, then besieged by the Irish in that city, and succeeded in rescuing him.

The Battle of Thurles.—A. D. 1174, the English forces, joined by some Danish allies from Dublin, and commanded by earl Strongbow, Henry de Monte Marisco, and others, marched into Tipperary and laid waste the country; but according to the Four Masters, and other authorities, Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, at the head of the Dalcassians, aided by battalions of Connaught, under king Roderick O'Connor, marched to oppose them, and in a great battle fought at Thurles, totally defeated the English forces, of whom seventeen hundred were slain, and the few who survived fled in dismay with the earl to Waterford. After intelligence of the victory at Thurles reached the Irish at Waterford, they attacked the English garrison in that city and slew two hundred of them, according to the Annals of Inisfallen. A. D. 1175, the English forces, commanded by Raymond le Gros, joined by some Irish allies, under Mac Gillpatrick, prince of Ossory, fought a great battle in a defile near Cashel, with the troops of Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, in which, after great slaughter on both sides, the Irish were at length defeated. In the same year, according to Lanigan, king Henry sent Nicholas, abbot of Malmshury, and William Fitz Adelm to Ireland, with the Bull of Pope Adrian IV., and the Brief of Pope Alexander III., and a meeting of bishops was convened at Waterford, where these documents were publicly read, being the first time they were published in Ireland, and conferring on king Henry the kingdom of Ireland.

A. D. 1183, on the 1st of April, prince John, earl of Morton, son of king Henry II., landed at Waterford with a fleet of sixty ships, and a large force of archers and cavalry, of whom four hundred were knights; he was accompanied by Ralph Glanville, chief justice of England, and by Giraldus Cambrensis, his secretary and tutor. Several Irish chiefs waited on him at Waterford to do him homage, but the Norman nobles treated them with great insolence and derision, pulling their bushy beards and long hair or glibs. These insults and indignities were highly resented by the chiefs, who indignantly departed and roused their countrymen to make war on the English, of whom great numbers were slain in various engagements. Prince John had castles erected at Lismore, Ardinnan, Tibrad, and other places in Tipperary and Waterford; and as stated in the Four Masters, having proceeded to plunder Munster, his forces were defeated with great slaughter by the Irish, under Donal O'Brien, and according to other accounts, almost his entire army was cut off in various conflicts, in consequence of which he was recalled from Ireland by his father. A. D. 1190, the English forces, under William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, were defeated with great loss near Thurles, by the Dalcassians, under Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond; and again in 1192, the English having marched into Tipperary, and into Thomond as far as Killaloe, were defeated with great slaughter by the Irish, under Donal O'Brien. A. D. 1210, on the 8th of June, king John landed at Waterford, with a large fleet and powerful force, and soon after proceeded to Dublin, and from thence through various parts of Meath and Ulster. An account of his progress in Ireland has been given in a note in these Annals, at the year 1209. After remaining nearly three months, he embarked for England in the latter end of August.

Waterford is also celebrated as the place of landing and embarkation of other kings of England, and an account of the two expeditions of king Richard II. to Ireland, in the years 1394 and 1399, is given in a note to the present number at the year 1399. In A. D. 1689, on the second of September, king William III. embarked at Waterford for England, and being again in Ireland, A. D. 1690, at the siege of Limerick, he came to Waterford,

Felim, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Connor Don.

A conference was held between Niall Oge O'Neill

and Torlogh O'Donnell, at Caoluisge (near Ballyshannon), on which occasion they made peace with each other.

and embarked for England on the 5th of September. In 1690, king James II., after the battle of the Boyne, on the 2nd of July, arrived at Waterford, from whence he set sail to France.

Amongst the ancient notices of Waterford, it may be mentioned, that A. D. 1497, in consequence of the loyalty of the citizens of Waterford, against the mock princes and pretenders to the crown of England, namely, Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck, king Henry VII., granted, with other honours to the city, the motto *Intacta manet Waterfordia*, hence it is designated *Urbs intacta*; and in 1536, king Henry VIII., sent by sir William Wyse to the citizens of Waterford a gilt sword, to be always borne before the mayors, in remembrance of their renowned fidelity.

Irish Chiefs and Clans of Ormond and Desies.—The following accounts of the chiefs and clans of Ormond and Desies, and the territories possessed by each in ancient and modern times, have been collected from the various works quoted at the commencement of this article. In *Desies* the following were the chiefs and clans: I. O'Folain, or O'Felan. The O'Felans were styled princes of Desies, and their descent from the Desians of Meath, a branch of the Heremonians, has been already given in the preceding part of this article. Many of the O'Felans, princes of Desies, are mentioned in the Four Masters and Annals of Innisfallen, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. Malachy O'Felan was prince of Desies at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and soon after they lost their possessions and rank in the county of Waterford, and their territory was transferred to the Le Poers, and other Anglo-Norman settlers, but there are still several very respectable families of the O'Felans, or Phelans, some of whom have changed the name to Whelan, in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkeeny and Queen's county. The O'Felans, as princes of Desies, held an extensive territory, comprising the greater part of the present county of Waterford, with part of Tipperary, as explained in the account of Desies at the beginning of this article. II. O'Bric was the other head chief of Desies, and of the same descent as O'Felan. The O'Brics were styled chiefs or lords of South Desies, an extensive territory in the southern part of Waterford, but in early times were expelled from that county by the Eugonians of Desmond. The territory of the O'Brics was also called Iath O'Neachach, as mentioned by O'Brien at the word *Iath*. The O'Felans and O'Brics are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"Two mild chiefs whom I do not conceal,
Rule over the Desies, which I affirm,
O'Bric who enforced all tributes,
And also the wise and fair O'Felan

"In Moylacha of the fertile slopes
Rules O'Felan for the benefit of the tribe,
Great is the territory allotted for them,
Of which O'Felan took possession.

"Hly Neachach which is delightful,
In the south of woody Inis Fail,
O'Bric's selection along the waves,
From Leac Logha to Liathdram."

III. The O'Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond, had extensive possessions along the Cummerragh mountains, comprising the valleys between Dungarvan and the river Suir, as stated in O'Brien's Dictionary at the word *Cumaraic*, and are also placed on the Map of Ortelius. IV. The O'Crotty's, a branch of the O'Briens, princes of Thomond, as stated in O'Brien's Dictionary at the word *Crotach*, possessed the country about Lismore, and there are still many respectable families of the name in the county of Waterford. V. The Magraths were old and respectable families in the county of Waterford. There are several respectable ancient Irish families of the O'Sheas, O'Ronaynes, O'Helys, O'Callaghans, O'Coghlan's, O'Mearas, &c. in the county of Waterford.

In Ormond, or the county of Tipperary, the following have

been the chiefs and clans of note. O'Heerin thus describes Cashel in commencing his topography of that territory:

"Our visit to Cashel of the kings,
And the race of Core who practised no evil deeds,
The history of their tribes we shall unfold,
Together with their sages and people.

"Let us henceforth record each hero,
About Cashel's plain of protecting ramparts;
A country of fruitful woods, the chief fortress;
We are well acquainted with their history.

"Let us give the lead to the chief territory,
To Cashel of the smooth level plain,
Corca Athrach it was known by name,
And boldly over districts marched its batallions.

"There the lord of the land resides,
At Cashel of the brown-nut plains,
In comfort and joy he holds his swyn,
A protector to the country of Cashel."

I. O'Donchadha, or O'Donoghoe, chief of Eoganaeht of Cashel, and some of them styled kings of Cashel, one of whom is mentioned in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1038, as king presumptive of Cashel. These O'Donoghoes were of the Eugonians race, and of the same descent as the Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond, and are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"Eoganaeht of Cashel, it is the plain of Kian,
O'Donoghoe is its lineal inheritor,
Its name in other times was Feimin,
Extending to the border of the brown-nut plain."

The ancient kings of Cashel or Munster, of the Eugonians race, were inaugurated on the Rock of Cashel, and those of the Dalcassian race, or O'Briens, kings of Thomond, had their place of inauguration at Magh Adhair, situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Cloney, barony of Upper Tulla, in the county of Clare. II. O'Cearhail, or O'Carroll, prince of Ely, who was the head of the Clan Kian race, as the Mac Carthys were of the Eugonians, and the O'Briens of the Dalcassians. The territory of Ely, in Irish *Eile*, got its name from Eile, one of its kings in the fifth century, and from being possessed by the O'Carrolls, was called Ely O'Carroll. It comprised the present barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, with the barony of Clenlisk and part of Ballybrit, in the King's county, extending to Slieve Bloom Mountains, on the borders of the Queen's county. The part of Ely in the King's county belonged to the ancient province of Munster. The O'Carrolls are thus designated by O'Heerin, who states that they ruled over eight subordinate chiefs:

"Lords to whom great men submit
Are the O'Carrolls of the plain of Birr;
Princes of Ely as far as the lofty Slieve Bloom,
The most hospitable land in Erin.

"Eight districts and eight chiefs are ruled
By the prince of Ely of the land of herds;
Valiant in enforcing their tributes
Are the troops of the yellow-ringed hair."

The O'Carrolls had their chief castle at Birr, now Parsonstown, in the King's county, and many valiant chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. As princes and lords of Ely, they were very powerful from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and many of them are mentioned in Lodge's Peerage, as connected by marriage alliances with the greatest families in Munster, as the O'Briens, earls of Thomond, the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, and the Batlers, earls of Ormond. Some of these O'Carrolls were

Shortly after a contest arose between O'Donnell and Bryan, son of Henry O'Neill, for Bryan led a

distinguished officers in the service of Spain, and in modern times there are many very respectable families of the name in Tipperary and the King's county. III. O'Ceinneide, O'Cineide, or O'Kennedy. The O'Kennedys are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Gleann Omra, and several of them are mentioned in the Four Masters as lords of Ormond. They were of the Daleassian race, and possessed the barony of Upper Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, and, as lords of Ormond, were very powerful chiefs, and held their rank from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The O'Kennedys are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Kennedy, who reddens his spears,
Rules over the smooth, extensive Glen Omra,
By his tribe is possessed the brown plains gained by valour;
He obtained the land without opposition."

IV. O'Toirdhealbhaidh, or, as it is written in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, O'Urthaille, anglicised to O'Hurley. The O'Hurleys are of the Daleassian race, and are stated in O'Flaherty's Ogygia to be of the tribe of Hy Bloid, who possessed the territory called Triocha Hy Bloid, which comprised a great part of the baronies of Lower Ormond and Owny, in Tipperary; this tribe was also designated Clan Tail, a term which was applied to the Daleassians. The O'Hurleys are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"The territory of Hy Bloid of the silken standards,
The chiefs of conflicts, the leaders of the battle hosts,
The tribe of Clan Tail as far as the limpid streams,
Along the extensive plain of the yews."

"O'Hurley of the tribe of Tail,
Near to Killaloe of St. Flannan;
Delightful are its woods and productive its plains,
From thence westward to the Shannon."

A branch of the O'Hurleys also settled in Limerick, in the barony of Ownybeg, where they are placed on the Map of Ortelius, and they also had the parish of Knocklong, in the barony of Coshlea, county of Limerick, where the ruins of their chief castle still remain. Other branches of the O'Hurleys were settled in Galway, and had large possessions in the baronies of Kilconnell, Killian, and Ballymore, of which family were sir William and sir John Hurley, baronets. Of the O'Hurleys of Limerick was Dermot O'Hurley, a celebrated archbishop of Cashel, in the reign of Elizabeth. There are several respectable families of the name in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. V. O'Eichtigearn, chief of Hy Cearnaidh, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Over Hy Cearny of the valiant forces
Rules O'Eichtigearn of the land of tribes,
A joyful country is that of the upright man,
As far as the hospitable port of the Shannon."

VI. O'Seanchain or O'Shanahan, by some rendered to Shannon, by others erroneously anglicised Fox, from *Sionach*, which in Irish signifies a fox, thus confounding them with the Sionach or Fox, lord of Teffia, in Westmeath. The O'Shanahans of Munster were descended from Lorcan, king of Munster, and grandfather of Brian Boru; hence they are a branch of the Daleassians. They were in ancient times powerful chiefs, and in the great battle of Moin Mor, in Desmond, fought A. D. 1151, and of which an account has been given in the note on Thomond, it is stated in the Four Masters, that amongst others, seven chiefs of the O'Shanahans were slain in that battle. The O'Shanahans were chiefs of a territory called Feadha Hy Rongaille, or the Woods of Hy Rongaille, comprising the country about Eibhline, and as Slieve Eibhline is stated in the old writers to be near Cashel, this territory appears to have been situated either in the barony of Middlethird, or of Eliogarty. The O'Shanahans are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

force into Tirconnell, and attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and slew the son of Niall Oge, son of

"The forest of Hy Rongally of the level plain
Is possessed by the hospitable O'Shanahan,
The entire country about Evlinne
Is like the smooth plain of Maonmoy."

The O'Shanahans, in modern times, possessed the lands of Rathmoyne, between Cashel and Templemore, and there are still several respectable families of the name in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford. One of the chief representatives of this ancient family is E. N. Shannon, Esq., a literary gentleman, residing near Dublin. VII. O'Duibhraic, chief of Tuath Congaile or Dun Braine, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The Clan Duibhraic of Dun Braine,
Chiefs of the country of Hy Congaile,
Their fortresses are about the beauteous Boruma,
A tribe remarkable for their golden tresses."

VIII. O'Duibhibhir, O'Duibhir, or O'Dwyer, is given by O'Heerin as chief of Hy Aimbrith, or Aimrit, and thus designated:—

"Hy Aimrit, the land of hospitality,
Is inherited by the tribe of O'Dwyer;
Above all others they obtained the country,
They are the chiefs support at each battle ford."

The O'Dwyers were a branch of the Heremonians of Leinster, and chiefs of note in ancient times; they possessed an extensive territory in the present baronies of Kilnamanagh, county of Tipperary, and there are still several respectable families of the name in that county. Some of the O'Dwyers were commanders in the Irish brigade in the service of France. General O'Dwyer is mentioned by Mac Geoghegan as governor of Belgrade, and there was an admiral O'Dwyer in the Russian service. IX. O'Deagla or O'Dea, and O'Hoillolla, are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Sliabh Ardach, now the barony of Slieveardagh, in Tipperary, and thus mentioned in the topographical poem:—

"Slieve Ardagh of the fair lands
O'Dea inherits as his estate,
A host of the tribe from the head of the plain,
And also O'Hoilloll from Binn Bracain."

X. O'Carthaidh or O'Carthy, chief of Muiscriadh Iarthar Feinnii, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The portion of O'Carthy by right
Is Musery-Iarthar-Feinnii,
Rath-na-mBrandubh is now its name,
A designation generally known."

This territory, according to O'Halloran, was situated near Emly, in Tipperary. XI. O'Mearaidhe, or O'Meara, chief of Hy Fathaidh, Hy Niall, and Hy Eochaidh Finn. According to O'Brien, at the word Fiarach, the O'Mearas were chiefs of Hy Fiarach, called also Tuaim-UI-Mheara, in Tipperary. The O'Mearas had an extensive territory in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary, and the name of their chief residence Tuaim-UI-Meara, is still retained in the town of Toomavara, in that district. They are thus designated by O'Heerin:—

"O'Meara, who is a goodly prince,
The chief of Hy Fahy, obtained extensive lands,
And the Hy Nialls of the race of Eogan the Fair,
All the lions whom I enumerate."

There are still several respectable families of the O'Mearas in Tipperary and Queen's county. XII. O'Meachair or O'Meagher, by some rendered Maher, chief of Crioch-UI-Cairin, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Powerfully they have peopled the country,
The O'Meaghers of the land of Hy Kerrin,
A tribe who inhabited Bearnan Eile,
It is not improper to extol their fame."

Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, and Malachy, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, with many

others. O'Donnell with his sons, and the Muintir Duirnin, pursued Bryan on the same day, and

The O'Meaghers were in ancient times powerful chiefs, and had the territory now forming the barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, and the place mentioned in the above verses as Bearnan Eile is now called the Devil's Bit Mountain, in the parish of Barnanely. There are very respectable families of the O'Meaghers in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow. XIII. O'Flanagan or O'Flanagans, chiefs of Uachtar Tire, and of Kinel Arga, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"O'Flanagan obtained the country
Of Uachtar Tire, a rich and fertile land,
Which always yields the choicest produce,
The plain is clad with a matchless verdant mantle.

"O'Flanagan of the mighty hand
Is chief of the entire of Kinel Arga,
He is of the race of Teige, the son of Kian the Sage,
Of the noble hospitable stock of Oilioll."

It appears from O'Brien, at the word Flanagan, that there were two chiefs of these O'Flanagans, one of Kinel Arga, a district in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's county, and the other of Uachtar Tire, or the upper country, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford. XIV. O'Breislein or O'Breslen, chief of Ily Athaidh Eile, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"Hy Athy of Ely, as far as the shore,
It was obtained by the force of battle,
A fierce chief and brave in conflict
Is O'Breslen of the well-proportioned limbs."

This territory appears to have been a part of Ely O'Carroll, situated near the Shannon, and these O'Breslens were probably a branch of the O'Breslens of Donegal, who were Brehons to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, and to the Mac Guires, princes of Fermanagh. XV. O'Cein, probably O'Kean, chief of Ily Fodhladh, a district supposed to be on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :—

"Hy Fodhladh it is our duty to record,
We treat of its blooming forest,
O'Kean from Machuin Meadhaidh,
His fame shall spread over tribes."

XVI. O'Donnagain, or O'Donnegan, is given by O'Heerin as high prince of Aradh, and thus designated :—

"The high prince of Ara, who rules over the tribes,
Is O'Donnegan of the hospitable countenance,
The country has yielded plenty of produce,
To the prince of Ara in great abundance."

The O'Donnegans were of the race of the Clanna Deaga or Eannans of Ulster, and according to the Annals of Inisfallen, and O'Brien at the word *Muiserith*, were princes of Muiserith Tire, now Lower Ormond, in Tipperary; and, according to O'Halloran, had Aradh Cliach, in Tipperary, now the barony of Owney and Arra, as mentioned in the foregoing verse. XVII. O'Donnagaidh, probably O'Donnelly or O'Dongally; and O'Fuirig, probably O'Furrey, are also given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Muiserith Tire, and thus designated :—

"Over Musery Tire of hospitality,
Rule two of the most noble chiefs,
O'Dongally and also O'Fuirig,
They are of Ormond of the smooth fertile plain."

XVIII. O'Sulleabhain, or O'Sullivan, is given by O'Heerin as chief of Eoganacht Mor of Cnoc Raffan, and thus designated :—

"O'Sullivan, who delighted not in violence,
Ruled over the great Eoganacht of Munster;
About Knockraffan he obtained his lands,
After the victory of conflicts and battles."

These O'Sullivans were a branch of the O'Sullivans, princes of Beara, in the county of Cork, of whom an account has been given in the note on Desmond, and the territory they possessed in Tipperary, called the Eoganacht of Knock Graffan, was situated in the barony of Middlethird, between Cashel and Cahir, and its name is still retained in the parish of Knockgraffan, where the O'Sullivans had their principal seat, and in which is an ancient mound or moat, near the river Suir, which was in early times a residence of the kings of Munster; and Fiacha Muilleathan, a celebrated king of Munster in the third century, had his chief fortress at that place. XIX. O'Fogarta, or O'Fogarty, is given by O'Heerin as chief of Ele Deisceart or south Ely, and thus designated :—

"South Ely of established tributes,
Its clans are of the race of Eochy Baldearg,
A country of affluence abounding in hazel woods,
It is the land which O'Fogarty obtained."

The O'Fogartys were chiefs of Eile-*ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary, and had their chief seats about Thurles; it was called South Ely, to distinguish it from North Ely, or Ely O'Carroll. There are several respectable families of the O'Fogartys in the county of Tipperary. XX. O'Cuillein, O'Cullen, or Collins, chief of Eoganacht Aradh; O'Caillidhe or O'Keely, chief of Aolmuighe, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"O'Cullen who maintained good fame
Over the hospitable Eoganacht of Ara;
Over the land of the fair Aolmoey,
Rules the powerful and hospitable O'Keely."

The districts of these chiefs appear to have been in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary. XXI. O'Duinechair, a name anglicised to O'Dinnahane and O'Dinan, is given by O'Heerin as chief of Eoganacht Uaithne Ageamar, and thus designated :—

"Owney Agamar, green are its hills,
The Eoganacht of the land of Cathbaidh;
Delightful are the borders of the extensive plain,
The hereditary right of the clan of Dinnahane."

This territory, according to O'Brien at the word *Uaithne*, comprised part of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, now the baronies of Owney and Owneybeg. XXII. The O'Ryan, or O'Mulrians of Tipperary, according to O'Brien and O'Halloran, afterwards possessed Owney in Tipperary, and Owneybeg in Limerick, and are placed there on the Map of Ortelius. These O'Ryan were a clan of note, a branch of the O'Ryan, princes of Ily Drone, in Carlow, and there are several very respectable families of the name in the counties of Tipperary, Carlow, and Kilkenny. XXIII. O'Meargha or O'Meargain, chief of Eoganacht Rus Airgid, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"To O'Meargain belongs the land as a portion,
The fair Eoganacht of Ross Argid,
A lord in peace and a vulture in war,
Resides near the great Carn Mughaine."

XXIV. Mac Ceoch or Mac Keogh, chief of Uaithne Tire, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"Over Owney Tire of rich produce,
Rules Mac Keogh as his chosen place,
The O'Loingsys, men of lands,
Dwell in that wood opposite the foreigners."

This territory was situated in ancient Owney, which comprised the present baronies of Owney and Arra in Tipperary, and Owneybeg in Limerick. The O'Loingsys, or O'Lynches, a tribe mentioned in the foregoing verse, as dwelling here opposite the foreigners, which means that they were in the neighbourhood of the Danes, who pos-

overtook him while carrying away the property of Henry O'Gormley, whom he had slain; a fierce

sessed Limerick. XXV. O'Ifnern, or O'Heffernain, and O'Cathlain, probably O'Callan, were chiefs of Uaithne Cliach, and are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Owney Cliach of the fair bright sun
Is an estate to the O'Heffernans,
A clear plain by the side of each hill,
Mildly O'Callan enjoyed the land."

This territory was situated in the barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and these O'Heffernans were a branch of the O'Heffernans of Clare, of whom an account has been given in the note on Thomond. XXVI. Mac Longachain, probably Loug, or Longan, chief of Crota Cliach, and of Hy Cuanach, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"A territory was obtained about Crota Cliach,
By Mac Longahan the grey-haired chief;
He is lord there of the hosting plain,
Hy Coonagh of the fair fertile lands."

This territory was situated partly in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Coonagh, county of Limerick. The O'Dwyers, of whom an account has been given in this article as chiefs of Kilnahanagh, in Tipperary, were also located on the same territory as O'Longachan, and are mentioned in the poem as follows:—

"Of the same tribe who possessed this land
Are the O'Dwyers of the fair teeth,
The plain of the seventh division and fine fortress
Is justly possessed by the free tribe."

XXVII. The O'Lonargans are given by O'Brien at the word *Lonargan*, as the ancient chiefs and proprietors of Cahir, and the adjoining districts in Tipperary, till the fourteenth century, when they were dispossessed by the Butlers, earls of Ormond. The O'Lonargans were in ancient times a powerful clan, and three of them are mentioned in Ware, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as archbishops of Cashel. XXVIII. The Mac-I-Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond, descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, king of Thomond, had large possessions in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and in the barony of Coonagh, county of Limerick. They were styled Mac-I-Briens, lords of Ara and Coonagh, and several of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. XXIX. Mac Corcraín, or Mac Corcoran, chief of Clan Ruainne, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Clan Rooney of the flowery avenues,
A delightful fair land of small streams;
Mac Corcoran from the populous country,
From the borders inhabited by fair-haired heroes."

XXX. O'Haodhagain or O'Hogan, chief of Crioich Cein, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Hogan of Crioich Kian rules over
Clan Ionmaine of the fair country,
A district which fertilized each land
With honey-dew on all its blossoms."

The O'Hogans are placed on the Map of Ortelius about Lower Ormond, in Tipperary. XXXI. Mac Giollaphoil, or Mac Gillfoyle, chief of Clan Condlegain, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"A chief for whom the nut-trees produce fair fruit
Rules over Clan Quinlevan of immense wealth;
The scion of Biorra of the warlike tribe
Is Mac Gilfoyle of the fair fortress."

The Mac Gillfoyles appear to have been located on the borders of Tipperary and King's county, and the O'Quinlevans, some of whom have changed the name to Quinlan, are numerous in Tippe-

engagement ensued between O'Donnell and Bryan O'Neill, in which Bryan and many others were

rary and Limerick. XXXII. O'Banain or O'Bannan, chief of Hy Dechi, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Hy Dechi, the fine district of hills,
The extensive land of fair fortresses,
A fruitful country which they inherit,
Is the estate of the tribe of O'Bannan."

Hy Dechi, the territory of the O'Bannans, appears to have been situated in the north of Tipperary, and there are still many respectable families of the name. XXXIII. O'Ailche, chief of Tuatha Faralt, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Tuatha Faralt of the clear woods,
That is the territory of O'Ailche;
A plain of fair fortresses and a numerous tribe,
Like the lands of the shallow rivers of Tailtean."

XXXIV. O'Cathail or O'Calil, chief of Corca Tine, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Corca Tiny the blooming is profitable,
About Drumsaleach of blue streams,
O'Calil above all others obtained
An inheritance at Achaidh Iubhair."

The district of the O'Calils appears to have been situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and the name is still numerous in Kilkenny and Carlow. XXXV. The O'Dineartaighs and O'Aimriths are mentioned as clans by O'Heerin, and appear to have been located on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. XXXVI. O'Spealain, or O'Spillan, chief of Hy Luighdeach, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"The chief of Hy Luighdeach of ancient swords
Is O'Spillan of the bright spurs;
Mighty is the march of the warrior's battalions,
Increasing as they proceed along the plains of Macha."

The territory of the O'Spillans appears to have been situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. XXXVII. The Mac Egans, in the barony of Arra, were hereditary Brehons of Ormond; and the O'Cullenans, or Mac Cullenans, were hereditary physicians, and many of them very learned men in Ormond. XXXVIII. The O'Scullys, O'Hanraghans, O'Lanigans, and Magraths, were also clans of note in Tipperary; and the O'Honeens, who anglicised the name to Green, were numerous in Tipperary and Clare.

Ormond and Desies were formed into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, A. D. 1210, in the reign of king John. Waterford was called by the ancient Irish *Cuan-na-Grioth*, signifying the harbour of the sun, and afterwards *Gleann-na-nGleodh*, or the valley of lamentation, from a great battle fought there between the Irish and Danes, in the tenth century; it was also called *Port Lairge*, signifying the Port of the Thigh, from the river Suir and harbour resembling that part of the human body. By the Danes it was called *Vader-Fiord*, or *Vedra-Fiord*, as mentioned in the preceding part of this article, in the poem quoted on the death of the Danish king, Regnar Lodbrog. In this poem, which will be found in full in Blair's Dissertation, prefixed to Ossian's poems by Macpherson, and translated into Latin by the Danish historian, Olaus Wormius, Waterford is called *Vedra Sinus*; the word *Fiord*, in the Danish, signifies a ford or haven, and *Vader*, as given in Wolff's Danish Dictionary, means to ford or wade a river, therefore *Vader Fiord* may signify the fordable part of the haven; or perhaps according to Ryland, in his History of Waterford, it got its name from Vader, a Scandinavian deity, to whom the ford or haven was made sacred; or according to others, the haven was dedicated to Odin, the chief deity of the Scandinavians, whom they called Vader, signifying Father. Tipperary is, in Irish, *Tiobradarainn*, signifying, according to O'Brien, the well of Arain, and so called from the adjoining territory of Arainn. Tipperary is one of the largest and finest counties in Ireland, with extensive plains, and valleys of unbounded

slain, and his party defeated, leaving behind them the plundered property of Kinel Maoin; O'Don-

nell returned home with immense booty, after a triumphant victory.

fertility. The Galtees, Slievenaman, the Keeper, Devil's Bit, and other magnificent mountains, and the expansion of the mighty Shannon, called Lough Dearg, extending on one side for a distance of more than twenty miles, like a great inland sea, in some places five or six miles broad, present varied scenery of great grandeur and beauty; and the scenery along the river Suir is also extremely beautiful. In Tipperary are valuable coal and iron mines, and extensive slate quarries. In Waterford the Cummeraghs and other mountains, and the course of the rivers Suir, Bride, and Blackwater, with the junction of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, present much interesting and beautiful scenery; and this county contains, at Bonmahon and other places, very valuable mines of copper, iron, lead, and also of silver ore. Affane, in Waterford, is famous for cherries, first planted there by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought them from the Canary Islands. In both counties are extensive ruins and remains of castles, abbeys, and other interesting antiquities too numerous to be here mentioned.

Anglo-Norman and English families in Tipperary and Waterford.—A. D. 1177, king Henry II. gave a grant of Desies, or the entire county of Waterford, together with the city, to Robert le Poer, who was his marshal. The le Poers were, at various periods from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, created barons of Donisile and of Curraghmore, viscounts of Decies, and earls of Tyrone. The le Poers became very numerous in the county of Waterford, and many of them changed the name to Power, and they possessed the greater part of the baronies of Decies and Uppertthird, and their territory was called Power's country, and there are many highly respectable families of the name in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, of whom an account has been given in the note on Desmond, had extensive possessions and numerous castles in the county of Waterford, in the baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride, and had also the title of barons of Decies. In the reign of Henry VI., A. D. 1447, the celebrated warrior, sir John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, lord lieutenant of Ireland, got grants in Waterford, together with the castle and land, of Dungarvan, and the title of earl of Waterford, and viscount of Dungarvan. The family of Villiers, earls of Jersey, in England, got, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, large possessions in Waterford, by intermarriage with the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, a branch of the earls of Desmond, and were created earls of Grandison. The chief families of English descent settled in Waterford were the following:—The Aylwards, Anthonyons, Allans, Aleocks, Butlers, Browns, Barkers, Boltions, Birds, Barrons, Burkes, Baggs, Boats, Boyds, Creaghs, Carrs, Corrs, Comerfords, Crokers, Cooks, Christmases, D'Altons, Dobbys, Disneys, Drews, Ducketts, Everards, Fitzgeralds, Greens, Gambles, Goughs, Grants, Hales, Jacksons, Kings, Keys, Lomhards, Leas, Leonards, Mandevilles, Morgans, Morrisies, (Madans, and Mulgans, probably the Irish names of O'Madden and O'Mulligan), Newports, Nugents, Oshornes, Odells, Powers, Prendergasts, Rocheforts, Roehes, Rices, Sherlocks, Strongs, Tobins, Ushers, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, Wysses, Woodlocks, Whites, &c. The early English families principally possessed the territory called from them Gal-tir, signifying the country of the foreigners, now the barony of Gaultiere. The Walshes, called by the Irish Brannaghs, or Breathnaels, signifying Britons or Welshmen, as they originally came from Wales, are still very numerous, and many respectable families of them in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

King Henry II., or according to others, Henry III., gave a grant of Ormond to Otho de Grandison, an Anglo-Norman lord, but the family of *Butler* became the chief possessors of Tipperary. The ancestor of the Butlers came from Normandy to England, with William the Conqueror, and got extensive possessions in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancaster. Their original name was Fitz-Walter, from Walter, one of their ancestors, and Theobald Fitz-Walter came to Ireland with king Henry II., and got large grants of lands, and had the office of chief Butler of Ireland conferred on him, the duty attached to which was, to attend at the coronation of the kings of England, and present them with the first cup of wine; from the office of the Butlership of Ireland they took the name

of Butler. The Butlers became very numerous and powerful in Ireland, and acquired very extensive possessions in Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wicklow, Carlow, Queen's county, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Linerick, and Galway. In the reign of Edward III. Tipperary was formed into the *County Palatine of Ormond*, under the Butlers. The Butlers thus becoming so powerful, different branches of them furnished many of the most distinguished families in Ireland, and a great number of them, from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, held the offices of lords justices, lords deputies, and lords lieutenant of Ireland, and different branches of them furnished numerous noble families, being created at various periods earls, marquesses, and dukes of Ormond, earls of Ossory, earls of Carriek, earls of Kilkenny, earls of Gowran, earls of Glengall, and earls of Arran; viscounts of Clonmore, of Ikerrin, of Thurles, of Mountgarrett, and of Galmoy; and barons of Cahir, of Cloughgrennan, of Tullyophelim, of Arklow, of Aughrim, of Kells, and of Dunboyne.

Nobility.—The following have been the noble families in Tipperary and Waterford from the reign of King John to the present time: In *Waterford*, the Le Poers, barons of Donisile and of Curraghmore, viscounts of Decies, and earls of Tyrone. The Beresfords, by intermarriage with the Le Poers, became earls of Tyrone, marquesses of Waterford, and barons of Decies. The Fitzgeralds, barons of Decies and earls of Desmond; the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, in England, and earls of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland; the family of Villiers, earls of Jersey in England, and earls of Grandison in Ireland; the Scottish family of Maule, earls of Panmure, have the title of barons Maule and earls of Panmure in Waterford and Wexford; the family of Lumley Saunderson, earls of Scarborough in England, are viscounts of Waterford; the Boyles, earls of Cork, and viscounts of Dungarvan; the O'Briens, earls of Clare in the reign of James II., had also the title of viscounts of Lismore; the O'Callaghans are viscounts of Lismore in Waterford, but resident in Tipperary; the St. Legers, barons of Kilmeaden; the Villiers Stuarts, barons of Decies, and the Keane, barons Keane of Cappoquin. In *Tipperary*.—The Dukes of Cambridge in the Royal family, have the title of earls of Tipperary. The Butlers, of whom an account has been given above, were earls, marquesses, and dukes of Ormond, and also had the following titles in Tipperary: earls of Carriek, earls of Glengall, viscounts of Thurles, viscounts of Ikerrin, and barons of Cahir. The Mac Carthys were earls of Mountcashel; afterwards the Davises, and in modern times the Moores, are earls of Mountcashel; the Bulkleys, viscounts of Cashel; the Scotts, earls of Clonmel; the Hely Hutchinsons, earls of Donoughmore; the Kings, earls of Kingston; the Yelvertons, viscounts of Avonmore; the Maudes, viscounts Hawarden; the family of Fairfax are viscounts of Emly; the Carletons, barons Carleton; the Pritties, barons of Dunally; and the Bloomfields, barons Bloomfield.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—The following accounts of bishops' sees in Tipperary and Waterford have been collected from Ware, Colgan, Lanigan, Archdall, Beaufort, and other sources:

The See of Ardmore, in Waterford was founded, in the fifth century, by the celebrated St. Declan, who was of the tribe of the Desians, and having studied at Rome, became highly distinguished for learning and sanctity. Ardmore was united to the see of Lismore in the latter end of the twelfth century.

The See of Lismore, in Waterford, was founded in the beginning of the seventh century by St. Carthach, who was also called Moehuda. The see of Ardmore having been annexed to Lismore as above stated, in the twelfth century, both were annexed to the see of Waterford in the fourteenth century, A. D. 1363, by Pope Urban V.

The See of Waterford was founded by the Danes of that city, in the latter end of the eleventh century; and Malchus, a Dane, who was a Benedictine monk of Winchester, was appointed its first bishop, A. D. 1096, and consecrated by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. The bishops of Waterford were styled by the old writers bishops of *Port Lairge*, the ancient name of that city. The patron saint of the diocese is Otteran, or Odran.

Cormac Mac Branán, chief of Corcachlan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, namely, Conor, son of John Mac Branán, and others.

Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, was released from the English.

The *Diocese of Lismore* comprises the greater part of the county of Waterford, and part of Tipperary; and the *Diocese of Waterford* comprises the city of Waterford, with a portion of the county.

Roscrea, in Tipperary, was an ancient bishop's see, founded by St. Cronan, in the latter end of the sixth century, and was in early times annexed to Killaloe. *Tir-da-glas*, now the parish of Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, had a celebrated monastery, founded by St. Columba in the sixth century, and some of its abbots were styled bishops. In A.D. 736, a great synod of bishops and clergy was held at Tir-da-glas, at which attended Aodh Ollán, monarch of Ireland, Cathal king of Munster, and other princes, and regulations were passed for the collection of the dues called St. Patrick's revenue, which was payable to the see of Armagh. This place was long eminent as a seat of learning and religion, but was destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century.

The *See of Emly* was founded in the fifth century by the celebrated St. Ailbe, who was called the Patrick of Munster, and patron of that province. Emly was in ancient times a considerable city, and called *Imleach Iubhair*, which signifies Emly of the Yew Trees, and sometimes Imleach Ailbe, or Emly of St. Ailbe. The bishops of Emly were sometimes styled bishops of Munster, as it was in early times the metropolitan see of that province. The see was united to Cashel in the sixteenth century, A.D. 1578. The diocese of Emly is but small, and comprises parts of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

The *See of Cashel* was founded in the latter end of the ninth century, by the celebrated Cormac Mac Cullenán, who became archbishop of Cashel, and king of Munster, and died A.D. 908, as already stated in the account of his life given in the preceding part of this article. The patron saint of the diocese is Albert, a celebrated Irish saint of the seventh century, whom Colgan and Lanigan consider to have been bishop of Emly. Albert was brother to Erard, another celebrated Irish saint, who was bishop of Ardagh, and afterwards preached the gospel in Bavaria, and died at Ratisbon. Albert likewise became a missionary in Germany, and died at Ratisbon: (Lanigan, vol. iii., p. 111). The archbishops of Cashel were styled by the old Irish writers, bishops of *Leath Mogha*, and bishops of Munster. According to some accounts, St. Patrick held a synod at Cashel, attended by Ailbe, of Emly, Declan, of Ardmore, and other saints. A.D. 1101, Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, convened a great synod, or assembly of bishops, clergy, and nobility at Cashel, in which he assigned over to the see and its bishops that hitherto royal seat of the kings of Munster, which was dedicated to God, St. Patrick, and St. Ailbe; and, according to the same annals, in A.D. 1127, Cormac Mac Carthy erected a church there, called from him, Teampull Chormaic or Cormac's chapel, which in the year 1134 was consecrated at a great synod of the bishops, clergy, and nobility of Munster, held at Cashel for that purpose. A.D. 1169, Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, erected a new church or cathedral at Cashel, which he amply endowed. A.D. 1172, a great synod of bishops and clergy was convened at Cashel, by king Henry II., in which Christian O'Conarchy, bishop of Lismore, presided as the Pope's legate; and king Henry's claim to the sovereignty of Ireland was acknowledged in that assembly. There are still remaining on the rock of Cashel many interesting antiquities, as Cormac's chapel, a round tower, and the magnificent ruins of the ancient cathedral. The *Diocese of Cashel* comprises the greater part of the county of Tipperary, with small portions of Limerick and Kilkenny; and the archiepiscopal see of Cashel has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical province of Munster, under which the following are suffragan sees: Ardfert and Aghadoe, or Kerry, Cork,

A.D. 1402.

A great contest arose between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and the country in all directions was spoiled between them.

Cloyne, Ross, Waterford, Lismore, Emly, Limerick, Killaloe, and Killfenora.

Ancient Literature.—The following account of various learned writers, natives of Tipperary and Waterford, and of the works composed by them, have been collected from Ware, Usher, Colgan, bishop Nicholson, O'Reilly's Irish Writers, Lanigan, Brennan's Ecclesiastical History, and other sources.

The *College of Lismore*.—As already stated, the see of Lismore was founded by St. Carthach, in the seventh century, and St. Cathal, or Cathaldus, a native of Desies, became his successor as bishop of Lismore, and established a seminary there, of which he became regent or chief professor, and was one of the most celebrated men in Europe in that age, for learning and sanctity. He afterwards went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return to Italy, stopped some time at Tarentum, in Naples, and, from his eminent virtues, was elected bishop of Tarentum, and presided over that see many years; he died there, and his memory is still held in great veneration as the patron saint of Tarentum. While Cathaldus was a lecturer at the college of Lismore it was attended by a vast number of students from all parts of Europe, Gauls or Franks, Teutones or Germans, Bohemians, Batavians, Belgians, Helvetians, Britons, and even persons from Thule, or the Orkney Islands. Bartholomew Moroni, a learned native of Tarentum, wrote a Life of St. Cathaldus, given by Colgan, and Bonaventure Moroni, his brother, composed a laudatory poem on Cathaldus, which is given in Archbishop Ussher's work on the British Churches, and from which are taken the following passages:—

"Oceani divum Hesperii Phœchique cadentis,
Immortale decus, nulli pictate secundum,
Prisca Phalanx celebrant quem jure Senatus,
Externisque dolet mitti glacialis Iberne,
Musa refer
Spargitur occiduas sensim vaga fama per urbes,
Huic juveni primis tantum conatibus omnes
Concessisse viros, eadem quos edidit ætas,
Quantum ignes superat Phœbe jam plena minores.
Undique conveniunt proceres quos dulce traheret
Discendi studium, major num cognita virtus
An laudata foret—celeres vastissima Rheni
Jam vada Teutonici, jam deseruere Sicambri,
Mittit ab extremo gelidas Aquilone Boemas
Albis, et Arverni coeunt Batavique frequentes,
Et quicunque colunt alta sub rupe Gebennas,
Non omnes prospectat Arar Rodanique fluentia
Helvetios—multos desiderat ultima Thule,
Certatim hi properant, diverso tramite ad urbem
Lesmoriam, juvenis primos ubi transigit annos,
Mirantur tandem cuncti quod cognitus heros,
Spe major, fama melior, preconia laudum
Exuperat, nullumque parem ferat æmula virtus.
Cathaldus plebi juvenis sat notus Ibernæ,
Quis referat quanta hic edat miracula, quales
Hinc abigat pestes, quantorum corda virorum
Instruat exemplo, quot inulceat ore deserto.
Jam videas populos quos abluit advena Rhenus,
Quosque sub occiduo collustrat cardine mundi
Phœbus, Lesmoriam venisse ut jura docentis
Ediscant, titulisque sacrent melioribus aras."

Lismore, from the fame of its university, became an extensive city, and had no less than twenty churches; and in a Life of St. Carthach, quoted by Smith, it is thus mentioned: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, half of which is an asylum into which no

Murtogh O'Flanagan, archdeacon of Elphin, died.

A war arose between the earl of Ormond and

the earl of Desmond, and the two Mac Williams went to aid the earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor

woman dares enter, but it is full of churches and monasteries, and religious men in great numbers abide there, and thither holy men flock together from all parts of Ireland and from Britain, being desirous to move from thence to Christ; and the city is built upon the banks of a river, formerly called *Nem*, but now Avonmore, that is, the great river in the territory of Naudesi." The name Lismore signifies the great fortress, and it was in ancient times called Magh Seith, or the Plain of the Shields, and afterwards Dun Sginne, or the Fortress of the Flight, from St. Carthach having fled there for refuge. The city and college of Lismore were frequently plundered and burned by the Danes in the tenth century; and in the years 1173-74-78 the city was repeatedly ravaged by the English forces under Strongbow and Raymond le Gros; and, according to Cambrensis, Lismore was a great city at the time of the English invasion, and when taken and plundered by Raymond le Gros, the booty was so great as to load sixteen ships, which they transmitted to Waterford. The city of Lismore, with its college and churches, long a renowned seat of literature and religion, from these repeated devastations, never recovered its ancient greatness, but fell into such utter decay that its very ruins have disappeared, leaving no remains of its former magnificence.

The Book of Lismore, a large ancient Irish MS. folio, on vellum, which was accidentally discovered in the castle of Lismore, where it still remains in the library of the duke of Devonshire. It was composed at the ancient college or monastery of Lismore, and contains much valuable information on Irish history and antiquities, as lives of SS. Patrick, Bridget, and Columkille; accounts of *Samhain* and Anti-Christ; the history of David, son of Jesse; also accounts of the battles of Ceallaehan, king of Cashel; the battles of Crinna, Gawra, &c.; and likewise the life and conquests of the emperor Charlemagne; a history of Lombardy, &c.

The Psalter of Cashel, an ancient Irish MS., partly in prose and partly in verse, was compiled in the latter end of the ninth century by the celebrated Cormac Mac Cullenan, archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster, of whom an account has been given in the preceding part of this article. The Psalter of Cashel was compiled from the Psalter of Tara, and other ancient records, and contained the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the tenth century, to which, according to Lanigan and others, some additions were made after the death of Cormac, bringing the work down to the eleventh century, as in the catalogue of the archbishops of Armagh, to that period; and it is stated by O'Halloran, in his History of Ireland, that the Psalter of Cashel was also called the Book of Munster, and that he had in his possession a copy of it, continued by some anonymous writer down to the reign of Mahon, king of Munster, in the latter end of the tenth century; and he also says, that the Psalter refers more particularly to the history of Munster, and the kings of the race of Heber. Keating quotes many passages from the Psalter of Cashel, of which he had a copy; and Ware mentions it as extant in his own time, and held in great estimation, and that he had got collections from it; Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and bishop Nicolson, also give accounts of this celebrated work; and in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at the year 908, he states that a large folio MS. in Irish, preserved in the library of Cashel, was transcribed from the Psalter of Cashel, which was extant in Limerick in the year 1712. The original Psalter of Cashel, long supposed to be lost, is stated to be deposited in the library of the British Museum in London, and copies of it are said to be in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and in the duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe; but it is to be observed, that there is much uncertainty as to those statements; however, with respect to the contents of the Psalter of Cashel, the greater part of it is to be found in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote.

Cormac's Glossary, called *Sanasan Chormaic*, a glossary or etymological dictionary of difficult words in the Irish language, with derivations from Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, was also composed by Cormac Mac Cullenan. A copy of this work is in the

library of Sir William Betham, with a full translation into English, made by the translator of these Annals.

Mae Craith Mac Gowan, called also Mae Craith-na-Sgel, and by some, Thomas Mac Gowan or Smith, was, according to Ware, a canon of the abbey of St. Ruadhan, at Lorha in Tipperary; and is mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A. D. 1425; he wrote in Irish some works on the Irish saints and ecclesiastical history, which are mentioned by Ware and O'Reilly.

Gotofrid, a native of Waterford, a Dominican monk, was one of the most learned men of the thirteenth century; he travelled in the East, and became highly skilled in the Arabic and other Oriental languages, and published at Paris many historical works, of which an account may be found in Ware's Writers.

Keating's History of Ireland. Geoffrey Keating, called the Irish Herodotus, was a native of Tipperary, and born in the parish of Tibrid, about the year 1570. He went to Spain, and studied at Salamanca, and according to other accounts also at Paris, was distinguished for his great learning and piety, and graduated as a doctor of divinity. He returned to Ireland in the reign of James I., and was appointed parish priest of Tibrid, where he died about the year 1640, and was buried in the church of Tibrid, over the door of which is a stone with an inscription to his memory. Tibrid is situated between Cahir and Clogheen, about eight miles west of Clonmel. Dr. Keating, during his retirement, spent many years in composing, from ancient MSS. and annals, his work, which contains the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the English invasion. This work was first translated by Dermot O'Connor, a native of Cork or Kerry, who published it in London in 1723, and in 1738 it was re-published in folio, with plates and armorial ensigns of the Irish princes and chiefs; and other editions have been published in Dublin by Christie and Duffy. William Halliday, a young man, a native of Dublin, an excellent Irish scholar, translated Keating's History, of which one volume was published in Dublin by John Barlow, in the year 1811, giving the Irish on one page, and the English on the other. Dermot O'Connor's translation of Keating is very imperfect, but if a proper translation of Keating's History were published, with the necessary annotations, it could be made a very valuable work, judiciously omitting some absurd passages which Keating himself admitted to be fabulous, though he injudiciously introduced them to the great injury of the work; but the omission of these passages should be done with caution, on which a judicious Irish historian and critic alone could determine. Another defect in various Irish histories, such as the works of Keating, O'Flaherty, and many others, is that they either contain no index, or are so imperfectly and absurdly indexed that it is almost impossible to know their contents, by which the utility of these books is much diminished.

Peter Lombard, a native of the city of Waterford, studied at Westminster, under the celebrated antiquary, Camden, and afterwards at Oxford; went thence to the University of Louvain, where he graduated as a doctor of divinity, and became a learned lecturer on theology. He was appointed provost of the cathedral of Cambrai, and in 1598 promoted to the primacy of Armagh by Pope Clement VIII.; but, though appointed to the see of Armagh, he did not come to Ireland, but resided at Rome, where, from his great learning and piety, he was appointed domestic prelate to the Pope, and died A. D. 1625. He wrote a celebrated work on Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities, entitled *De Regno Hibernia Sanctarum Insula Commentarium*. This book containing statements obnoxious to the English government, King James I. gave orders to the lord deputy, Strafford, to have it suppressed, saying that it contained some dangerous matter about Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. This curious and valuable work was republished at Louvain in 1632, but is now extremely rare, and some account of its contents will be found in the *Anthologia Hibernica* for 1793.

Luke Wadding, a native of the city of Waterford, was born A. D. 1588, his mother being Anastasia Lombard, a near relative

Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Fergal Mac Dermott.

Fergal O'Rourke, the intended lord of Brefney, a man of superior strength, activity, personal figure, and great hospitality, was slain in his own house by the Clan Cabe (Mac Cabes), and buried in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, king of Tyrone, died, after the palm of hospitality and nobleness, and the victory of ex-

trema unction and repentance; Bryan, son of Niall Oge (O'Neill), died shortly after, of the small-pox.

Murtoth, son of Donogh O'Dowd, a man distinguished for his noble acts and hospitality, died, and was buried at Ardnaree.

Matthew O'Scingin died of an ulcer.

Philip, son of Bryan More Mac Mahon, lord of Orgiall (Monaghan), died, and Ardgall, the son of Bryan, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuchonacht, son of Manus, son of Cuchonacht

of the Primate, Peter Lombard. He went to Portugal and studied in the Irish seminary at Lisbon, where he became a Franciscan friar. He became universally celebrated for his vast learning, eloquence, and abilities, and was appointed professor of theology at Salamanca; he went from thence to Rome, where he collected all the MSS. of the celebrated John Duns Scotus, a Franciscan, a native of Ireland, and one of the most learned men in Europe in the thirteenth century. Wadding published at Lyons, in 1639, these immense works in sixteen volumes folio; he next set about compiling from collections in the libraries of Rome his grand work entitled *Annales Minorum*, or Annals of the Franciscans, giving the history of the Franciscan order, and of all their eminent men in every country. This vast work was first published at Lyons, and republished at Rome in 1731, in sixteen volumes folio. Doctor Wadding, who was a prodigy of learning and of literary labour, published numerous other great works, of which a catalogue may be found in Brennan's Ecclesiastical History; and he also left immense MS. collections, intended for a general history of Ireland, civil and ecclesiastical, which remain in the libraries of Rome. Dr. Wadding is also celebrated as the founder of the Irish Franciscan church and college of St. Isidore at Rome, where he died in 1657, in the 70th year of his age, and had a magnificent monument erected to his memory.

Peter Wadding, a native of Waterford, a Jesuit, became a professor at Prague and Louvain, and died in 1644; he published several theological works, of which an account may be found in Brennan.

John Wadding, a native of Waterford, is mentioned in Ware's Writers, about the year 1620; he wrote a work on Irish Ecclesiastical History against Dempster, the Scotch historian, entitled *Historia Ecclesiastica Hiberniæ*.

Francis Harold, a native of Waterford, a nephew of Father Luke Wadding, was a learned Franciscan, and a professor at Prague and at Rome, where he died, A. D. 1685; he published a history of the Franciscans, and other works.

Bonaventure Barron, a native of Clonmel, and a nephew of Luke Wadding, became a Franciscan and professor at St. Isidore's college in Rome, where he died in 1696; he was a man of vast learning, and wrote many works on theology, ecclesiastical history, &c.

Paul Sherlock, a native of Waterford, a Jesuit, went to Spain and became chief professor in the Irish colleges at Compostella and Salamanca, where he died in 1646; he was a man of great learning, and his works are mentioned by Ware.

John Baptist Hackett, a Dominican of the abbey of Cashel, in Tipperary, went to Italy, and was a professor of theology at Milan, Naples, and Rome, where he died in 1676; he wrote many learned works on theology.

John Hartrey, a native of Waterford, studied in Spain and became a Cistercian monk; having returned to Ireland, he resided at the celebrated Cistercian abbey of Holy Cross, in Tipperary, and wrote, about the year 1649, a History of the Cistercian monks and their monasteries in Ireland, the M.S. of which, on vellum, Harris, in his Ware's Writers, says he had in his possession in 1733, lent to him by the parish priest of Holy Cross.

Ignatius Brown, a native of Waterford, a Jesuit, studied in Spain, where he died, A. D. 1679; he wrote some learned works on theology, mentioned by Brennan.

Anthony Hickey, a native of Clare or Tipperary, a Franciscan friar, was a very learned man, and became superior of the Irish Franciscan college at Louvain, and afterwards professor at the college of St. Isidore in Rome, where he died in 1641; he published many learned works mentioned by Brennan, and also assisted Luke Wadding in compiling his great works.

Thomas Carve, a native of Tipperary, a secular priest, travelled over France and Germany, and became chaplain to an Irish regiment in the Austrian service, commanded by colonel Walter Devereux, an Irishman. Carve published an Itinerary of his travels, and wrote a poetical work in Latin, entitled *Lyra Hibernica*, which was published at Sulzbach in Bavaria, in 1669, and contains much curious information on the antiquities, origin, manners, and customs of the Irish people; he died at Vienna about A. D. 1660.

Dernod O'Meara, a native of Tipperary, was educated at Oxford, and became an eminent physician and poet; he wrote in Latin verse a history of the Butlers, earls of Ormond, published in London, A. D. 1615; and some valuable medical works in Latin, which are mentioned by Ware.

Laurence Sterne, the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c., was a native of Clonmel: amongst the eminent literary men, natives of Cork, of whom an account has been given in the note on Desmond, was forgotten to be mentioned *Arthur Murphy*, the celebrated dramatist, and translator of Tacitus; also the author of *Biographies of Fielding, Johnson, and Garrick*; he was one of the most eminent literary men of his day, and died in London in 1805.

Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History.—John Lanigan was a native of Cashel, and born in the year 1758; he studied in the Irish college at Rome, became a doctor of divinity, and was so distinguished for his great learning and abilities, that about the year 1790 he was appointed professor of Ecclesiastical History, Scriptures, and Hebrew, at the University of Pavia, where he continued till the year 1796. He returned to Dublin, and in 1799 was appointed as translator and editor of the works published by the Dublin Society; and in 1808 was elected librarian to that institution. Dr. Lanigan having collected a great mass of materials for the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, after many years of indefatigable industry, he published that great work in the year 1822, in four large octavo volumes, republished in 1829. He died in 1828, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of Finglas. This great work comprises the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, from the time of St. Patrick to the commencement of the thirteenth century, and contains vast and learned information on the history, antiquities, and topography of Ireland, compiled with great chronological and critical accuracy.

Smith's History of Waterford, written by Charles Smith, M.D., author of the *Histories of Cork and Kerry*, and published about the year 1746, republished in Dublin in 1774.

Ryland's History of Waterford, written by the Rev. R. H. Ryland, and published in London in 1824.

In the notes on Thomond, Desmond, Ormond, and Desies, have been given the history and topography of the entire of Munster, and in the notes of subsequent numbers will be given the history and topography of Leinster.

O'Reilly, tanist of Brefney (Cavan), died; Una, daughter of Torlogh O'Conor, was his mother.

Bryan, son of Donal O'Flaherty, the intended lord of Carn Gegain (in Galway), died.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge, was set at liberty from his confinement.

The monastery of Cuinche,¹ in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sioda Cam Mac Namara, lord of Clan Cuilein, who made it the burial-place of himself and his posterity.

Hugh Seanchaidh (the Historian) O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great contest arose between Torlogh O'Donnell, the son of Niall, and Manus O'Kane; O'Donnell completely plundered and spoiled O'Kane's country.

A. D. 1403.

Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was slain by the sons of Torlogh Oge O'Conor, and by Owen MacAnabaidh O'Conor, on Maghaire-na-Naileach, and was interred in the tomb of his ancestors.

Conor Anabaidh, son of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, the serpent of his race, and of all the Irish, died after extreme unction and repentance, and was buried in the monastery of John the Baptist in Tir Maine.

Fionnguala, daughter of Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, the wife of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died after a well-spent life.

O'Conor Don and Murtogh Baaeah, the son of Donal (O'Conor), lord of Sligo, marched a force into the upper part of Connaught, where they brought the Siol Anmchadh (O'Maddens of Galway), under subjection, after which they proceeded into Clanricard to aid Ulick, the son of Ricard (Burke) against the Hy Manians, whom they also

brought under subjection. Murtogh Baaeah, son of Donal, son of Murtogh (O'Conor, Sligo), lord of North Connaught, died in the castle of Sligo, in harvest.

A contest arose between the Brefnians (of Leitrim) and the Mac Donoghs, in which Tomaltach Oge, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dorchy, the worthy chief of Kinel Duachain of that tribe, and also Murtogh Oge O'Hely, an affluent landed proprietor of a Cedach (a Cantred or Hundred), and others were slain.

Maolmora (Miles), son of Cuchonacht, son of Giolla Iosa Roe O'Reilly, assumed the lordship of Muintir Reilly (in Cavan). Manus, son of Cumighe O'Kane, lord of Kianaelt (in Derry), died. Felim, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, died. Cu-uladh Mac Gilpatrick Mac Cathmoil (or Mac Caghwell) was treacherously slain in his own country (in Tyrone) by his own people. Cormac, son of Donogh Mac Carthy, died. O'Kennedy Don (of Ormond), was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

A. D. 1404.

Thomas Barrett, bishop of Elphin, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, and a superior knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred in Arradh of Lough Con.¹

Conor Oge, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, a bear in activity, died in harvest; and Teige, son of Hugh Mae Dermott, succeeded him in the lordship.

Cormac Mac Dermott was slain in Clanricard by a force, which was routed by the cavalry of Clanricard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Conor Faily, the wife of Gilpatrick O'Moore, died.

Gilpatrick O'Moore, lord of Leix, fought the battle of Ath Duv (the Black Ford) against the English, in which he defeated and slew many of

A. D. 1402.

1. *Cuinche*, now Quin Abbey, in the parish of Quin, barony of Bunratty, county of Clare, which is stated to have been the first monastery of the Franciscans of Strict Observants founded in Ireland, and of which the extensive marble ruins still remaining shew its former magnificence. A full account of the Mac Namaras, lords of Clan Cuilein, now the barony of Tulla, in the county of Clare, and who held the rank of hereditary marshals of Thomond, has been given in the note on Thomond, in which a mistake has been made as to the head of that family, the chief representative

of the Mac Namaras, lords of Clan Cuilein, being, according to a pedigree of Sir William Betham's, James D. Mac Namara, Esq. of Ayle, Tulla, county of Clare, whose estates are situated in the barony of Tulla, being part of the hereditary possessions of his ancestors.

A. D. 1404.

1. *Airidh Locha Con*, now Errew, in the parish of Crossmolina, situated on a peninsula in Lough Con, in the county of Mayo, where an abbey was founded by St. Tiarnan in the fifth century, and of the ancient church some ruins still remain.

them, and took from them a great booty in horses, arms, and armour.

The earl of Ormond, the chief warrior of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Baun O'Maolconry, chief professor in history for Siol Murray (Roscommon), died.

Giolla Duivin Mac Curtin, chief professor of Thomond, in history and music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, chief poet of Corcomroe (in Clare); Donal, son of Donogh O'Daly, who was called Bolg-an-dana (or the budget of poetry); Flann, son of John O'Donnellan, chief poet of Siol Murray (Roscommon); William O'Deoradhain (O'Doran), chief professor of Leinster; Nualadh, daughter of Donal, son of Murtoth O'Connor, the wife of Fergal, son of Cormac Mac Donogh; and Donogh, son of Mureach Mac Shanley, an affluent landed proprietor of a Cedach of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), the intimate friend of Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, died.

Owen, son of Murrogh, son of Caher O'Connor, was slain by the earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrett was slain by the people of Hy Murrogh (in Galway).

A contest arose between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Buidhe, and Turlogh Meith Mac Mahon was Mac Carthy's admiral at that time, who overtook O'Sullivan at sea, and also the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; he drowned O'Sullivan on that occasion, and took Donal, son of Dermot Mac Carthy, prisoner.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his journey to Rome.

Malachy Mac Oiraghty (or Mac Geraghty), chief of Muintir Roduiv (in Roscommon), died.

Donogh Mac Cathmoil, (or Mac Caghwel), chief of the two Kinell Feradies (in the county of Tyrone), was killed by Mac Guire.

Felim, son of Hugh O'Tuathail (or O'Toole), lord of Hy Murray (in Wicklow), died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Donogh, the intended lord of Tirerrill, died.

Taichlech, son of Donogh O'Dowd; Tuathal, son of Malachy O'Donnellan, the intended chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon) in poetry; and Teige, son of Boetius Mac Egan, the intended chief Brehon (or judge), of North Connaught, died.

A. D. 1405.

Teige, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, marched his forces to demand his lordship from the race of Conor, son of Taichlech, and also from the people of Artagh (in Roscommon), to which a man in his station was always entitled; the people of Artagh invited O'Connor Don, with the clan of Murtoth Muimnach, and the sons of Fergal Mac Dermott, to aid them against Mac Dermott; they all collected together at Lough Laban, in the territory of Artagh, and a battle took place between them, in which Mac Dermott and Donogh, the son of Mac Donnell, his constable, defeated the combined forces opposed to them, in the early part of the day, and slew many of their common soldiers; in that defeat a certain person of the defeated party took an aim in the direction where he considered Mac Dermott might be, and cast towards him his formidable, unerring spear, with which he struck him directly in the throat, of which wound Teige Mac Dermott died a week after in his own house; and Roderick, the son of Hugh Mac Dermott, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanley, chief of Kinell Doffa, died, and was interred at Cluan Cairpthe (Clonaff, in Roscommon).

Richard Butler, commonly called Coscruaidh (hard foot), was slain by the son of Fachtna O'Moore.

Mac Murrogh waged war against the English, in the course of which he plundered and burned Contae Riavach (Wexford), Carlow, and Disirt Diarmada (Castle Dermot, in Kildare).

Richard Mac Rannall, the intended lord of Muintir Eoluis, died from the effects of strong liquor.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donogh), was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donal O'Brien, wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died.

Giollananeev, the son of Roderick O'Kianan, chief historian of Fermanagh, died suddenly at the house of Neide O'Maolconry, in Carbery Gaura (in the county of Longford), and was buried in the monastery of Abbey Laragh.

Fergal, son of Cormac Mac Donogh, the intended chief of Tirerrill, died.

A. D. 1406.

The coarb of St. Canice¹ died.

O'Connor Don, that is, Torlogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh, &c. the protecting and defending tower of Connaught, in hospitality and nobleness, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, and by John, son of Hoherd, son of Edward, son of Hoherd, son of sir David Burke, whose mother was Bean Mumhan, the granddaughter of Felim, at the house of Rickard, son of John Buidhe, son of Edmond, son of Hoherd, at Cregan, beside Fidh Iei, in Clan Connmaigh (in Galway), and John, the son of Hoherd, fell by the hand of O'Connor at the same place.

Mulroona, son of Teige Mae Donogh, lord of Tirerrill, died at his own house, after having gained the victory of repentance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Murrough O'Connor, lord of Offaley, with his son the Calvaeh, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige, accompanied by a body of horse, having gone to Offaley on a visit, gave a very great defeat to the English of Meath, and to Owen Mae Anabaidh O'Connor, with the retained kerns of Connaught. Both parties having marched to the upper part of Geshil (in the King's county), Mae Anabaidh (O'Connor), with his own band of kerns proceeded to Cluain-*ui*-Murrois, to the town of the Giolla Buidhe, the son of Maoleorra, at which place, while Owen Mae Anabaidhe, with his party, were preying the town, Calvaeh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, with six horsemen, overtook them; the proprietor of the town had at this time a brewing-pan, which he had borrowed from Calvaeh O'Connor to brew ale, and seeing the Calvaeh coming up he said to him, "There is your eauldron, Calvaeh, with the kern, I offer it to you;" "I accept it where it is," said the Calvaeh; the eauldron happened to be at the same time on the back of a young man of those who plundered the town, and Calvaeh O'Connor having a stone in his hand, took a lucky aim at the fellow, and struck the

cauldron, which emitted a loud noise after being struck with the stone; and the plunderers who surrounded it were so much terrified and alarmed at the sound that they instantly ran away, but were hotly pursued, routed, and slaughtered, and Mae Anabaidh O'Connor was slain on the plain on the north side of the town; and they lost no less than three hundred men, both English and Irish, between that place and Cluain Aine, in Criche-na-Gedaeh (on the borders of Westmeath). It was on that expedition that the chief holy relic of Connaught, called Buacach Phatraig (the Mitre of St. Patrick) which was kept at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donogh O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briune of the Shannon, died.

Niall O'Gormley, the intended chief of Kinel Moain (in Donegal), died.

Margaret, daughter of Torlogh, the son of Owen Mae Sweeney, the wife of John, son of Donal, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, son of Donogh, son of Murrough O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, namely, by Manus Mae Donogh, and by Hugh Buidhe Mac Donogh.

Mac Namara, chief of Clan Cuilein (in Clare), died.

A. D. 1407.

Murrough O'Kelly, grandson of Maine, archbishop of Connaught (of Tuam), a man distinguished for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, son of Teige O'Rourke, the intended lord of Brefney, died in Moylurg, and was interred at Druim Leathan (Drumlane, in Cavan).

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

The English gave the Irish of Munster a defeat, in which Teige O'Carroll, lord of Ely, a general benefactor to the clergy of Ireland, was slain.

O'Connor Roe, with the sons of Malachy O'Kelly and Mac Dermott, defeated, at the battle of Killaehaidh,¹ Mae William of Clanriard; and Cathal, the son of Roderick O'Connor, who was nominated king after O'Connor Don, was slain; they

A. D. 1406.

1. *The Coarbs of St. Canice* were abbots of Kilkenny, and so called from St. Cainneach, anglicised Canice and Kenny, a celebrated saint of the sixth century, to whom its church was dedicated, and from whom Kilkenny, in Irish, Cill Chainnigh, signifying the church of Canice, derived its name.

A. D. 1407.

1. *Cill Achaídh*, now called Killarduff, near Ballycastle, in the barony of Tyrawley, county of Mayo.

were both defeated, and Cathal O'Connor, William Burke, Redmond, the son of Hoberd, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after many of their respective forces had been slain; in this battle were killed Ranall, the son of Donal Oge Mac Donnell, and Shane Ballach, the son of Mac Henry, and they lost many horses and much property in that defeat.

Bryan, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Connor, and the Mac Donoghs, who had nominated Cathal, the son of Roderick, king, at Carn Freech, proceeded to Machaire Connaught (the Plain of Connaught), and demolished the castle of Tobar Tuillsce (Tulsk, in Roscommon).

Owen, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Brefney, the son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, died, and was buried at the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Ferrall (of Longford) died.

Cathal, son of O'Connor Failey, was slain by the Berminghams.

Hugh Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh (in county of Down), was slain by his own kinsmen and people.

O'Donnell (Torlogh, the son of Niall), marched with a force into Carbury, which he plundered.

Hugh Mac Guire and Manus Eoghanach Mac Guire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and being brought before O'Donnell, he set Hugh at liberty, on the securities of Owen O'Neill and Mac Guire.

Hugh, son of Art Mac Gennis, lord of Ivcagh, was expelled from his own territory by the sons of Cuiladh O'Neill and his own kinsman, namely, the son of Murtogh Oge Mac Gennis, and he fled into Savadge's country, whither they pursued him, but were defeated by him, and Mac Gilmore was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Dogherty, the intended chief of Ard Midhir (in Donegal), died.

A. D. 1408.

The earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the king of England's son (the duke of Lancaster).

The English of Dublin, commanded by the king of England's son, marched with a force into Leinster; Hitsin Tuite was slain on that expedition, and was much lamented.

Thomas, son of Hoberd, son of Edmond, son of Hoberd (Burke), was slain by the single cast of a javelin by Giollananeev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Mac Gauran (of county of Cavan) was slain by Baathan Mac Gillroy, with the stroke of a staff.

Miles D'Alton was slain by his own kinsmen, and his son was afterwards slain by the people of Cathal O'Ferrall, and his castle demolished.

Fergal, son of Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, died.

Conor, son of Ivar O'Hanley, was slain by the people of Corcachlan, and those of Kinel Doffa, on the plain of Cluain-na-gaileach (in Roscommon), on *La na m-burach dubh* (some festival day), and that was a melancholy day for the sons of Ivar O'Hanley, and for Cathal Dubhach O'Connor; and he was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke, and the sons of Dunn Mac Gauran, made attacks against the Brefnians as far as Tirconnell.

Mac Brien of Cuanach (in county of Limerick), was treacherously slain by the English and by the Berkeley. Teige O'Grady, chief of Kinel Dongaile (in Clare), died. John Cam O'Shaughnessey was killed by the son of O'Loughlin, while playing on the plain of Cluan Ramhfota (Clonroad, in Clare).

O'Heyne was slain by the O'Dalys, on the plain of Maon Maighe (in Galway). Mac Gillmore was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough (Art Mac Murrough) warred against the English and was victorious.

O'Connor Failey carried on a great war against the English, and plundered and spoiled much of their property.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain, professor of Hy Maine, died.

The castle of Ballindun (in Sligo) was built by Conor, son of Teige Mac Donogh.

The castle of Collooney (in Sligo) was built by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donogh.

A. D. 1409.

Bryan, son of John O'Hara, bishop of Achonry, died after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

The king of England's son, on leaving Ireland, liberated the earl of Kildare before his departure.

Malaehy More Mac Geoghegan was deprived of his lordship, and Fergal Roe, son of Fergal Roe, son of Donogh, was appointed in his place.

Richard Burke's leg was broken by a greyhound, which struck him while running, in consequence of which he died.

Belleek (near Ballyshannon), was plundered by Tiarnan O'Rourke, against O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, while Owen O'Rourke, O'Donnell, and the Tirconnellians were encamped on the opposite side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on this side, and he carried away the prey from both parties.

O'Conor Roe and O'Kelly encamped about Rosecommon, and destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and they turned the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence might be sent over to the castle.

Bryan, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, with Mae Donogh of Tirerrill, and the sons of Tiarnan O'Rourke, marched with a great force, and they put supplies of provisions and money into the castle of Rosecommon, in spite of the men of Connaught, southward of the mountain, who were all collected, both horse and foot, to oppose them; and they returned the same night into their camp, and on the following day returned to their homes.

Muintir Cuirnín (of Leitrim) having committed slaughter on each other, viz., John and Conla were killed by Dermot, the son of Murtogh O'Cuirnín, at the house of O'Duigenan, of Bally Coillte Foghair, Dermot then went to the house of Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his lord and foster-brother; Conor immediately took him prisoner for his misdeeds, and delivered him to the O'Rourkes and O'Cuirníns, who kept him confined afterwards for a fortnight, when he was slain by the son of John O'Cuirnín.

Murtogh Mac Egan, chief Brehon of the men of Teffia (in Westmeath), a man highly experienced in his profession, died.

Malachy, son of Mulroona Mac Donogh, and Shane Buidhe, his brother, made an attack upon Teige, son of Mulroona, son of Gilcreest Mac Donogh, in Moylurg, whom they took prisoner; the people of the country, having collected together, gave them battle, in which Malachy, the son of Mac Donogh, received a wound from a dart, of which he died.

A great war broke out between O'Brien and his sons, and the sons of Brian O'Brien, and having engaged in battle, O'Brien was defeated, and the earl of Kildare's son, who happened to be along with him and Dermot, were taken prisoners, and O'Brien was expelled from Thomond by the sons of O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach, that is, Donal, son of Fingin, son of Donogh, son of Dermot Reavar, died.

Fingin, son of Mac Con, the son of Fingin O'Driseoll, and the young O'Driscoll, died.

Murtogh Mac Gillultan, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinín, the intended chief poet of Desmond, died of the plague.

A. D. 1410.

Donal O'Neill, lord of Tyrone, a man who was styled king of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Bryan Mac Mahon, which was an unbecoming act, and was delivered by him to Owen O'Neill for a reward, and Owen sent him to Mac Guire, to be kept in custody by him.

Rannall Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, died after extreme unction and repentance; and Cumserach Mac Rannall was appointed his successor to the chieftaincy, who died in a fortnight after that.

Felim Cleirach, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carraeh, the son of Torlogh Dunn O'Conor, died.

Malachy, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Connellians.

The castle of Dun Cremtanan was demolished by the men of Carbury and the people of Breeney.

Thomas, son of Mulmurry Magrath, chief poet of Thomond, died.

Sabina, daughter of Conor O'Brien, the wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died while imprisoned by his kinsman Mac Carthy More.

Teige, son of Malachy, son of William, son of Donogh Muinaeh O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, a chief who was distinguished for his charity and benevolence, died after having gained the victory of repentance.

Teige, son of William, son of Conor Mac Brannan, chief of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), died on the 1st of November, in his own house at Coillte More of Cluan Sencha, after extreme unction and a sincere repentance, and was interred in the monastery of the friars at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and ancestors.

Donogh, son of Malachy O'Kelly, succeeded Teige in the lordship of Hy Maine.

The sons of O'Conor Don carried away five hundred cows from the people of O'Conor Roe, about November, from Rath Brenan (in Roscommon).

Torlogh and Teige, the sons of O'Mulloy, and Donal, the grandson of Hoibicin O'Mulloy, were slain by the people of Clan Maoilughra (Glenmalire, in the King's and Queen's counties.)

Malachy More, son of Fergal, son of Murtogh More Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiachaidh (in Westmeath), died after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Donal, son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Lieney, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The English of Meath, and the lord justice, took the castle of Moybreacraighe (in Longford) from O'Ferrall.

Donal, son of Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, was slain in his own territory by the sons of Bryan O'Flaherty.

O'Donnell (Torlogh) marched with a force into Brefney O'Rourke, plundered and burned the country; the men of Brefney pursued and overtook them, and an engagement took place in which the pursuers were defeated, and John, son of Owen O'Rourke, with many others, were slain, and the Tirconnellians carried away the booty.

A. D. 1411.

Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, tanist of Thomond, was slain by the Barry More.

Owen, son of Murrough O'Madden, lord of Sjol Anmcha (in Galway), died.

Maolmora, son of Cuconacht, son of Gillaisa

Roe O'Reilly, lord of Brefney (county of Cavan), died.

Covhach O'Madden, the intended lord of his own estate, died.

Murtogh, son of Cu-uladh O'Neill, prince presumptive of Tyrone, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, his eyes put out, and his son slain, by Donal Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, son of John, earl of Desmond, was expelled from Ireland by James, the son of Gerald.

Malachy, son of Bryan Mac Tiarnan, tanist of Tullaghonoho (in Cavan), died.

Conor O'Casey, erenach of the lands of Muintir Casey, in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Scully, erenach of his own lands in Rossory (both in Fermanagh), died.

Murtogh Midhach, the son of Bryan O'Ferrall, lord of the Port in Annaly (county of Longford), a man who was never reproached, died.

Conor, son of Gillamochuda¹ O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Eannaghdone (in Galway), was burned.

Donal Doidhiola O'Bechain (O'Beahan), a learned historian, died.

Dermot, son of Gillaisa Magrath, chief poet of Thomond, died.

Donal, son of Cathal O'Rourke (in Leitrim) died.

Taichleach Buidhe O'Hara (of Sligo), died.

The sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faily, and he exacted a great ransom for his liberation.

Mac Carthy More was expelled by the O'Sullivans.

Maolmurry Mac Sweeney was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of some of his own people.

Teige Caoch-na-moicheirghe, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, the intended lord of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus of Tir Tuathail (in Roscommon), and his son, were slain by the sons of Roderick Mac Manus.

A. D. 1411.

1. *Giolla Mochuda*.—It has been stated in the note on Desmond, that the Mac Gillicuddys, chiefs in Kerry, were a branch

of the O'Sullivans; and it is probable they took their name from the above *Giolla Mochuda O'Sullivan*.

A. D. 1412.

Donal, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, where he had been imprisoned for ten years, and brought several other prisoners along with him, among whom were the son of Mac Guire (of Fermanagh), and the son of O'Neill, namely, his own brother's son; and it was on O'Neill's account he became a hostage; after his escape the entire province (of Ulster) was much disturbed, the English demanding O'Neill to be delivered to them by Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Mae Guire, and the Orgiallians.

Tiarnan Oge, the son of Tiarnan More (O'Rourke), heir to the lordship of Brefney, died in the 36th year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuchonaicht Mae Tiarnan, chief of Tullaghonoho, was slain by the people of Fermanagh, in his own house at Croaghan Mae Tiarnan (Croghan, near Killeshandra, county of Cavan), in a nocturnal attack, and they slew men, women, and children, burned the town, and then returned.

Donogh, son of Donal Mae Gillfinen (of Fermanagh), died.

Ricard Barrett having gone to plunder Coolearney (in Mayo), the gentlemen of the country put him to flight, and pursued him to the Moy, in which he was drowned, together with many of his people, and others of them were taken prisoners.

Edaleis, and the son of the earl of Kildare, fell by each other's hands at Kilmoehellog (Kilmallock, in Limerick).

A contest arose between O'Donnell and O'Kane, joined by the sons of John O'Donnell; O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell having marched with their forces into Tirconnell, they slew fourteen of O'Donnell's men, together with the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Rannall O'Boyle.

Bryan, son of Donal, son of Murtoth O'Conor, marched with a great force, about Lanmmas, into Gaileanga (Gallen, in Mayo), from thence to Clan Cuain, to Carra, and to Conmaiene Cuile Tola (Kilmmain), to which territory he brought the Clan Maurice-na-mBrigh, with their troop of cattle-drivers; the Clan William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the people of Gallen, and the Costelloes, collected together to oppose him, but with all their combined forces they gave him neither skirmish nor battle, although Bryan

ravaged their territories despite of them, destroyed their crops and burned their fortresses, viz., Castlebar, Lethinsi (castle of Lehinch), and the town of Lough Mask; and having left Clan Maurice, with their troop of cattle-drivers, in their own country, he obtained peaceable terms from the English and Irish on that occasion, and then returned safe to his own home.

Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtoth O'Conor, marched a force into the plain of Connaught, at the invitation of the sons of Torloagh O'Conor, and spoiled the portion of the plain belonging to Felim's grandsons, and carried away cattle and hostages.

Sabina, daughter of Tiarnan O'Rourke, the wife of Edmond, son of Thomas, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died.

Roderick, son of Cathal O'Ferrall, was slain in Maehaire Chuirene (barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath), by the cast of a javelin.

Henry V.¹ was proclaimed king of England on the 20th of March.

Bryan O'Conor marched a force into Tir Hugh (in Donegal), burned the country as far as Murvaeh, and slew Coiline Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mae Brady, chief of Cuile Brighdin (in county of Cavan); Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cuabha Mae Gorman, died.

A. D. 1413.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner by Mae Watten (Robert), in the church of Errew of Lough Con (in Mayo), out of which he took him by force, after thus profaning the town; and every night the saint of the place, namely, Tiarnan of Errew, appeared to Mae Watten in a vision, demanding the prisoner, whose liberation he at length obtained, and Mac Watten dedicated a quarter of land for ever to St. Tiarnan, as an eraié for having profaned his place.

Conor O'Dogherty, chief of Ard Midhair, and lord of Inis Owen, a man of unbounded generosity

A. D. 1412.

1. Henry V.—King Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son Henry V.

and general hospitality to the poor and needy, died.

Tuathal O'Malley having gone for refuge into the province of Ulster, there remained for a year, at the end of which time he set out for home with seven ships, about the festival of St. Columkille, but a storm overtook them off the western coast, which drove them to the south of Alban (Scotland), where six of the ships were lost with their crews, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley; Donogh, son of Owen Connachtach Mac Sweeney; Donal Ballach, the son of Mac Sweeney Girr, together with two hundred and forty others, and Tuathal with much difficulty landed in Scotland.

Cathal, son of Owen O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmcha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, and the Mac Cebes, having gone on a hostile incursion into Meath, they burned and committed depredations therein, but were overtaken by the English, who slew Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great many of their people; and Thomas Oge received an arrow (or dart) in his leg, from the effects of which he was ever after lame.

Cormac, son of Teige, son of Roderick O'Connor, died on the 6th of the Kalends of May.

Torlogh, the son of O'Connor Faily, died from a fall.

Bebin, daughter of Roderick, the son of Tomaltach Mac Donogh, the wife of Owen, son of Donal O'Connor, died.

The entire of Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

Mac Murrough, that is, Art, the son of Art Cavenagh, lord of Leinster, defeated the English of the Contae Riavach (Wexford), and slew and took prisoners great numbers of them.

O'Byrne (of Wicklow), likewise gave the English of Dublin a signal overthrow, in which great numbers of them were slain, and taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy Maine; Malachy Mac Manus, the son of

Donal; O'Meagher, chief of Ikerrin (in Tipperary), and Mac Egan of Ormond, all of which family were learned in the laws, died.

O'Flynn, chief of Siol Maolruain (in Galway), was slain by the son of Murtogh O'Flynn.

A. D. 1414.

Donal O'Heoghain, dean of Lough Erne (dean of Clogher), died on the 3d of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a pledge for O'Neill, whom Owen had then in imprisonment, and both were liberated one for the other, after which O'Neill, that is, Donal, resumed his lordship.

Murrough O'Connor, lord of Offaley, and Fergal Roe Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha Mac Neill, gave a great defeat to the English of Meath, at Kil Echain,¹ in which the baron of Screen, and a great many officers and common soldiers, were slain, and the son of the baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whom was obtained a ransom of fourteen hundred marks; and for Dardis the lawless, and the other prisoners who were taken, was received a ransom of twelve hundred marks, besides a reward and fine for intercession.

Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy of Carbery, that is, Donal, the son of Donal, died.

The earl of Desmond² came to Ireland, and he brought over many Saxons with him to spoil Munster.

The earl of Ormond arrived in Ireland from the king of England.

John Stanley came to Ireland as the king of England's viceroy, a man who gave neither toleration nor termon (sanctuary) to ecclesiastics, laymen, or literary men, but all with whom he came

A. D. 1414.

1. *Cill Echain* is considered to be Killucan in Westmeath; and this battle was fought on the 10th of May; the baron of Screen, slain in this battle, was Thomas Marward, the family of Marward being in former times barons of Screen in Meath; the Flemings were barons of Slane in Meath, and Christopher Fleming was the person above-mentioned, for whom the great ransom was received; and Dardis the lawless, who is also mentioned, was Jenico Dartas or Dardis, a native of Gascony, who was a celebrated military commander, sent to Ireland by the English go-

vernment at that time, and was probably called the lawless on account of his having plundered various parts of the country.

2. *The earl of Desmond* at this time was Thomas Fitzgerald; and the above-mentioned earl of Ormond was James Butler, who was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; sir John Stanley was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and landed at Clontarf in October, 1413, and died at Ardee on the 6th of January following, his death being occasioned, according to the annals, by the severe satires of the Bard O'Higgin, whom he had plundered; he was of the family of the Stanleys, earls of Derby.

in contact he subjected to cold, hardship, and famine; and he it was who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach of Meath (Westmeath); but Henry D'Alton plundered James Tuite and the king's people, and gave to the O'Higgins a cow in lieu of each cow, of which they had been plundered, and afterwards escorted them into Connaught; the O'Higgins, on account of Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who only lived five weeks after the satirizing, having died from the venom of their satires; this was the second instance of the poetic influence of Niall O'Higgin's satires, the first having been the Clan Conway turning grey the night they plundered Niall at Cladain, and the second the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, the intended chief of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon), died on the sixth day of November.

Eochy Mac Mahon, tanist of Orgial (Monaghan), was taken prisoner by Bryan Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Henesy, lord of Clan Colgan (in King's county), died.

Art Cavenagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

Mulroona, son of Fergal Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More (of Cork) was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant vessel.

A. D. 1415.

Edmond Mac Finnavar, prior of Inismore on Lough Gamhna (Lough Gawna, in Longford), died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival¹ arrived as lord justice of Ireland; he plundered Leix of O'Moore (in Queen's county), and took the castle of the son of Fahtna O'Moore; he carried away great preys of cows, horses and other property from Oriel, spoiled and plundered Mac-na-in-Breathnach (Walsh), and hanged Gerald, the son of Thomas Caoch, of the blood of the Ge-

raldines; he also plundered a great many of the bards of Ireland, namely, Dermod O'Daly of Meath, Hugh Oge Magrath, Duvthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly; and in the following summer he plundered O'Daly of Coreomroe (in Clare), namely, Fergal, son of Teige, the son of Aongus Roe; he plundered Bruighinda-Choga,¹ in Machaire Cuirene, and not that alone, but he gave no termon, nor spared either saint or sanctuary, while he remained in Ireland.

Hugh O'Malley committed great depredations on Dermod O'Malley, and Dermod having taken possession of the Island of O'Malley, Hugh pursued him thither, and a battle ensued, in which Hugh O'Malley, lord of Umalia, was slain by Dermod, and also his son Conor, together with the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donal, the son of Dermod O'Malley; the inheritance of Umalia was henceforth wrested from the race of Hugh, and Dermod assumed the lordship.

Tomaltach Roe, the son of Conor Mac Maurice, died.

Closach O'Coffey, a man distinguished for his poetry and humanity, died.

Dermod, son of Dermod, son of Conor, son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Athdalaarg (Boyle.)

Cahir, son of Donogh O'Ferrall, and Hugh, son of Donogh O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltach, son of Teige O'Beirne (of Roscommon), was slain in a nocturnal attack by Fergal, the son of Dermod Mac Rannall, at Cluain Sith, in Bally Elli, in the house of Mac-an-Donnaigh, and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanley was burned there also on the 6th of the Ides of January.

Conor, son of Bryan, the son of William Mac Geoghegan was killed at Kileuarachte (Kilecoursey, in King's county).

Commotions arose between the people of Lieney (in Sligo), and having engaged in battle, the

A. D. 1415.

1. *Sir John Talbot, lord Furnival*, above-mentioned, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414; he was afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, and a celebrated commander in the wars of Henry V. in France. Lord Furnival, after waging war with the Irish chiefs, in various parts of the country, departed from Ireland in the year 1419, and, according to Marlburgh, in his Chronicle, "carrying along with him the

curses of many, because he being run much in debt for victual and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all." His brother, Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, was appointed lord justice.

2. *Bruighin-da-Choga*, or the fortress of the two wars, was situated in Machaire Cuirene, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath, a place celebrated in the Ossianic poems.

eastern portion were defeated and many of them slain; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were taken prisoners and slain by their own kinsmen, and the Giolla Duv O'Flaherty.

A.D. 1416.

Adam Lexid (Adam Lyns, in Ware), bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Rath-easbuic (Rathaspick, in Westmeath); and Conor, son of Fergal, son of Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, was elected his successor by the chapter of Ardagh. O'Hainmiche, dean of Killala, died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, the coarb of Drumcliff (in Sligo), was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac Innoglaidd, erenach of Kilhoiridh (Killerry, in Sligo), and chief master of Connaught in laws, died after having gained the victory of repentance.

Luke O'Treabhair (O'Trevor), erenach of Kilfearga (Killargy, in Leitrim), died after a well spent life.

The monastery of Sligo, which had been burned, was rebuilt by Bryan the friar, the son of Dermot Mac Donogh.

Gormley, daughter of Niall More O'Neill, the wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgall, son of Bryan More Mac Mahon, lord of Orgial (Monaghan), died.

Cumeadha, son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftaincy of Clan Cuilein, died.

Mac Jordan Dexeter, with his kinsmen, made an attack on the sons of John O'Hara; and O'Hara himself, with Torlogh Carrach, son of Donal, the son of Murtoth O'Conor, and the cavalry of Carbury (in Sligo), were met by the advanced party of Mac Jordan's forces, who slew O'Hara and wounded Manus, son of Donogh, son of Murtagh O'Conor, together with the son of Hugh Mac Donogh, and Torlogh Carrach, the son of Donal (O'Conor); Mac Jordan, after that, plundered the district, but the people of the entire country having collected together, pursued them, and Mac Jordan was defeated and slain; and Hugh O'Ruadhain, with O'Ruadhain himself; the two sons of Thomas, son of Myler; and Mac Duarcain, lord of Cul Aneiridh (in Mayo), were also slain, with many others.

A contest arose between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Brefney, concerning the rent of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was then in alliance with the people of Fermanagh; a battle was fought between them, in which the party of Hugh Mac Guire, and of Cathal O'Rourke, were defeated by Teige and Donal O'Rourke, and Teige, the son of Fergal O'Rourke, with nine others, were slain, and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Hugh Buidhe and Teige O'Rourke, with Mac Cabe, made another attack on Muintir Pheodachain (Pettigo in Fermanagh), but the people of Fermanagh, from Lough Erne westward, with Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke, pursued them, and the sons of O'Rourke endured the hardship of that pursuit, until they came up to a place where they had planted their galloglasses in ambush; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donogh and John O'Rourke, with the two sons of Malachy, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and forty-eight of the people of Fermanagh.

Donal, son of Tiarnan More O'Rourke, died of the small-pox, and his death was very much lamented in Gairbh Thrian of Connaught (the rough district of Connaught, or Leitrim).

Graine, the daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermott Gall, lord of Airteach, died after the festival of St. Michael, in the house of the friars at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inismore on Lough Gil (in Sligo), was burned, in which were destroyed the manuscripts of O'Cuinnin; the Lcabhar Gearr (or Short Book) of the O'Cuinnins, together with many other precious articles.

James, the son of Richard Bermingham, died.

John Mac Costello having gone on a predatory excursion against Edmond of the Plain, committed great plunder, and slew himself with a javelin, after having secured the prey.

John O'Cannavan, parson of Tir Fiachra of the Moy (in Sligo), died.

Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Edmond Burke committed great depredations on Bermingham (in Galway), whom he took prisoner, and confined in the town of Lough Mask.

O'Donnell and Bryan O'Connor made a peace with each other.

O'Connor Fairly gave a great defeat to the English of Meath, and took from them much property, including horses, accoutrements, and also prisoners.

A great number of Saxons came to Ireland.

Mac Murrough defeated the English of Condae Riavach (Wexford), and having slain and taken prisoners seventeen score of them (340), they made peace with him on the following day.

A. D. 1417.

Art Cavenagh, king of Leinster,¹ the son of Art, son of Murtogh, son of Maurice, lord of Leinster, a man who defended his province against the English and Irish, from the age of sixteen to his 60th year; a man distinguished for his hospitality, knowledge, and feats of arms; a man full of prosperity and royalty; a founder of churches and monasteries by his bounty and contributions, died, after having been forty-two years in the government of Leinster, on the 7th day after Christmas; some state that it was by drinking a poisonous draught, which a woman gave him at Ross Mac Briuin, and also to O'Doran, the Brehon of Leinster, that both died; Donogh his son succeeded him in the government.

Master John, parson of Devenish, died.

Dermod Lamhdearg (the Red-handed) son of Art Cavenagh, the son of the king of Leinster, died.

Roderick, the O'Dowd, son of Donal, son of Bryan, son of Taichleach O'Dowd, the fountain of prosperity and wealth of Hy Fiaehra (in Sligo), died in his own town on the festival of St. Bridget, within a month of spring, and was succeeded by Teige Riavaeh his brother. It was during the time of this Teige, that the Book of Oiris of Leacan was written.

Roderick, son of Murrough O'Flaherty, Roderick, son of Dermod Duv O'Flaherty, together with sixteen of the O'Flahertys, were drowned on the coast of Umalia (in Mayo).

A. D. 1417.

1. *Art Cavenagh, king of Leinster*, here mentioned, was the celebrated warrior Art Mae Murrough O'Cavenagh, of whose exploits in his contests with the English forces, under king Richard II., an account has been given in a note in these Annals, at the

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the earl of Desmond.

Mathew, son of Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, lord of Moy Treagha (in Longford), died.

Cormac Ballaeh, son of Fergal, son of Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, was slain by the English.

A great contest arose between O'Neill and the Tirconnellians; O'Neill made a nocturnal attack on the camp of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn Glass, between Raphoe and Donoghmore, and, having surprised the persons there in their sleep, they took from them twenty horses, obtained great booty, including arms, armour, and clothing, and slew and took prisoners eleven of them; and Naghtan himself escaped by his valour, feats of arms, and intrepidity.

Una, daughter of Donal O'Neill, the wife of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war broke out in Leinster between the English and the Irish.

A. D. 1418.

The bishop O'Driscoll and Mac Con O'Driscoll, his brother, lord of Corca Laighe (in Cork), and Dermot, the son of Mac Carthy Cluaisidh, tanist of Hy Cairpre (Carbery, in Cork), died.

Niall O'Donnell committed great depredations and plunder on O'Neill, and expelled him across the Bann, eastward to Mac Quillan's country (in Antrim).

Lord Furnival committed great depredations on Hugh, the son of Art Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia; Mac Gennis (that is Hugh) and the son of O'Neill Buidhe pursued the English as they were carrying away the plunder, and defeated them after they had left the booty behind them, and an immense number of the English were slain and taken prisoners by Mac Gennis on that occasion.

Bryan Ballaeh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused any person a request which lay in his power, died, and was interred at Roseonimon.

year 1399; the place of his death is mentioned as Ross Mac Briuin, now Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, which was also called Ross Mac Treoin, and where the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, had one of their castles in those times.

Owen, son of Tiarnan More O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, was drowned after Christmas, while returning from Inis-na-dTorc, on Lough Fionnmhaighe (in Leitrim), whither he had gone on a visit to his father, who was then on his death bed.

Tiarnan More, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, the bravest and most valiant man of the race of Hy Briune, a man who wrested his estates from his enemies by the force of arms, died at an advanced age on the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Sligo, and Hugh Buidhe O'Rourke succeeded his father.

Teige, that is the Mac Clancy, son of Cathal, son of Teige, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim), died a fortnight after he had entered the monastic order, and his son Cathal succeeded him.

Richard, son of Thomas O'Reilly, lord of East Brefney (Cavan), was drowned in Lough Shilean, together with Owen O'Reilly, his son; Philip, the son of Gillaisa Mac Caffrey, dean of Dromlane, and vicar of Eanach Garv (Annagh or Annageliffe, diocese of Kilmore), and many other persons of note; but Fiongualla, daughter of Mac Rannall, the wife of O'Reilly, escaped being drowned, by her expertness in swimming.

Leinster.—In this article, and in succeeding notes, will be given the history and topography of Leinster. At A. D. 1363, in these annals, have been shewn the ancient divisions of Ireland into five provinces or kingdoms, and the boundaries of each. The ancient kindom of Leinster comprised the present counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, and Queen's county, the greater part of Kilkenny, King's county, and Kildare, and that part of Dublin south of the river Liffey. Parts of Kilkenny, bordering on Tipperary, and the southern parts of the King's county, belonged to ancient Munster, and some of the northern part of the King's county belonged to the province of Meath. The above-named territories continued to be the limits of Leinster down to the reign of Elizabeth, as may be seen in Spenser's View of Ireland, but in after times the old kingdom of Meath was added to Leinster, and also the county of Louth, which was part of the ancient kingdom of Ulster.

Leinster in early times was called *Gaillian* or *Coige Gaillian*, and got its name, as stated in O'Connor's Dissertations, and in Keating, from its being possessed by the tribe of Firbolgs called Fir-Gaillian, signifying Spear-men, but it afterwards got the name of *Laighean* from the following circumstance:—Nearly three centuries before the Christian era, Labhra Loingseach, or Lavra of the ships, an Irish prince, having been banished to Gaul, became commander of the forces to the king of that country, and afterwards led an army of 2200 Gauls to Ireland, for the recovery of the crown. He landed at the place afterwards called Lough Garman, now the bay of Wexford, and proceeded to *Dinnrigh*, an ancient fortress of the kings of Leinster, which was situated near the river Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, and there put to death Cobhthach Caolbreagh, the king who had usurped the throne, and became himself monarch of Ireland. The Gaulish troops brought over by Lavra were armed with greenbroad-headed spears, called *Laighin*, which were introduced amongst all the forces of the province, hence it got the name *Coige Laighean*, or the province of the Spears, and from *Laighean*, pronounced *Laen*, has been formed the word Leinster.

1. *Hy Kinselach and Cualann.*—Under this head will be given the history and topography of the ancient territories comprised in the present counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, with their chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times, collected from the various works already enumerated in the notes on Thomond, Desmond, Ormond, and Desies. The extensive territory of *Hy Kinselach* derived its name from Eana Cinselach, king of Leinster, in the fourth century, and comprised the present counties of Wexford and Carlow, with some adjoining parts of Wicklow, Kilkenny, and Queen's county.

Cuala, Cualan, or Crioch Cualan, that is the country of Cualan, was the designation of the greater part of the ancient territory now forming the county of Wicklow, and its name was derived from Cuala, one of the sons of Breogan, who was one of the commanders of the Milesian colony from Spain, and took possession of this country, which was called after him *Sliabh Cualan*,

or the Mountain of Cuala; and it is mentioned that two fortresses in the territory of Cualan were erected by the Milesians, one at Turlogh Invear More, now called Arklow, by Amergin, and the other by Seaghda, at Dun Deilinis, now Delgany.

Ancient inhabitants of Leinster.—There are various colonies placed in ancient Leinster, according to our old annalists and topographers.

The Belgians.—The colony called by our old Irish writers *Fir-Bolg*, i. e. *Viri Belgici*, or men of Belgium, of whom an account has been already given in the notes on North and South Connaught, Thomond, and Desmond, are stated to have been Scythians, and to have sailed to Ireland from Greece, and to have landed with a large force in Connaught, at Erris, in Mayo, and another body of them landed under one of their commanders named Slainge, the son of Dela, at a place called after him, *Inbhear Slainge*, now the Bay of Wexford, from which the river Slaney also derived its name. The *Fir-Bolg* were divided into two great tribes, namely, the *Fir-Domnann*, who possessed Connaught, and are called by O'Flaherty and other writers *Fir-Domnians* and *Dannionians*; and the *Fir-Gaillian*, signifying spearmen, who possessed Leinster; they are placed on Charles O'Connor's Map of Ancient Ireland, in the counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, under the name of *Galenii*, or *Galenians*, under which name they are also mentioned in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*. Our old annalists represent the *Firbolg* as a race of Scythians, and the name is considered by O'Brien, in his Dictionary, at the word *Bolg*, to be derived from *Fear*, a man, and *bolg*, a quiver, in consequence of their being armed chiefly with bows and arrows, and it may be observed that the Scythians were famous archers. The *Firbolg* are considered by various writers to have been a colony of the *Belgae*, from the northern parts of Gaul or Belgium, and adjoining parts of Germany, which country was called by Cæsar, and other Roman writers, *Gallia Belgica*. These Belgians were the most warlike nation in Gaul, whom the Roman armies, under Cæsar, found very difficult to conquer, and of whose different tribes, the *Bellovaci*, *Menapii*, *Atrebates*, and *Remii*, interesting accounts are given in Cæsar's Commentaries. The Belgians of Gaul are considered to have been Celts or Celto-Scythians, and to have spoken a dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was also the language of the *Firbolg* or Belgians of Ireland. The Belgians of Gaul, in early times, also colonised the southern parts of Britain, and when the Romans, under Cæsar, invaded Britain, they found the whole southern coast, from Suffolk to Devonshire, occupied by Belgic tribes, as the Cantii, in Kent, the Trinobantes in Essex and Middlesex, the Regni and Atrebates in Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset, and the Damnonii in Devonshire; the capital city of the British Belgians was *Venta Belgarum*, now Winchester. According to various antiquaries, the Belgians who settled in Ireland are said to have come from Britain in the first century, having fled to this island when Britain was conquered by the Romans; but though some of the British Belgians may have come to Ireland at this time, all our

The Caislean Beag (or small castle), was erected by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, at Roscommon, opposite the great castle, in spite of all the English and Irish of Connaught who opposed him, and who aided the sons of Torlogh O'Conor, in the summer of this year.

The sons of Donal, the son of Murtoth O'Conor, and the Clan Donogh (O'Conors), marched with a great force to demolish the small castle, and did not halt until they pitched their camp around in every direction; however, they got no advantage by that, for the castle was bravely defended; and when they could not succeed, they put provisions into the great

castle, and burned the church of Cuil Siline on that occasion.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Brefnach (O'Conor), the wife of Malachy, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded by the Clan Donogh (O'Conors) with each other, as long as Mac Donogh O'Conor should continue their lord.

Donal, son of Malachy, the son of Maurice Mac Donogh, died at his own house.

A great war arose between the son of O'Neill of Claneboy and the Albanaigh (Scots), and the English of Ulidia (county of Down), and of the Routes (in the county of Antrim).

ancient annalists agree in their accounts of the Firbolg having arrived in Ireland many centuries previous to that period, and as far back as a thousand years before the Christian era.

The Tuath De Danan colony, of whom an account has been given in the notes on North and South Connaught, having conquered the Firbolgs or Belgians, became possessors of the country; but the Danans themselves were conquered by the Milesians, who became masters of Ireland.

The Brigantes.—In the Map of Ancient Ireland, by Ptolemy, the Greek geographer in the second century, as given by Ware, and according to various other geographers, the Brigantes are placed as inhabiting the territories in Leinster and Munster now forming the counties of Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Queen's county; and according to the old English geographers, Richard of Cirencester and Camden, these Brigantes fled for refuge, in the first century, from the north of England, or Yorkshire, to Ireland, from the Romans, on their invasion of Britain; but though some of these British Brigantes might have fled to Ireland at that period, their arrival in Ireland was many centuries before that time, according to our ancient annalists. The Irish Brigantes, according to our old writers, originally came from Brigantia, in Spain, and were of the same stock as the Milesians; or rather, a branch of that colony, being the descendants of Breogain, grandfather of Milesius. This Breogain was king of Spain, and a celebrated warrior, and his sons came as commanders in the Milesian expedition to Ireland along with Heber, Heremon, and the other sons of Milesius, and the posterity of Breogain got the name of *Clanna Breogain*, signifying the descendants of Breogain, and Latinized Brigantes. The Clanna Breogain are mentioned by different writers under the name of *Ithians*, as descendants of Ith, the son of Breogain, and are also called *Lugadii*, or *Lugadians*, from Lugaidh, the son of Ith. An account of the chief families of the Clanna Breogain, or Ithians, has been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond. According to our old writers, great numbers of the Tuath de Danan, Firbolg, Clanna Breogain, and Picts, were expelled from Ireland by the Milesians in the early ages, and settled in various parts of Britain. The British Brigantes possessed the northern parts of England, now the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, and were celebrated for their valour and resistance to the Romans. The origin of the Brigantes of Ireland and Britain, like that of many other ancient people, has puzzled antiquaries; some of whom are of opinion that the Brigantes came from Spain, and were of Phenician origin; but the learned Baxter, in his Glossary of British Antiquities, considers that the Brigantes came originally from Phrygia and Armenia, and passed into Thraee and other parts of Europe, which seems partly to coincide with the old Irish writers, according to whose accounts the Milesians and Clanna Breogain of Spain were of Scythian origin, and came from those parts on the borders of Europe and Asia, between the Euxine and

Caspian seas. The Brigantes, both of Ireland and Britain, being Celts, or Celto-Scythians, spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

The Picts, called by the Irish writers *Cruithnigh*, or *Cruithne*, which signifies painted men, are stated in the Psalter of Cashel, according to Keating and others, to have come to Ireland from Thraee, in the reign of Heremon, nearly a thousand years before the Christian era, and to have landed at Inverslainge, now the bay of Wexford, under two chief commanders, Gud and Cathluan; but not being permitted to settle in Ireland, they sailed to North Britain, and took possession of the country afterwards called Caledonia by the Romans, now Scotland, over which the Pietish kings ruled for many centuries, till conquered by the Milesian colonies from Ireland under Cairbre Riada and his successors, from the third to the seventh centuries, and from these colonies were descended the Scottish kings, and the house of Stuart. A colony of the Picts from North Britain settled in Ulster in early times, chiefly in that part called Dalaradia, in the counties of Down and Antrim, where they resided many centuries under their own princes and chiefs, mixed by intermarriages with the old Milesian tribes of the race of Ir, called Irians, or Clanna Rory. The venerable Bede states that the Picts came to Ireland from Scythia and Pinkerton, and others are of a similar opinion, that they were Goths or Scandinavians, of Scythian origin, and that their language was a dialect of the Teutonic. The Picts also, according to our Irish annalists, in their progress to Ireland, settled a colony in Gaul, in the country called from them Pictavia, or the province of Poitou, and from them are descended the Vendéans of France. The Picts of Britain are celebrated in history in their wars with the Romans.

The Menapians, of whom an account has been given in the notes on Ormond and Desies, are placed on Ptolemy's Map of Ancient Ireland in Ware, under the name of Menapii, as inhabitants in the second century of the territories now forming the counties of Waterford and Wexford. These Menapians, according to Camden and other antiquaries, were a colony of the Menapii from Belgic Gaul. The city of Menapia, on the map of Ptolemy, is considered to have been the place afterwards called Wexford; or probably, as stated in Fraser's Survey of Wexford, Menapia was the ancient city of Ferns. The celebrated Carausius, a Menapian, who in the third century became Roman emperor of Britain, is considered by Usher, Ware, Camden, and other antiquaries to have been a native of the city of Menapia in Ireland, as the Roman writers state that he was a citizen of Menapia. He was trained up from his youth to naval expeditions, and was a man of extraordinary military abilities and bravery; he entered into the Roman army in Britain in the reign of the Roman emperors Diocletian and Maximian, and was appointed commander-in-chief of their fleets in the northern seas, to bring under subjection the Franks, Saxons, and Scandinavians, who attacked the Roman settlements in Gaul and Britain. Carausius having conquered these pirates, he at-



A. D. 1419.

UGH O'Flanagan, prior of Lisgoole (Fermanagh), died.

John Mac Cormac, bishop of Raphoe, died.

A great contest arose between O'Neill, that is, Donal, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, and Owen, son

of Niall Oge, presumptive prince of Tyrone; Owen went to solicit the friendship of O'Donnell,

that is, Torlogh, and entered into amicable arrangements with him, after which Owen mustered a very great force to march into Tyrone, and being joined by Bryan Mac Mahon, lord of Orgiall (Monaghan), and Thomas Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, they assembled at one place to meet Torlogh (O'Donnell), and they all then proceeded into Tyrone, plundered the entire of the country, and expelled O'Neill in disgrace from Tyrone; they then made excursions among the English beyond the Bann, and plundered the son of O'Neill of Claneboy, in the Glynes (in Antrim).

Bryan O'Conor marched a very great force of the men of North Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and invitation of O'Neill, and they spoiled the entire of Tir Hugh (in Donegal) from Ath-na-nGall, as far as Ballyshannon, including hay, corn, and dwellings, and burned Murbhach, the fortress of O'Donnell, during the time that O'Donnell was with his forces in Tyrone, after which Bryan, the son of Donal (O'Conor), the son of Murtogh, and his men returned to their homes.

tained such great power and popularity, that in A. D. 288, he assumed the Purple, and declared himself Roman emperor in Britain, and having defeated the forces of the emperor Maximian in several naval engagements, Maximian was compelled to acknowledge him as his associate in the empire, and there are still extant several coins of Carausius, as Roman emperor of Britain. After a reign of about ten years, Carausius, whose power became obnoxious to the Roman emperors, was slain through their influence by Alectus, who became chief commander in Britain.

The Gaulish colony in Leinster.—As already shewn in the preceding part of this article, an Irish prince named Labhra Loingseach, in the third century before the Christian era, being banished into Gaul, came from thence to Ireland, with a force of two thousand two hundred Gaulish auxiliaries, and landed at the bay now called Wexford. This place, as stated in Charles O'Conor's Dissertations, was called *Loch Garman*, a name which was afterwards applied to the whole of the territory now forming the county of Wexford, from this colony, who settled there, and were called Garmans, as having come from the northern parts of Germany, adjoining Gaul, and are considered by O'Conor to have been the same people as the Menapians.

The Caucians.—A tribe or colony called *Cauci*, are placed on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland, in the territories now forming the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, and considered by Ware and others to have been a colony of Belgians or Germans, the same as the Chauci of Northern Germany.

The Danish colonies in Leinster.—The Danes being, in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, in possession of Dublin, and various parts of Wexford and Wicklow, many of the inhabitants of those counties are of Danish descent.

The Anglo-Saxon colony in Wexford.—The English soldiers who came over with Strongbow, Hervey de Monte Marisco and others, in the reign of Henry II., as allies of Dermot Mac Murrugh, king of Leinster, got possession of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, where their descendants remain to this day, unmixed with the natives, and speak their ancient language, a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, of which specimens are given in Vallancey, and in Fraser's Survey of Wexford.

Ancient history of Leinster.—Our old annalists state that the Milesians having attempted to land at Inver Slaney, or the Haven of Wexford, the Tuath De Danans assembled their forces and prevented them; but after the Danans were conquered, Heremon, the first Milesian monarch of Ireland, bestowed the kingdom of Leinster on Críomthan Sciathibel, a Firbolg prince, as a reward for the assistance given to the Milesians by the Firbolg against the Danans. Heremon erected a fortress, or royal residence, at Airgid Ros, called also Rath Beathaidh, on the banks of the river Feoir, in Ossory, now the Nore, in the county of Kilkenny; and he died at Rath Beathaidh, and was buried there; this place is still known as Rathbeagh, and situated within five miles of Kilkenny. The Milesians of the race of Heremon afterwards ruled as kings of Leinster, and many princes of the Heremonians of Leinster also became monarchs of Ireland. Sedna, of the race of Heremon, was king of Leinster about five centuries before the Christian era, and is said to have founded a royal city at Rath Mine, supposed to be Rathmines, near Dublin. Ugaine Mor, or Hugony the Great, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, about three centuries before the Christian era, was of the Heremonians of Leinster, and from his posterity sprung the chief families of that province. Labhra Loingseach, already mentioned in the former part of this article, and Fergus Fortamhuil, or Fergus the Strong, so called from his exceeding great strength of body, and the grandson of Fergus, called Críomthan Cosgrach, or Crimthan the Victorious, who is styled champion of the Heremonians of Leinster, were all monarchs of Ireland, in the third and second centuries before the Christian era. A short time before the Christian era, Eochaidh Feidhlioch, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, on dividing Ireland into five provinces, appointed a prince of his own race, named Rossa Ruadh, or Ross the Red, as king of Leinster; this Ross was married to Magach, a princess of the Firbolg race, by whom he had a son, called Cairbre Nia-fear, or Carbre the Warrior, who became king of Leinster; and it is stated that the Firbolg or Belgians had extensive tracts of land under him as tenants, but that he exacted such *excessive rents* from them that they were forced to give up their farms and remove into Connaught, where they obtained lands from

Hugh Buidhe O'Rourke, who was lord of Brefney for the space of one year and a half, died, and

Teige O'Rourke was elected his successor by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-Iarain westward, while

Oilioll and Meva, then king and queen of that province. This Cairbre Niafear was married to Feidhlimia, daughter of Concovar Mae Neasa, the celebrated king of Ulster. Finn, the poet, another son of Ross the Red, became progenitor of the kings of Leinster; and his descendants, Cu-corb, or the hero of the chariot; Mogh-corb, or the chief of the chariot, and Nia-corb, or the warrior of the chariot, were all kings of Leinster in the first century; and Messincorb, or the courageous chief of the chariot, a prince of the same race, whose descendants were called Dal-Messincorb, founded the powerful family of Messincorbians, which produced several eminent men, mentioned by O'Flaherty and others, and had a large territory in the now county of Wexford; and Messincorb had a grandson called Garcon, whose descendants possessed an extensive territory along the coast, in the present counties of Wexford and Wicklow, called Hy-Garcon; and this district is remarkable in ancient history, as connected with the mission of Palladius, and of St. Patrick, in Ireland, whose progress was opposed by Nathi, a Pagan prince of Hy-Garcon, of which an account may be seen in Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History.

The Leinster Tributes.—In the second century, Eochy Ainecheann, king of Leinster, was married to a daughter of Tuathal Teachtnar, the celebrated monarch of Ireland, and having caused the death of his queen, and of her sister, by his cruel treatment, the indignant monarch, Tuathal, invaded Leinster, and brought Eochy under subjection, and levied on the province an erac or fine, to be paid every second year to the succeeding monarchs of Ireland, consisting of three thousand cows, three thousand sheep, three thousand hogs, three thousand copper cauldrons, three thousand mantles, and three thousand ounces of silver. This fine was called *Boroimhe Laighean*, signifying the tribute of Leinster, and is mentioned by various writers, under the name of the Boroinean, or Boarian tribute, as the word Boroimhe signifies a tribute of cattle. This tribute was seldom paid voluntarily, but enforced by the monarchs, at the head of powerful armies, and in its exaction were fought many of the bloodiest battles recorded in Irish history. It was continued during the reigns of forty monarchs, for a period of more than five hundred years, namely, from the second to nearly the eighth century, when it was abolished through the influence of St. Moling, bishop of Ferns, A. D. 675, in the reign of Fionachta, monarch of Ireland, though an attempt at its recovery was made, A. D. 722, by Feargal, a succeeding monarch.

The Tribute of Eidirsecol.—A short time before the Christian era, Eidirsecol, of the race of the Clanna Deaga of Munster, a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster, was monarch of Ireland, and having been killed by the people of Leinster, Conaire Mor, or Conary the Great, his son, who succeeded as monarch of Ireland, levied as a punishment for the death of his father, on the province of Leinster, a tribute called *Eirie-ni-Eidirsecol*, or the Fine of Eidirsecol, to be paid annually every 1st of November, and consisting of 300 cows, 300 steeds, 300 gold-handled swords, and 300 purple cloaks. This tribute was sometimes paid to the monarchs of Ireland, and sometimes to the kings of Munster, and its levying led to many fierce battles for a long period.

The Tribute of Brian Boru.—In the wars of Brian Boru, in the tenth century, the Danes were assisted by the people of Leinster, but Brian having reduced both to subjection, levied as a punishment on the Lagenians a yearly tribute, the same as the old fine of Eidirsecol, consisting of 300 cows, with brass yokes, 300 steeds, 300 gold-hilted swords, and 300 purple coloured cloaks, independent of the annual tribute he received from Leinster as monarch of Ireland, which consisted of 300 bullocks, 300 hogs, and 300 loads of iron; and from the people of Ossory 60 beeves, 60 hogs, and 60 loads of iron: and he compelled the Danes of Limerick to deliver him yearly 365 pipes of red wine, and levied 150 pipes of wine on the Danes of Dublin.

The Will of Cahir More.—Cuthair More, or Cahir the Great of the Heremonians of Leinster, was king of Leinster, and after-

wards monarch of Ireland, in the second century; he died A. D. 177, and divided his great possessions amongst his thirty sons. His will, a very curious and interesting document, is given by O'Halloran and other historians from the Book of Leacan, and there is also a copy of it in the Book of Ballymote. To his eldest and favourite son, Rossa Failge, or Rossa of the Rings, he bequeathed the sovereignty of the kingdom of Leinster, together with 10 swords and 10 shields, ornamented with gold and silver, and 10 golden cups; to his second son, Daire Barach, he bequeathed the territory of Tuath Laighean, considered to be part of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, and dominion over the Gaileangas or Galenians, who were descendants of the Firbolg, and he also left him 150 spears, 50 shields, and 50 swords, all of exquisite workmanship, and ornamented with gold and silver, together with 7 military standards, and 50 rings of pure gold; to his third son, Breasal, he left seven ships, 5 four-horsed chariots, 50 shields embossed with gold and silver, and 5 golden-hilted swords, together with the lands on the banks of the river Amergin, and dominion over the inhabitants—(the river Amergin is supposed to be the Avonmore, or Ovoca, in Wicklow); to his fourth son, Cetach, he left lands; to his son Oilioll he left his backgammon-tables; to Crimthan he left 50 playing-balls of brass, with brass maces, 10 backgammon-tables, and two chess-boards, all of beautiful workmanship; to his youngest son, Fiacha Baiccada, he left the territory of Lough Garinan, now the county of Wexford, also 50 large vessels made of red yew, 50 drinking-cups or methers, and 50 piebald steeds, with bridles and brass bits; to his nephew, Tuathal Tigeach, he gave 10 chariots, with horses and harness, together with 30 shields and 50 swords, ornamented with gold and silver, 5 pair of backgammon-tables, and 5 chess-boards; to Mogheorb 100 black and white cows, with their calves coupled in pairs, with brazen yokes, 100 shields, 100 swords, 100 red javelins, 50 saffron-coloured cloaks, with 100 gold pins for cloaks, 100 horses of different colours, 50 chariots, 50 trumpets, 50 standards, 100 costly goblets, 100 chess and backgammon tables, 50 large vats made of yew, and 50 copper cauldrons; and to the prince of Leis (or Leix, in the Queen's county), he left 100 cows, 100 shields, 100 swords, 100 spears, and 7 spotted standards. As to the golden ornaments, swords, shields, &c. mentioned in this will, it appears that such articles were in great abundance in Ireland in the early ages, as sufficiently demonstrated by the fact, that in various parts of the country have been found, in bogs, ramparts, and ancient fortresses, golden crowns, worn by ancient kings and queens, torques, or golden collars, golden gorgets and bracelets, crescents, large hollow golden balls, fibulae, breast-pins or brooches, golden-hilted swords, golden goblets, and a variety of other ornaments, the uses of which are unknown at the present day; some of these articles were from half a pound to two pounds weight, and many of them are still to be seen in museums and private collections, but vast quantities of these interesting antiquities have been barbarously sold to goldsmiths, and melted down, though such valuable specimens of ancient art should be most carefully preserved.

The Cahirians, or posterity of Cahir More, formed the principal families in Leinster. From his son, Rossa Failge, were descended the O'Conors Failge, called O'Conors Faily, princes of Hy Failge, or Offaley, which comprised a great part of the King's county, with part of the Queen's county and Kildare; the O'Dempseys, lords of Clan Maliere; the O'Dums; the O'Regans, Mac Colgans, O'Hartys, and some other chiefs in the King's and Queen's counties, and Kildare. From Fiacha Baiccada, his youngest son, were descended the Mac Murrongs, kings of Leinster; the O'Cavenaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, O'Murphys, O'Mulrians or O'Ryan, the O'Kinsellaghs, O'Duffys, O'Dowlings, O'Cormacs, O'Muldoons, and other chiefs, in Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, and other parts of Leinster. From Daire Barach, another son of Cahir More, were descended the O'Gormans, O'Mullens, O'Mooneys, &c. The other chief families of Leinster of the Heremonians, descended from the same stock as the ancestors of Cahir More, were the Mac Gillpatrick, or Fitzpatrick, princes of Ossory; the O'Dwyers, chiefs in Tipperary; the O'Nolans, chiefs in Carlow; the O'Brenaus, chiefs

Art, son of Teige, the son of Ualgarg (O'Rourke), was chosen in opposition to him, from Slieve-an-

in Kilkenny, &c. *Of the Irian race*, or Clanna Rory of Ulster, some powerful families were settled in Leinster, as the O'Moore's, princes of Leix in the Queen's county; the O'Lawlors, &c. An account of all the above-named chiefs and clans, and others of Leinster, will be given in the course of this article, and in subsequent notes.

The monarch Tuathal, in the second century, having conquered and beheaded Eochy Aincheann, king of Leinster, of whom an account has been given above, appointed as king of that province his brother Eric, a prince of Damnonian or Firbolg descent.

Battle of Maistean.—In the time of the monarch Con of the Hundred Battles, in the second century, Eochy, son of Eric, the Damnonian king of Leinster, according to O'Flaherty, having refused to pay the Leinster tribute, Con marched a powerful army to enforce its payment, but was defeated in a great battle at Maistean, now the Rath of Mullaghmast in Kildare, in which several thousands were slain, and Eochy, king of Leinster, led his victorious forces to the palace of Tara, of which he held possession for four years.

Battle of Cnucha.—Con of the Hundred Battles having appointed Criomthan, the son of Niacorb, as king of Leinster, Criomthan endeavoured to exclude from power the posterity of Cahir More. At this time Cumhal, a celebrated chief, and father of the renowned Feinian hero Fionn Mac Cumhail, was commander of the Leinster warriors named *Clanna Baoisgne*, who were so called from Baoisgne, the grandfather of Cumhal, and having formed the project of dethroning the monarch Con, and restoring the race of Cahir More, he assembled his forces, and in conjunction with the Heberians of Munster, headed by their heroic king Eogan More, he marched to oppose Con. The monarch Con having collected all his forces, the two powerful armies, about A. D. 190, fought a terrific battle at Cnucha, in Moy Liffey, according to the Book of Ballymote, in which many thousands were slain on both sides, but the victory was at length won by the troops of the monarch Con, chiefly through the valour of the celebrated warrior Goll, the son of Morna, a champion of Damnonian or Firbolg descent, who commanded the Connaught forces, and slew the heroic Cumhal in single combat. This battle was fought, as above stated, at Magh Liffe, or the Plain of the Liffey, at a place called Cnucha or Knock, which signifies a hill, and is considered to be the place now called Castleknock, near Dublin.

Battle of Cnamhrois.—About A. D. 290, Cairhre Liffeachair, or Carby of the Liffey, so called from having been brought up near that river, monarch of Ireland, in order to enforce the Leinster tribute, invaded that province, but his forces were defeated by the Lagenians, in a great battle fought at Cnamhrois in Leinster, in which nine thousand of the monarch's troops, together with three of his sons, were slain.

Eana Cinsealuch, a warlike prince, a descendant of Cahir More, became king of Leinster about the middle of the fourth century; and it is stated that he and his allies, the Munster troops, under their king, Lughaidh Lamhdearg, of the race of the Dalcassians, defeated in fifteen great battles the forces of Eochy Muighmeodon, monarch of Ireland, who had repeatedly invaded Leinster, attempting to recover the Boarian tribute; and in one of these battles the monarch Eochy was slain. Eochy, son of Eana Cinsealach, is said to have been the first Christian king of Leinster, in the beginning of the fifth century. This prince, being very valiant and ambitious, aspired to the monarchy of Ireland, and even fixed his residence for a short time at the royal palace of Tara, in opposition to Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was then monarch of Ireland, but being reprimanded by the Arch-Druid of Tara for his unwarrantable conduct in attempting to usurp the throne, he relinquished his pretensions and retired from Tara. Eochy having afterwards slain the son of Laidghan, who was the favourite Druid of Niall, the monarch invaded Leinster, and defeated the forces of the province, and having demanded Eochy to be delivered into his hands, he caused him to be chained to a great stone, and the Druid whose son he had slain being resolved to put him to death, sent nine soldiers for that purpose; but Eochy, who was a man of immense

Iarain eastward, by the O'Reillys, the people of Tulloghonoho (Mac Tiarnans), and the tribe

strength, seeing them advance, made a prodigious effort, and having broken his chain, set upon the assassins, most of whom he slew, and made his escape; having fled to North Britain, he afterwards followed the monarch Niall, who had made a military expedition into Gaul, and watching an opportunity, he discharged a poisoned arrow at the king, and slew him while reclining unawares on the banks of the Loire, and thus fell the celebrated monarch Niall of the Hostages. The great pillar-stone to which Eochy was chained remains to this day, as stated by Keating and others, a short distance south of Tullyophelim, or Tullow, on the west side of the river Slaney, in the county of Carlow, and is called *Cloch-an-Phoill*, signifying the stone with the hole. According to the ancient Irish MS. called the Book of Leinster, which is contained in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, these perforated stones were originally erected for the purpose of punishing criminals, who were bound to them by chains. There are several of these perforated pillar-stones, called hole-stones, still remaining in various parts of Ireland, amongst others, one at Doagh, in the county of Antrim, another in the church-yard of Castledermot, in Kildare, and one near the church of Kilmelchedar, in Kerry.

Battle of Athadara.—A. D. 457, Laoghaire, monarch of Ireland, son of Niall of the Hostages, having invaded Leinster with a powerful army to levy the Boarian tribute, was defeated by the Leinster forces under Criomthan, king of Leinster, son of Eana Cinsealach, in a great battle at Atha Dara, or the Ford of the Oaks, either on the river Barrow, or Liffey, in the county of Kildare, in which many thousands of the troops of Laoghaire were slain, and he himself taken prisoner, but he was liberated on solemnly swearing by the Sun, Moon, and Wind, which were the three chief deities of the Druids, that he would never again attempt to recover the Leinster tribute; it is however recorded, that Laoghaire having violated his oaths, was, as a punishment for his perjury, struck dead by lightning, A. D. 462, at a place called Greallach Dabhuill, near the river Liffey. A. D. 476, Fraoch, king of Leinster, was slain in a great battle fought at Granard, in the present county of Longford, of which an account is given in the Annals of the Four Masters; at Granard is a large moat, the sepulchral mound of some ancient king or warrior.

Battle of Cell Osnadh.—In the reign of Lughaidh, monarch of Ireland, a great battle was fought at Cell Osnadh, or Moy Fea, about four miles eastward of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, between the armies of Leinster and Munster, the Leinster forces being commanded by Murtogh, son of Earca, Iollan, son of Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Eochy Guineach, or Eochy the wounder, and the men of Munster by their king Aongus, the son of Natfraoich; in which, after many thousands were killed on both sides, the Munster forces were defeated, and Aongus himself, together with Eithne his queen, were slain. A further account of this battle is given in the Four Masters.

Battle of Bealach Duin or Dun Bolg.—Brandubh, or the Black Raven, so called from the colour of his hair, a descendant of Cahir More, became king of Leinster in the latter end of the sixth century; he is celebrated as having granted to St. Maidoc, Moeg, or Aedan, the territory about Ferns, where that saint founded the cathedral and see of Ferns. In the time of Brandubh, Aodh, monarch of Ireland, son of Airmireach, marched a powerful army into Leinster, for the recovery of the Boarian tribute, but was defeated by the Leinster forces under Brandubh, in a great battle at Bealach Duin, or Dun Bolg, in Hy Kinsellagh, fought A. D. 594, in which many thousands of the royal troops, together with the monarch Hugh himself, were slain. This battle appears to have been fought in some part of Wexford or Wicklow, near the sea shore; the place called Dun-Bolg, signifies the fortress of the Firbolg or Belgians, and in a verse quoted from an ancient poet, by the Four Masters, it is stated that "the wave which the tempest carries against the shore, indicates the sepulchre where lies the arrow by which Hugh, the son of Airmireach, was slain."

Battle of Almaine.—Fergal, monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the eighth century, having collected all the forces of Leath

of Malachy Mac Rannall, in consequence of which the entire of the Gairbh-thrian of Connaught¹ was put into commotion.

Cathal, son of Hugh Mac Guire, a worthy heir

to the lordship of Fermanagh, the most distinguished man of his time, in his own country, for noble deeds, died.

Peregrine, son of Niall O'Mulloy, died.

Cuinn, or Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, amounting to twenty-one thousand men, marched into Leinster to enforce payment of the Boarian tribute, and Donogh, the son of Murrogh, king of Leinster, and Hugh, son of Colgan, heir presumptive to the crown of that province, having assembled the Leinster forces, a tremendous battle was fought between them at Almluin, in which the monarch's army was defeated, and Fergal himself, together with one hundred and sixty chosen chiefs fell, and seven thousand soldiers on both sides were slain. This battle, under the name of Cath Almhaine, is celebrated in Irish history, and was fought at the Hill of Allen, in Kildare, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, on the 11th of December, A.D. 722, and an account of the various chiefs slain in this battle is given in the Four Masters, who quote a passage from an ancient poet, which states that "Donogh, the son of Murrogh the noble, and Hugh, the son of Colgan of the red sword, slew Fergal the claimer of tributes, in the famous battle of Almhaine."

Battle of Ath Senaith or Uchbadh.—Aodh Ollan, monarch of Ireland, having collected the forces of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, marched into Leinster, and Aodh, the son of Colgan, king of Leinster, led the forces of that province to oppose them, and a furious battle was fought between them, in which the army of Leinster was totally defeated, and nine thousand of them slain, together with their king, Hugh, the son of Colgan, who was killed in single combat by the monarch, Hugh Ollan. Amongst the princes slain in the Leinster army are mentioned Hugh, the son of Congalach, king of Hy Kinsellagh, and Brann, the son of Murrogh, king presumptive of Leinster, with many other princes and chiefs. The Four Masters state that heroes were slain, bodies decapitated, and the Lagenians overwhelmed, scattered, and destroyed in this direful battle, and that only a few persons fled from it to tell the tale; and in a verse quoted by them from an ancient poet, it is said that "from the fierce battle of Uchba, in which Fenians or heroes were destroyed, there had not been before such a clang of white arrows by the men of Leinster, in Ireland;" and in a verse on this battle, by the monarch, Hugh Ollan himself, it is said "the great Hugh was in that battle, the king was there in his ire, the great Shannon mourned that fight near the church of Kieran of Clonmacnois." It appears by the above passage, that this battle was fought at a ford on the Shannon, near Clonmacnois, and was probably the place now known as Shannon Bridge. The battle of Ath Senaith, or Uchba, was fought, according to the Four Masters, A.D. 733, but according to the Annals of Tigearnach, quoted in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, (vol. II., p. 376), it was fought on a Wednesday, the 14th of September, A.D. 738.

Battle of Rath Beathach.—In the reign of Donal, son of Murrogh, monarch of Ireland, A.D. 749, the Piets of Ulster, with a powerful force, invaded Leinster, but were defeated by the troops of that province, in a great battle fought at Rath Beathach, in Ossory, now Rathbeagh, near Kilkenny, in which Cathasach, their general, son of Oilíoll, king of the Piets, together with an immense number of his men, were slain.

Battle of Beallach Mughna, or Moy Ailbe, fought A.D. 908, at Ballymoon, or Ballaghmoon, on the borders of Carlow and Kildare, in which the Munster forces, under Cormac Mac Cullenan, archbishop of Cashel, and king of Munster, were defeated, and six thousand of them slain, together with Cormac Mac Cullenan himself, by the army of the monarch Flann Siunua, has been described in the note on Ormond.

In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, are recorded repeated ravages of the Danes in Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, and destruction of abbeys, churches, &c., as those of Ferns, Glendalough, Leighlin, and other places.

Battle of Glen-Mama.—The people of Leinster refusing to pay the tribute imposed on them by Brian Boru, confederated with

the Danes of Dublin, and their combined forces, under Harold, the son of Aulaf, and Coilen, son of Etigen, with the nobles of Dublin, and the men of Leinster, under their king Maolmordha, fought a great battle at Glenn Mama, with the troops of Munster, under Brian Boru, and his son Murrogh, aided by Malachy, monarch of Ireland, with the men of Meath. The Danish forces, and their Lagenian allies, were totally defeated, and five thousand of them, according to some accounts, and according to Mae Geoghegan, six thousand were slain, together with Harold, the son of Aulaf, Coilen, the son of Etigen, and many other chiefs. The Four Masters quote the following passage from an ancient poet, on this battle: "they came to the valley of Mama, and having no water convenient, they were forced to drink of the unhealthy pools, and fought with stones towards the end of the battle; the victory was gained triumphantly by the kings, as far as the northern woods, and they burned Dublin the beautiful, after laying waste the plain of Leinster." This battle was fought A.D. 999, or according to the Four Masters, 998, at Glen Mama, a valley near Dunlavin, on the borders of Wicklow and Dublin. After the victory Brian and Malachy came to Dublin, where they remained a week, and took from the Danes great quantities of gold and silver, with many captives, burned the fortress and expelled Sitric, son of Aulaf, king of the foreigners. In the same year Donal, son of Donal Claon, king of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitric, and the Danes of Dublin; and A.D. 1018, Brann, son of Mulmora, king of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin, who pulled out his eyes, of which punishment he died.

Battle of Delgany or Delgene, called also Derge Mogoroc, in Hy Briuin Cualainn, now Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, was fought, according to the Four Masters, A.D. 1021, between the Danish forces of Dublin, commanded by their king Sitric, and the men of Leinster, under Ughaire, son of Dunlaing, king of that province (to avenge the death of Brann, king of Leinster, who had been killed by the Danes), in which the Danish forces were defeated with great slaughter; and according to Mae Geoghegan, six thousand of them slain. Mulmora Mac Murrogh was king of Leinster in the latter end of the tenth, and beginning of the eleventh century, and was conspicuous in those times for having assisted the Danes at the battles of Glen Mama and Clontarf, in the latter of which he was slain; from his father Murrogh, the family took the name of Mac Murrogh. Dermot, surnamed Maol-na-mBo, of the same family, became king of Leinster about A.D. 1030; he was married to a daughter of Donogh O'Brien, king of Munster, and being a very warlike prince, and having reduced to subjection the people of Munster, Connaught, and Meath, and compelled them to give him hostages and tribute, he was for some years acknowledged as monarch of Ireland; and it is stated by O'Halloran and others, that he made the people of Wales and the Hebrides his tributaries; an account of his various battles is given in Mae Geoghegan. Having defeated the Danes of Dublin, he became king over them, but after many years of power as chief king of Ireland, Dermot having entered into a contest with Conor O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, his forces were defeated by the men of Meath with great slaughter, and he himself slain in a fierce battle fought at Odhbha, in Meath, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, on Tuesday, the 7th of February, A.D. 1072. Dermot Mac Maol-na-mBo, is praised as an excellent prince by many writers, and Caradoc of Lancarvan, in his Welsh Chronicle, says he was one of the best and worthiest princes that ever reigned in Ireland—"Dermotum optimum et dignissimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." Murrogh Mac Murrogh became king of Leinster, and assumed great authority over the Danes of Dublin; but in a conference held with them in that city, about A.D. 1150, Murrogh was assassinated, and his body ignominiously buried along with that of a dog, as stated in Hammer's Chronicle. Dermot Mac Murrogh, his son, is notorious in Irish history for

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, the son of Gillananev O'Higgin, the chief of the race of Gillananev O'Higgin, died.

his abduction of the wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney and his invitation of the English to Ireland as allies under Strongbow and his followers, for the recovery of his kingdom of Leinster, from which he had been expelled by king Roderick O'Connor; he is called by the Irish writers *Diarmaid-na-nGall*, that is Dermot of the Foreigners, from his having brought over the English, and he gave Eva his daughter, by his wife, the daughter of O'Moore, prince of Leix, in marriage to Strongbow, at Waterford, A. D. 1171, and conferred on him the title of *heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster*. An account of Dermot Mac Murrough and of Strongbow, has been given in notes in these Annals at the years 1171, 1176, and also in the notes on Ormond and Desies. Donal Caomh-anach, or Cavenagh, a son of Dermot Mac Murrough, succeeded partly to the inheritance of the kingdom of Leinster, and from him some of his descendants took the name of Cavenagh, or Mac Murrough Cavenagh. The Mac Murroughs maintained their independence, and held the title of kings of Leinster, with large possessions in Wexford and Carlow, down to the reign of Elizabeth, and many celebrated and valiant chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these annals, who waged war with the English for many centuries. Art Mac Murrough Cavenagh, of whose exploits in his contests with the English forces, under king Richard II., an account has been given in a note in these annals, at A. D. 1399, was one of the most celebrated chiefs; and Donal O'Cavenagh, surnamed Spainagh, or the Spaniard, was a famous leader in Leinster, in the wars against Elizabeth. The ancient kings of Leinster had fortresses, or royal residences, at Dinnrigh, near the river Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, and at the Naas in Kildare, and in after times had castles at the city of Ferns, in Wexford, which was their capital, and also at Old-Ross, in Wexford, and at Ballymoon, in Carlow. The Mac Murroughs were inaugurated as kings of Leinster, at a place called Cnoc-an-Bhogha, attended by O'Nolan, the king's marshal, chief of Forth, in Carlow, by O'Doran, chief Brehon of Leinster, and by Mae Keogh, his chief bard. The Mac Murroughs are thus designated in the topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin:—

"Let us now proceed to Leinster,
An extensive land of wealthy warriors,
Of lasting fame are the mansions of the heroes,
Where lie the tombs of the valorous Gael.

"In the east I shall now enumerate
The generous chiefs of the province in due order,
A scion from whom no unkindness we'll receive,
With Mae Murrough we take our abode.

"We give the lead from the chiefs of the Gael
To the princes of the clans of Cahir;
Let us mention respectively in the eastern country
Each chief of them over his own territory.

"The high king of Naas, the tree of Brogha,
The lord of Leinster is Mac Murrough,
The province he holds in his possession,
The Fenian hero charters all its lands."

The O'Cavenaghs in modern times became the representatives of the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, and there are several respectable families of the name in the counties of Carlow and Wexford, the head of whom is O'Cavenagh of Borris, in Carlow. The O'Cavenaghs held a territory called Hy Cavenagh, now the barony of Idrone East, in Carlow.

The following accounts of the chiefs and clans of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, and the territories possessed by each, have been collected from the topographies of O'Heerin, O'Dugan, O'Brien, O'Halloran, and various other sources. It appears that O'Dugan collected part of the topography of Leinster, but it was chiefly compiled by O'Heerin, of whom an account has been al-

David, son of Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, died of a plague at his own house at Coillmhore-na-mBreathnach, after repentance and extreme unction, and

ready given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond, and other places. O'Heerin thus commences his topography:—

"An addition of knowledge on sacred Erin,
He is not a good historian who is not a sage,
A proper history from me, of the tribes,
And of the hosts from the flowing Boyne.

"Such as have been omitted by another
Of the nobles of Fola (Ireland) of the verdant plains,
Of all those tribes I shall treat,
From the hospitable mansion of each lord.

"This portion which was divided by Con
O'Dugan the fair and brown-haired;
Neglected the history of its men,
Which is not unbecoming to relate.

"It was not ignorance that caused him thus
Not to compose it from the first day;
This task however he has left to me,
As he neglected the sons of Cahir.

"The portion of Con of the mirthful heart,
He has composed from ancient records;
He has mentioned all both east and west,
Each man entitled to property.

"Leath Mogha, the portion of Heber the Fair,
The two southern territories of Erin;
Thus the plain of Leinster is mine,
And each brave man to the bay of Limerick.

"These two provinces of the lands of the Gael,
And the country of the clans of Cahir;
The hosts of various districts from land to sea,
We shall give to each their own territories.

"The southern part of fair Fola,
We mark by our journey from the fortress of Dublin,
Westward to Burren by a rising ridge,
This land which is so fairly divided."

I. O'Tuathail or O'Toole, chief of Hy Muiredhaigh, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Toole of the fortress famous for mead,
Is chief of the valiant tribe of Hy Murray,
As far as Almain of melodious music,
Of verdant, grassy, fertile plains."

Hy Murray was an extensive territory in the western part of Wicklow, comprising the greater part of the present baronies of Talbotstown and Shillelagh, in that county; and it appears from the poem that the power of the O'Tooles extended as far as Almain, now the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare, thus containing a great portion of the baronies of Naas, Kilcullen, Killea and Moone, and Connell, in that county. The O'Tooles were in ancient times styled princes of Imaile, which appears to have been a name applied to their territory, and is still retained in the Glen of Imaile, in Wicklow, where they had their chief residence; and they also had castles at Carnew, Castlekevin, Castledermot and other places. They took their name from Tuathail, one of their princes in the tenth century, and being one of the head families of Leinster, of the same race as the Mac Murroughs, they were eligible to be kings of that province. The celebrated St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin at the time of the English invasion, was son of Murtogh O'Toole, prince of Imaile, and many distinguished chiefs of the name are mentioned in the course of these annals. They maintained their rank, and held large possessions down to the Elizabethan and Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated; several of them were knighted at various periods, and Sir Charles O'Toole, an officer in

was buried in the monastery of John the Baptist, in the town of Trim, and this David was the son of the chief professor of Siol Murray (Rosecommon).

Dermod Roe, the son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, died.

king James's army, is said to have been the person who killed the Duke Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne, and several of them were distinguished officers in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain. The O'Tooles are still numerous in the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare. II. O'Brain, O'Broin, or O'Byrne, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Another exalted noble tribe,
Are the O'Byrnes, a clan fierce in pursuit."

The O'Byrnes took their name from Brann, one of their chiefs in the tenth century, were powerful chiefs, and possessed an extensive territory in the county of Wicklow, called Ily Briuin Cualan, comprising the greater part of the barony of Ballinacor, which was called O'Byrne's country, and also the Ranelagh; hence they were styled lords of Ranelagh, and had their chief castle at Ballinacor. The O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, at the head of the Wicklow clans, for a period of three hundred years, maintained an incessant warfare with the English forces, whom they defeated in numerous fierce engagements; many valiant chiefs of the O'Byrnes are mentioned in those times, particularly Pheagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne, who was a famous leader in the wars against Elizabeth. It appears from Cambrensis Eversus, that the O'Byrnes were nominated chiefs by the Mac Keoghs, at a place called Dun Caillighe Beirre. The O'Byrnes are still numerous in Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and many other parts of Ireland, and there are several respectable families of the name. III. O'Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly, and O'Taidhg or O'Teige, are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Hy Maile, and of Ily Teigh, and are thus mentioned:

"O'Teige obtained a productive country,
Imaile, a land which is free from gloom;
O'Kelly obtained Ily Teigh eastward
By purchase for his valiant clan."

This ancient family of O'Teige have anglicised the name to Tighe, and the O'Kellys here mentioned were of the same race as the Mac Murroghs, O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and other families called Cahirians, or Leinster Hecnonians, and therefore of a different descent from the O'Kellys, princes of Ily Maine in Galway. The O'Kellys were chiefs in Criche Cualan, a name which was applied to the northern part of Wicklow, and comprised the baronies of Rathdown, Newcastle, and Arklow. IV. Mae Giollamocholmoge is given by O'Heerin, as a chief of Cualan, and thus mentioned:

"A lord whose lands are rich and verdant,
Is the gentle Mae Giollamocholmoge,
Free and powerful warriors in their woods,
They rule over the mild men of Cualan."

The chief called Mae Giollamocholmoge, is mentioned in the contests of the Anglo-Normans, under Strongbow and his followers, with the Danes of Dublin. V. O'Cosgraidh, O'Cosgry or O'Cosgrave, and O'Fiachraidh, other chiefs in Cualan, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin and O'Dugan:

"Other princely chiefs also obtained this land,
The nut-producing country of the plain of Cualan,
O'Cosgrave of the numerous clan,
Rules over the saffron-clad conquering warriors."

"The prince of Ily Nennehlais in the east,
Is O'Fiachry of the extensive lands,
The subduer of the foreigners resides here,
I mean O'Cosgrave on the plain of Cualan."

VI. O'Gaithin or O'Gahan, and O'Dunlaing, probably O'Dowling,

Murrogh, son of Bryan O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and having amicably concluded a peace with each other, he restored his lordship to O'Neill.

are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Siol Elaigh and the Lagan, and thus mentioned:

"The race of Elaigh, the tribe of steeds,
To protect which is proper for O'Gahan,
Chief of the clan, powerful in friendship,
O'Dunlaing was the warrior of the Lagan."

The territory of these chiefs called Siol Elaigh, is now the barony of Shilelagh, in the south of Wicklow. VII. O'Murehadha or O'Murphy, chief of Criche O'Felme or Ily Feidhlime, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"An extensive and profitable lordship
Was obtained by O'Murphy of smooth and fair plains,
The country of Ily Felimy the chief received
An inheritance handed down from his ancestors."

The O'Murphys were one of the Cahirian families of Leinster, a branch of the same race as the Mae Murroghs, kings of that province. The territory of Ily Felimy, which they possessed, extended along the sea coast, and was commonly called the Murrowes, and comprised the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The O'Murphys were powerful chiefs in ancient times, and at the present day the name is one of the most numerous in Ireland, and found in all the counties of Leinster, and in various parts of Munster, Connaught, and Ulster, and there are many respectable and wealthy families of them in various parts of Ireland. VII. O'Gairbhídh, or O'Garvey, another chief in Ily Felimy, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"In Ily Felimy, a delightful district,
Fair are the lands possessed by the O'Garveys,
Fenian heroes of the hill unite in the tribe,
Each man of whom is free from grief and sorrow."

IX. O'Cosgraidh or O'Cosgrave, chief of Beantraidhe, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"From the Barrow eastward to the Slaney,
Is the country possessed by the Clan Cosgrave,
The host of Bantry of ringletted hair,
A noble tribe with hawk-like sparkling eyes."

The territory possessed by the O'Cosgrave, is now the barony of Bantry, in the county of Wexford. X. O'Duibhlin, probably O'Dugan, another chief, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"Lord of the extreme southern land,
Which is worthy of being recorded,
O'Dugan is its rightful inheritor,
Over the host from the dark pool of the fair shrubs."

The territory of this chief being mentioned as in the extreme southern land, must have been in the barony of Shelburne, in Wexford. XI. O'Loreain, or O'Larkin, chief of Fothart, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The Fenian heroes of Forth of the Carn,
The fair rising ground of strength and beauty,
A hero whose deeds are mighty in spears,
He is the affluent chief O'Larkin."

The territory possessed by this chief, is now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford, and Carn, where he had his fortress, is the head land called Carnsore point. XII. O'Hartghoile,

Teige, son of Donal O'Kelly, lord of Clan Mac Owen (in Galway), died.

probably O'Hartly, chief of Crioch-na-gCenel, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"Criochnageneal, a delightful district
In the land of the fertile soil,
A country the fairest under the sun,
Its rightful inheritor is O'Hartley."

This territory appears to have been situated near O'Larkin's country, above-mentioned. XIII. O'Riaghain, O'Riaian, or O'Ryan, sometimes written O'Maolrian, or O'Mulrian, lord of Hy Drona, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"Hereditary to O'Ryan is a fair district,
A territory, extensive is the land,
Hy Drona of peaceful pleasures,
It is more fitting for him than a strange country."

The territory of Hy Drona comprised the present baronies of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, which was in ancient times possessed by the O'Ryan, who were powerful chiefs, and styled princes of Hy Drona, and many of them are mentioned in early times in the Four Masters, and Annals of Inisfallen. An account of the O'Ryan, who had extensive possessions in Tipperary, and were a branch of the O'Ryan of Carlow, has been given in the note on Ormond. The O'Ryan are still very numerous in Carlow and Tipperary, and there are many respectable families of the name in those counties. XIV. O'Nuallain, O'Nolan, or O'Nowlan, chief of Fotharta Feadha, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

"O'Nolan, a faultless hero,
The truly hospitable head chief of Fothart."

The territory of Fotharta, possessed by the O'Nolans, is now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow; they were chiefs of note in ancient times, and appear to have been marshals of Leinster, as, according to Cambrensis Eversus, they presided at the inauguration of the Mac Murroghs as kings of Leinster. Several chiefs of the O'Nolans are mentioned in the course of these annals, and the name is still numerous and respectable in the counties of Carlow and Wexford. XV. The O'Kinsellaghs, O'Cahills, O'Doyles, O'Bolgers, and Mac Coskleys, were numerous and powerful clans, and had large possessions in the county of Wexford and Carlow. The O'Briens, or Mac Briens, and O'Moore, were also respectable families in Wexford. The O'Dorans held the high office of hereditary Brehons of Leinster, and being the chief judges of that province, had extensive possessions under the ancient kings.

Wexford was formed into a county in the reign of king John, and was, as already stated, part of the ancient territory of Hy Kinsellagh, and was called by the Irish writers the *county of Lough Garman*, as already explained in the preceding part of this article; it was also called *Cantae Riavach*, signifying the Grey County, from some peculiar greyish appearance of the country, which Camden incorrectly states to have meant the Rough County. It got the name of Wexford from the town of Wexford, which was called by the Danes *Weisford*, signifying the western haven, a name given to it by the Danish colony who possessed that city in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The greater part of Wexford was in former times also sometimes called the *county of Ferns*, as stated by Spenser, from the city of Ferns, which was the capital of the Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster.

Carlow was formed into a county in the reign of king John; it was called by the Irish writers *Cathairloch* and *Ceatharlach*, anglicised *Catherlough*, and the name is said to have been derived from *Cathair*, a city, and *loch*, a lake, thus signifying the City of the Lake, as it is stated that there was in former times a lake adjoining the place where the town of Carlow now stands; but there is no lake there at present.

Wicklow was formed into a county in the reign of James I., its

O'Driscoll More, the White Knight (both in Cork), and his son, died.

name being derived from the town of Wicklow, which, it is said, was called by the Danes *Wykinlow* or *Wykinlough*, signifying the harbour of ships; it was called by the Irish *Kilmantan*, and according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, the name of Wicklow was derived from the Irish *Buidhe Cloch*, signifying the yellow stone or rock, and probably so called from the yellow colour of the granite rocks.

Carlow is a fine and fertile county, particularly productive in corn, and famous for butter. Wexford contains much interesting scenery, chiefly along the river Slaney. The majestic mountains, beautiful valleys, and wild glens of Wicklow, so well known to tourists, abound in scenery of surpassing magnificence and beauty; and the county contains many antiquities, particularly the venerable religious ruins of Glendalough. Wicklow was in ancient times covered with extensive forests, and the oak woods of Shillelagh, on the borders of Wicklow and Wexford, were celebrated in former times. Wicklow also contains very valuable mines of copper, lead, iron, and sulphur, and the finest granite quarries in the world, its extensive mountains being composed of granite rocks. The gold mines of Wicklow, celebrated in history, were situated in the mountain of Croghan Kinsellagh, near Arklow, and pieces of solid golden ore, of various sizes, were found in the rivulets, one of which was twenty-three ounces in weight. The silver mines situated at Clonmines, in the county of Wexford, were, as stated in Fraser's Survey of Wexford, worked by the Danes of Wexford in the tenth century, who had a mint, where they struck several coins in that city.

Anglo Norman and English families.—The counties of Waterford and Wexford were intimately connected with the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers, of which event a full account has been already given in the notes on Ormond and Desies. Dermot Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, as stated in the preceding part of the present article, after giving his daughter Eva in marriage to Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, at Waterford, in the year 1171, also conferred on him the title of *heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster*. After Dermot's death, Strongbow succeeded to the sovereignty of Leinster in right of his wife Eva, by whom he had an only daughter, Isabel, who became heiress of Leinster, and was married to William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who, in right of his wife, enjoyed the sovereignty of Leinster. Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had by his marriage with Isabel, five sons and five daughters; all the sons, namely, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselm, became, in succession, earls of Pembroke, and lords or princes of Leinster; but all having died without issue, the male line became extinct; the five daughters were all intermarried into noble families in England, and the different counties of Leinster were divided amongst them and their posterity; of which a full account will be found in Hammer's Chronicle, and in Baron Finglas's Breviate of Ireland in Harris's *Hibernica*.

In the county of Wexford the noble families of de Mountchensy, and de Valence, in England, in the thirteenth century got large possessions, with the title of lords of Wexford, by intermarriage with a daughter of Marshall, earl of Pembroke, above mentioned; and by intermarriage with the de Valences, the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, became lords of Wexford. The chief Anglo-Normans who came over with Strongbow, and got large grants of lands in Wexford, were Maurice Fitzgerald, ancestor of the earls of Kildare and Desmond; Hervey de Monte Marisco, and Robert Fitzstephen. The other old English families who settled in Wexford were, the Carews, Talbots, Devereuxes, Staffords, Sinnotts, Suttons, Keatings, Powers, Walshes, Fitzharrises, Fitzhenrys, Derenzys, Mastersons, Butlers, Browns, Rossiters, Redmonds, Esmonds, Hores, Harveys, Hayes, Hughes, Codds, Commerfords, Colcoughs, Lamberts, Boyces, Morgans, Tottenhams, Rams, Furlongs. In the first volume of the *Desiderata Curiosa Hiberniæ*, an account is given of various patentees and undertakers who, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I., got extensive grants of the forfeited lands which were confiscated in the county of Wexford. The following persons obtained lots of those lands, varying from five hundred to one

The Calvaeh O'Connor Faily was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of sir Libiner Prene, who sold him to lord Furnival, the king of Eng-

land's viceroy in Ireland, and the night after he had been taken, he, with his companion in confinement, made his escape to his own house.

thousand, and two thousand acres each, namely, sir Richard Cooke, sir Laurence Esmond, sir Edward Fisher, Francis Blundell, Nicholas Kenny, William Parsons, sir Roger Jones, sir James Carroll, sir Richard Wingfield, marshal of the army, sir Adam Loftus, sir Robert Jacob, captain Trevillian, captain Fortescue, and to Conway Brady, the queen's footman, six hundred acres. Several families of the old proprietors in Wexford are enumerated, with the lands they possessed, and the regrants of part of those lands which they obtained, as the Mastersons, Mac Murroughs, Mac Briens, Mac Dowlings, Mac Dermotts, Malones, Cavenagh's, Moores, O'Bolgers, O'Dorans, Sinnotts, Walshes, Codd's, &c.

In Carlow the following have been the chief old English families. The family of de Bigod, earls of Norfolk, by intermarriage with the daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, already mentioned, became lords of Carlow in the thirteenth century; and in A. D. 1346, the county of Carlow was granted to Thomas Plantagenet or de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England, and his successors, the Mohrars and Howards, dukes of Norfolk, possessed the county of Carlow down to the reign of Henry VIII., when they were deprived of it in consequence of the law against absentees being enforced; and after that time the Butlers, earls of Ormond, became possessed of a great part of Carlow. It may be here observed, that in the fourteenth century the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas were for a long period held at Carlow. The other chief English families who settled in Carlow were the following: the Butlers, Browns, Burtons, Bagnals, Carews, Cookes, Eustaces, Rochforts, Cheevers, Ponsonbys, Astles, Bunburrys, Blaekneys, Doynes, Bruens, &c.

In Wicklow, Maurice Fitzgerald and his descendants in the reigns of Henry II. and King John, got extensive grants of lands about Arklow; and Walter de Riddiesford, who had the title of baron of Brey, got from King John a grant of the lands of Imale, in Wicklow, and of Castledermot in Kildare, both of which belonged to the ancient principality of O'Toole. The other chief English families of Wicklow were the Butlers, Talbots, Eustaces, and Howards.

Nobility.—The following have been the noble families in Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, from the reign of King John to the present time.

In Wexford, the de Montchenseys and de Valences, lords of Wexford; the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury in England, and earls of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland; the family of Petty, marquesses of Landsdown in England, are earls of Shelburne in Wexford; the Butlers, viscounts Mountgarret; the Keatings, barons of Kilmanaman; the Esmonds, barons of Limbrick; the Stopfords, earls of Courtown; the family of Loftus, earls of Ely; the family of Phipps, barons Mulgrave, of New-Ross, in Wexford, earls of Mulgrave, and marquesses of Normanby in England; the Ponsonbys, viscounts of Duncannon; the Annesleys, viscounts Mountmorris; the Carews, barons Carew.

In Carlow, the de Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards, dukes of Norfolk, were lords of Carlow; the Butlers, barons of Tullyophelin, and viscounts of Tullow; the Carews, barons Idrome; the O'Cavenagh's, barons of Balian; the Cheevers, viscounts Mountleinster; the Fanes, barons of Carlow; the Ogles, viscounts of Carlow; and the Dawsons, viscounts of Carlow; the Knights, earls of Carlow; the celebrated duke of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, was created marquess of Carlow.

In Wicklow, the Howards, earls of Wicklow; the Stuarts, earls of Blessington; and the Boyles, viscounts Blessington; the Wingfields, viscounts Powercourt; the Maynards, barons Maynard; the family of Cole, barons of Ranelagh; and Jones, viscounts Ranelagh; the Butlers, barons of Arklow; the Eustaces, viscounts of Baltinglass; and the Ropers, viscounts of Baltinglass; the Stratfords, barons of Baltinglass and earls of Aldborough; the Probys, earls of Carysfort; the Brabazons, earls of Meath; the Berkeleys, barons of Rathdown; and the family of Monk, earls of

Rathdown; the earls Fitzwilliam, in England, have extensive possessions in Wicklow.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—The following have been the bishops' sees in Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow.

The See of Sletty.—A church was founded at a place called Sleibht'u, by St. Fiech or Fielus, a celebrated disciple of St. Patrick in the fifth century. Sletty was situated in Ily Kinsellagh, near the river Barrow, about a mile from the present town of Carlow, on the borders of the Queen's county; it gives name to a parish in that county, and the ruins of an ancient church still remain. St. Fiech made Sletty a bishop's see, and in the fifth and sixth centuries it was the chief see of Leinster, but was afterwards annexed to Leighlin.

The See of Leighlin.—A monastery was founded here in the beginning of the seventh century by St. Gobban, and shortly after, St. Molaisre, who was also called Laserian, made Leighlin a bishop's see. In A. D. 630 a great synod of bishops and clergy was held at Leighlin, to regulate the time for the celebration of Easter. The abbey of Leighlin became celebrated under St. Laserian; and it is stated, that at one time it contained fifteen hundred monks. *The Diocese of Leighlin* comprises the whole of the county of Carlow, a considerable part of the Queen's county, with some portions of Kilkenny and Wicklow.

The See of Ferns was founded by St. Moeg, in the latter end of the sixth century. The name Moeg, in Irish Maolhog, is latinised Maidoc, also Aedanus and Aidanus, and anglicised Moeg, or Maidoc, also Aidan or Edan; Giraldus Cambrensis says "Sanctus Aidanus qui et Hibernice Maidoc dicitur." The celebrated St. Moeg, or Aidan, was a native of that part of Breckney now called the county of Cavan, and founded there the abbey of Dromlane; he afterwards went to Britain, and studied some time under St. David, bishop of Menavia, in Wales, and on returning to Ireland, Brancubh, king of Leinster, granted him the territory about Ferns, where he founded the cathedral and see of Ferns, and died at an advanced age, on the 31st of January, A. D. 632. The see of Sletty, as already stated, was the chief see of Leinster, in the fifth and sixth centuries; but in the beginning of the seventh century, Ferns was made the metropolitan see of that province; hence the bishops were styled bishops of Leinster, and Ferns continued to be the chief see until the beginning of the ninth century, when Kildare was constituted the metropolitan see, and continued so till the twelfth century, when Dublin was constituted archiepiscopal see of Leinster. In the Lives of St. Moeg, quoted by Colgan and Lanigan, it is stated that at a great synod in Leinster, the king Brandubh, with the clergy and people, decreed that the archiepiscopal see of Leinster should be that of St. Moeg, "Deinde facta synodo magna in terra Laganiensium decrevit rex Brandubh et tam laici quam clerici ut archiepiscopatus omnium Laganiensium semper esset in sede et cathedra Sancti Moedoc." Ferns, called in ancient times *Fearna Maolhog*, or Ferns of Moeg, became a great city, and was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, but fell into decay from its repeated ravages by the Danes, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. *The diocese of Ferns* comprises nearly the whole of the county of Wexford, with small portions of Wicklow and Queen's county.

The see of Glendalough was founded by St. Caoingin, or Kevin, in the sixth century. The name in Irish is *Gleannaduloch*, signifying the valley of the two lakes, it being situated in a beautiful valley containing two lakes, and surrounded with magnificent mountains in the county of Wicklow. Glendalough has been called by Latin writers *Episcopatus Bistagniensis*, or the Bishopric of the two Lakes; and by Pope Lucius III. it is mentioned as *Episcopatus Insularum*, or the Bishopric of the Isles. *The diocese of Glendalough*, in ancient times, comprised the county of Wicklow, and a great part of the county of Dublin; it was annexed to the see of Dublin in the thirteenth century, A. D. 1214, but the archbishops of Dublin being all English,

Mac Murrough, lord of Leinster, that is, Donogh, the son of Art Cavenagh, was taken prisoner by lord Furnival, which was a lamentable loss to the Irish.

Thomas Bacach (the lame), the son of the earl of Ormond, having gone to aid the king of England in the war in France, died there while with the king, and the greater part of those who accompanied him from Ireland, died in like manner either in France or England.

Fereadach, son of Teige, the son of Donal O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donogh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, died suddenly in the porch of Sligo castle.

Murrough O'Connor, the intended lord of Offaley; Cathal, the son of Hugh Mac Guire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Connor Don; Mac Maurice-na-mBrigh, a man of wisdom and learning; O'Dooyiarma; Murrough, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Brefsnach (O'Connor); Gillananeev O'Mithigheine, the Coarb of Beallach; Tomaltach Mac Clancy; the Barry More, and O'Sullivan, died.

A. D. 1420.

The monastery of St. Francis at Askeaton, in Munster, on the banks of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan friars by the earl of Desmond, and he erected there a tomb for himself and his posterity.

Matthew O'Brenan, master, parson, and erenach of Doire Maolain (Derryvullan, in Fermanagh), died on the 6th of the Ides of September.

The erection of the castle of Bundroos (in Leitrim, at the bay of Donegal), was commenced by Bryan, son of Donal, son of Murrough O'Connor; and the Tirconnellians having come with their forces to prevent the work, Bryan collected a party to resist them, consisting of his own kinsmen, O'Rourke (that is Teige), and Mac Donogh, with their respective troops, so that the Tirconnellians

did not attempt to pass the entrenchments on the borders on that occasion; but having remained encamped on the coast of Eas Roe (Ballyshannon), the sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donal, and Neaghtan, came to the plain with a troop of cavalry; the sons of Bryan O'Connor came with another body of cavalry, on the other hand, to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that the two forces confronted each other; the Connellians attacked and put to flight the Carburians (people of Carbury, in Sligo), in which defeat John, the son of Bryan O'Connor, Hugh Buidhe Mac Donogh, Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Roderick, and Owen O'Dowd, were slain; Bryan O'Connor having received intelligence of this disaster, marched with his forces to Moy Eni; in five nights after, Owen O'Connor and Turlogh Carach, the sons of Donal, the son of Murrough, proceeded with a large body of horse across the river at Ballyshannon, at which time the sons of O'Donnell were with their cavalry at Port-na-long (the Port of the Ships), on the opposite side of the cataract, where they were after drinking their wine; Owen having received intelligence of this, attacked them by night, and slew Donal, the son of Torlogh O'Donnell, the intended lord of Tyrconnell, with many others, who are not recorded; Niall O'Donnell fled to the shore, and swam to one of the merchant vessels then in the harbour, and Bryan O'Connor returned home after that victory.

Owen, son of Roderick O'Connor, died on the eighth of the Kalends of March, and was interred at Clonmacnois.

Teige, son of Fergal O'Hara, tanist of Lieney, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, chief of Dartry (in Leitrim), and Hugh Buidhe Mac Clancy, were slain in Cathal's house by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry, about the festival of St. Bridget.

The earl of Ormond, lord justice of Ireland,

could not obtain peaceable possession of it till the fifteenth century. Glendalough, in ancient times, was a celebrated seat of learning and religion, and contained a large city; but being repeatedly ravaged by the Danes, during the ninth and tenth centuries, and by the English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it fell into complete decay; but its former greatness is sufficiently demonstrated by the extensive ruins of a cathedral and seven churches, a round tower, and other interesting antiquities, which still remain.

An account of the *ancient literature* of Leinster will be given in the notes of subsequent numbers.

A. D. 1410.

1. *Gairbh Thrian Chonnacht*, signifying the rough district of Connaught, comprised, as it appears by the Annals, the greater part of both Brefsnes, that is, of West Brefsney, or Leitrim, and of East Brefsney, or the county of Cavan.

was in war with the people of Ulster, aiding O'Neill, and he brought Mae Gennis under subjection, and delivered his hostages to O'Neill.

William, son of Malachy, son of William O'Kelly, the intended lord of Hy Mainc, a man full of prosperity and hospitality, died after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

O'Neill, that is Donal, having been expelled from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, and the son of O'Neill of Claneboy, and by Niall Garv O'Donnell, and all the chiefs of the province, came to Sligo to the house of Bryan (O'Conor), son of Donal, son of Murtogh, lord of North Connaught.

A contest arose in Fermanagh between Hugh Mac Guire and the Mae Guire, in which Donal, the son of Hugh, was slain.

The Barry More (that is John), died. Hugh Buidhe O'Fallon, died.

Giolla-na-naomh O'Huidhrin,¹ a learned historian; Roderick, son of David O'Duigenan, another learned historian; and Fergal O'Daly, chief poet of Coreomroe (in Clare), died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was obtained for O'Gallagher (Laurence or Lughlin O'Gallagher).

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe, a very learned poet, died.

A. D. 1421.

Nicholas Mac Brady,¹ bishop of Brefney, a man distinguished for his wisdom, piety, continence, and uprightness, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, the most illustrious heir to a lordship, in hospitality and feats of arms, of any in his time, of the race of Aodh Fionn (Hugh, the Fair, king of Connaught in the seventh century), died at his own house (in Cavan).

Roderick, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, a man of general hospitality, died at the Rock (of Lough Key) on the 11th of the Kalends

of May, and was buried in the monastery of Boyle; he was succeeded by Toinaltach, the son of Conor.

Murrough O'Conor, lord of Offaley, a man who defeated the English and Irish, who opposed him in many battles, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, died at his own fortress, and was interred in the monastery of Killaheidh (Killaughey, in King's county).

A contest having arisen between the O'Rourkes and Mac Donoghs, O'Rourke mustered a great force, and O'Donnell, that is, Torlogh, came with his party to relieve and support him, as did also Hugh Mac Guire with his forces, and O'Rourke himself and his people, with all these allies, having marched into Tirerrill, burned the country and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donogh, and many others on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his forces, and O'Rourke with his troop of cattle-drivers, having marched to the shore of Ballyshannon, the Mac Donoghs, and Cathal, the son of Roderick O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, burned the town (Dromahair, in Leitrim), demolished the castle, and destroyed all the cattle folds of the country; the Connallian forces were at this time encamped at Ardfearna (Glenfarn, in Leitrim), and those of Carbury (in Sligo), were at the castle of Bundroose, and between both parties many men and horses were slain and wounded daily; Murtogh Buidhe, the son of Cosnavaeh O'Dowd, O'Maonaigh, and the son of Donogh Cavenagh, were slain by the Connellians on that occasion; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Lughlin, was drowned at Ballyshannon; and after that they made peace.

Cathal O'Rourke, and his sons, made a nocturnal attack on Mac Claney at Iniseaoin on Lough Melge (Lough Melvin, county of Leitrim); the guards of the lake, namely, the Mac Gloins, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his

A. D. 1420.

1. *Giolla-na-naomh O'Huidhrin*, or Giollanacv O'Heerin, was the celebrated historian and topographer whose work on the topography of Leinster and Munster has been so often quoted, and is given in the annotations annexed to these Annals.

A. D. 1421.

1. *Nicholas Mac Brady*, bishop of Brefney, or diocese of Kilmore. There were several of the Mac Bradys, of the ancient clan of that name in the county of Cavan, bishops of Brefney or

Kilmore, and other sees. Roderick Mac Brady was appointed by Pope Boniface IX. bishop of Brefney, A. D. 1396; and Gilbert Mac Brady was appointed the same year bishop of Ardagh. Nicholas Mac Brady, above-mentioned, bishop of Brefney, died A. D. 1421. Andrew Mac Brady, appointed by Pope Nicholas V. bishop of Kilmore, died A. D. 1456. Thomas Mac Brady, bishop of Kilmore, died A. D. 1511. Richard Brady, bishop of Kilmore, died about the year 1600. Andrew Brady was R. C. bishop of Ardagh, from about 1780 to 1795.—See *Ware's Bishops and Brennan's Ecclesiastical History*.

sons; and they took young Mac Clancy prisoner, and possessed themselves of the lake, and of its castle; five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by these, and the other sons of Mac Clancy then went into Carbury, (in Sligo).

More, daughter of Brian O'Brien, the wife of Walter Burke, and previously the wife of Teige O'Carroll (of Ely), the most distinguished woman in Munster in her time, in fame, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died; she was generally called More of Munster.

Cormac of the Wood, the son of Mac Carthy Carbery (in Cork), the best lord's son of Munster of his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

The Giolla Riavach O'Clery, a learned historian, died after a well-spent life.

Owen O'Neill was apprehended by the son of O'Neill, of Claneboy, while on his journey to hold a conference with the earl at Dundalk.

Mac Gillpatrick, and the son of Libned Afrene, an Englishman, marched with twelve score soldiers to plunder Leix (in the Queen's county), and they did not halt until they arrived at the monastery of Leix; O'Conor Failey met them there, attacked Mac Gillpatrick and the English, and defeated them with slaughter, and his people gained great prizes of arms, armour, and accoutrements, which belonged to the English; and O'Conor, that is Murrough, then returned home, and having been taken ill of a severe disease, retired to the Friary of Killaghy, entered amongst the monks and took the monastic habit; he appointed his kinsman, Dermot O'Conor, to succeed him, and O'Conor himself died in a month after he became a friar, after a well-spent life.

Art, son of Teige O'Rourke, was appointed the O'Rourke, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiarnan.

A. D. 1422.

Torlogh, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, lord of

Tirconnell, assumed a monastic habit in the monastery of Eas Roe (Ballyshannon), after having gained the palm over this transitory life, and his son, Niall Garv, was appointed his successor.

Roderick, son of Conor O'Conor, lord of Corcomroe (in Clare), was slain by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Felim O'Conor, at his own town in Caislean-na-Dumhcha.

Owen O'Neill was released by his wife and sons from O'Neill of Claneboy.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermott, was slain.

Donal Finn O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Donal O'Flaherty.

O'Donnell, that is Niall; O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, and O'Neill of Claneboy, with the chiefs of the province, having proceeded with their forces, burned and plundered the entire of Carbury, as far as Sligo; Owen O'Conor, with Torlogh Carrach and O'Rourke, collected their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and gave battle to the eastern party, in which seven of them were slain by the Conacians, and the others marched from thence into Tirerrill, and spoiled the entire country.

The young Cosnamach Mac Egan, chief professor in Brehonism (laws), of Kinel Fiacha (Mac Geoghegans of Westmeath), and of O'Conor Failey (in King's county), was slain by the sons of O'Melaghlin, by an accidental cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, son of Torlogh, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, having proceeded into Fermanagh, brought Mac Guire, Mac Mahon, and Mac Gennis under subjection, and took them with him to O'Kane, who paid him his tribute; from thence they proceeded, accompanied by the O'Kane, to O'Neill of Claneboy, and to the Glyuns (in Antrim), and they completely plundered the son of John Bissett, and burned the country; they then proceeded into Claneboy, and Magh Line (Moylinny, in Antrim), conveyed their booty to Carrickfergus, and then returned home.

Henry VI.¹ was proclaimed king of England on the 31st of August.

Niall O'Donnell and O'Neill, with the chiefs of the entire province, marched their forces against

A. D. 1422.

1. *Henry VI.* The death of Henry V. took place at Vincennes, in France, on the 31st of August, A. D. 1422, in the 34th year of his age; he took the title of regent of France, in consequence of his conquests in that country, and was succeeded as king of Eng-

land by his son Henry VI., then an infant only eight months old, who was soon after proclaimed at Paris king of France, a title borne by the succeeding kings of England down to the reign of George III., when it was abolished by Bonaparte.

O'Neill of Claneboy, took his strongholds, overran his woods, and brought him under subjection; he gave hostages to O'Neill, and they took from him all the treasure he had taken from Owen O'Neill, together with other property.

The same Niall (O'Donnell), having collected the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cú-uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh, and the Orgialians, with Mac Mahon, Mac Guire, Mac Gennis, O'Hanlon, O'Neill of Claneboy, with their forces; the O'Kanes and Conallians, with their galloglasses, and the English of the province, all marched into Connaught; the sons of Cormac Mac Donogh, and the sons of Mulroona Mac Donogh joined these forces, having been dispossessed of their properties by Conor Mac Donogh, their father's brother, his sons, and Tomaltach Oge Mac Donogh, for Mac Donogh erected a castle on the lands belonging to the sons of Mulroona Mac Donogh, at Caisiol-Locha-Deargain (Castledargin in Sligo), completely destroyed their crops, and expelled them afterwards into Mae William Burke's country. It was at their request that this great force came to spoil North Connaught, and the same forces having marched into Carbury, (in Sligo), they slew and wounded several persons at the castle of Bundroos, burned and plundered the country, and then proceeded to Sligo; Owen, the son of Donal (O'Conor), and Torlogh Carrach, attacked and defeated the rear of their forces, slew seven of them, and wounded some of their men and horses; the army remained at Killery (near Sligo), that night, and on the following day marched into Tireragh to spoil the country; O'Dowd came and made peace with Niall, and gave him hostages in behalf of his own country; from thence they proceeded into Tirerrill and Corran, and spoiled and burned the country, and while the sons of Cormac, and the sons of Mulroona (Mac Donogh), were engaged in burning the upper portion of the country, they were overtaken by Tomaltach Oge,

and by the sons of Mac Donogh, near Cluain Gad, where a battle took place between them, in which Maurice Mac Cormac, Dermot son of Mulroona Mac Donogh, and the son of Donal Mac Hugh of Gaovach, were slain; the Ultonian forces remained that night at Castledargan, after spoiling the country, and having proceeded to O'Rourke, whom they took prisoner, they returned home across the Erne.

A. D. 1423.

Conor O'Coineoil, the bishop; and O'Bolan, the coarb of Drumeliff, died.

Maurice, son of Matthew, the son of Osgar Mac Guire, archdeacon of Clogher, parson of Aghalurcher, lord of Claoíninsi (Cleenish), and of Rosairthir (Rossory), died on the sixth of the Kalends of May.

Torlogh, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, lord of Tireonnell, Kinel Moain, and Inisowen, a man of peace, prosperity, and affability, died in a monastic habit, in the monastery of Eas Roe, after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

O'Neill (Donal), and O'Donnell, (Niall), and Owen the son of Niall, marched with the Irish of Ulster to attack the English; they first proceeded to Traghbally (Dundalk), to the plain of Oriel, to Louth, and from thence to Meath, where they engaged in battle with the king of England's viceroy,¹ in which the commanding knight of the English battalions, with many more of their people, were slain, and the Irish obtained immense booty on that expedition. They then made peace with the English, and put Dundalk, and all the English of the surrounding country, under tribute.

The castle of Ballyshannon was built by Niall, the son of Torlogh O'Donnell.

O'Kennedy Finn, lord of Ormond, and Faolan Mac Gowan, a learned historian, died.

A. D. 1424.

Conor O'Ferrall, bishop of Conmaicne (Ar-

A. D. 1423.

1. *The King of England's Viceroy* at this time was James Butler, earl of Ormond. In an interlineation in the Annals it is stated, that the English knight above mentioned was slain by Mulroona Mac Sweeney, chief constable of O'Donnell's forces in

Connaught, through whose valour the English forces were defeated, and one hundred of them killed in this engagement; and that they compelled the English to agree to a peace and to pay tribute, and that valuable articles and hostages were taken from them as security.

dagh), a man of dignity, honour, benevolence, learning, charity, and humanity, died

Gillaisa, the son of Bryan Mac Tiarnan, heir to the chieftaincy of Tullaghonoho (in Cavan), a man who kept a general house of hospitality, died after the victory of repentance.

A great contest arose among the O'Rourkes, after the death of Hugh Buidhe O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly; and the lordship of the entire of Brefney, was given to Teige, after he had attacked Art Mac Angaidh (O'Rourke), and burned his town; Art made submission after they had been in contention for the space of four years.

Malachy Mac Cabe, constable of the two Brefneys, of Fermanagh and Orgiall (Monaghan), died of the plague.

A great number of Saxons arrived in Ireland with the earl of Ormond, by which circumstance the English gained great power.

The earl (of Ormond), with the Saxons and the English of Meath, committed great depredations in the plain of Armagh, and in Machaire Mucnamha;¹ they made another attack on Mac Gennis, and demolished his castle at Lough Bricren (Lough Brickland, in the county of Down), and slew his constable of galloglasses, and the greater portion of the garrison of the castle. A great war and commotion arose in the province of Ulster, occasioned by the English on that expedition; the chiefs and nobles of the province, headed by O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill, including the lords, warriors, and chiefs, collected their forces to oppose the English; but some of the chiefs of the province having joined the English in that war, namely, Mac-I-Neill of Clanboy, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon, Mac Gennis was expelled from his territory by Mac-I-Neill of Clanboy, and the English, and was obliged to take refuge among the Irish of the province.

Mac Gennis, that is Hugh, died of a fit of sickness, and his son Roderick was appointed his successor.

A. D. 1424.

1. *Machaire Mucnamha*, or the plain of Mucnamha, now the parish of Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, county of Monaghan, in which parish is situated the town of Castle-Blayney.

2. *The earl of March* was Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, who, in 1423, was appointed lord lieutenant, and ar-

Mac William of Clanrickard, that is Ulick Burke, died at his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, that is Donogh, son of Malachy, son of William, son of Donogh Muinach, was slain by his own brother William's sons, while endeavouring to establish his lordship over them.

Mulroona Mac Sweeney, constable of Tirconnell, the star of defence and bravery of the province, died.

Gillaisa, the son of Bryan Mac Tiarnan, chief of Tullaghonoho, died.

The earl of March,² the king's viceroy, arrived in Ireland about the festival of St. Michael, and the English of Ireland submitted to him.

Roderick Mac Sweeney, the son of Mac Sweeney of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv O'Connor, together with several other galloglasses. Conor, son of Murtogh, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Brefney O'Connor, was slain on that occasion.

A. D. 1425.

The bishop Toimineach, namely, Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died a week before the festival of St. Bridget; he was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and benevolence.

The earl of March, the king of England's viceroy in Ireland, died of the plague about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill, and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, Mac-I-Neill Clanboy, Mac Quillan, Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, and O'Mellain, the keeper of St. Patrick's adjuration bell, came to the earl's house, and were taken prisoners by lord Furnival,¹ an English earl, after the death of the earl of March, and he took those chiefs with him to Dublin as prisoners.

The Regent of Scotland, that is, Muredach Stuart, with his son Walter Stuart, and the Maormor of Leamhna, were put to death by the king of Scotland, namely, the son of the lame

rived in Ireland with a great army; he died of the plague the year following at the castle of Trim, in Meath.

A. D. 1425.

1. *Lord Furnival* was John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, who had a few years before been lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was again appointed to that office.

king, and the other son of the Regent, that is James Stuart, and the son of the earl of Lennox, were expelled into Ireland.²

Owen O'Neill was released from the English.

Bryan Ballaeh, the son of O'Neill Buidhe, the most distinguished man in his time for hospitality, for presents, benevolence, and knowledge in arts and sciences, was slain by the rusties of the Roek (Carrickfergus), together with John, the son of Henry O'Neill.

Gormley, daughter of Donal O'Connor, and wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, died after repentance.

Teige O'Fallon, chief of Clan Huadaeh (in Roscommon), was treacherously slain in his own castle by his kinsmen.

Roderick Roe O'Higgin, a very learned poet, died.

Magrath, the son of Flynn Magrath, chief poet of Thomond, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Mae Gowan of the Stories, that is, Thomas, the son of Gillananeev Mae Gowan, chief historian to O'Loughlin of Coreomroe (in Clare), died.

Bryan Garv and Manus, the sons of Mae Donogh of Tirerrill, that is Mulroona, the son of Teige Mae Donogh, were slain by the sons of their uncle Cathal Mae Donogh.

A. D. 1426.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who was imprisoned with the English, was released by O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, his brother, for whose liberation an immense deal of property was paid, besides leaving another hostage in his place, namely, Torlogh O'Donnell, who however, made his escape from the English, with four others who were confined along with him.

O'Connor Roe, that is Torlogh, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, a man who both spoiled and defended Connaught; a man distinguished for his skill and knowledge in the arts and sciences, died after having gained the victory of repentance, and conquering the world and the devil.

A. D. 1425.

2. *Regent of Scotland.* Robert Stuart, duke of Albany, was appointed Regent of Scotland, during the minority of James Stuart, heir to the throne; and on the death of Robert, his son Muredach, duke of Albany, became regent. James Stuart having been kept a prisoner many years in England, was at length liberated, and in 1424 became king of Scotland as James I; Muredach, the regent, having aspired to the crown, was beheaded, together with his son Walter, and the earl of Lennox. James Stuart,

Felim, son of Murtogh, son of Donal, the son of Murtogh O'Connor, heir to the lordship of North Connaught, died.

Conor O'Brien, lord of Thomond, died at an advanced age on Easter Saturday, and Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was appointed his successor.

Torlogh Mac Mahon Bodhar, lord of Coreabaisein (in Clare), was slain and burned at an advanced age, by his own kinsmen, in a nocturnal attack.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Roderick, that is, the Mae Gennis, son of Hugh Mae Gennis, was slain in his own house by Bryan Mae Gennis.

Henry Caoch, the son of O'Neill Buidhe, had his eyes put out by his own kinsmen, the sons of Bryan Ballaeh, the son of O'Neill Buidhe.

Teige Mae Gillfinnen, and his son Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigenan, of Kilronan, that is, Philip, the son of David, chief historian of Clan Maolroona (Mae Dermotts, princes of Moylurg), died.

O'Hely More, that is Conor Caoch O'Hely, died.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, the sons of Niall, made peace with each other, and Owen having made his submission to O'Neill, the lands he had been deprived of during the time of their quarrels were settled between them.

Kian, the son of Gilla Oilbe Mae Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by the kick of a horse.

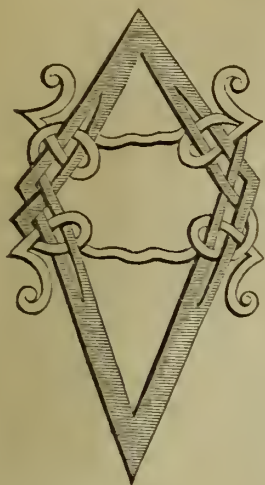
Bebinn, the daughter of Tiarnan O'Rourke, lord of Brefne, died.

Richard Mae Jordan of the Wood (in Mayo), was taken prisoner by Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, who delivered him into the hands of Mae Jordan Duv, by whom he was plundered.

Fereadach, son of Bryan O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, the son of Bermingham, was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

another of Muredach's sons, retired to the Highlands, and raised a rebellion, but was forced to fly to Ireland, with some of the nobility, his associates; it appears that this James Stuart, whose death is mentioned in these Annals at the year 1429, had a powerful party supporting his claims to the crown of Scotland, as a fleet was sent to Ireland to bring him home. The Maormor of Leamlua above-mentioned, was the earl of Lennox, the title Maormor being applied, in the Irish and Gaelic languages, to the Great Stewards, or earls of Lennox, Marr, and Moray, in Scotland.



A. D. 1427.

'MULLOY, i. e. Fergal, lord of Fercall (in King's county), died, and Roderick, the son of Niall O'Mulloy, was appointed his successor.

Roderick O'Dunn, chief of Hy Riagain (in Queen's county), died.

Donal, son of Art, son of Gillcreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrogh, son of Torlogh, son of Murrogh-na-Raithnidhe O'Brien, was slain by his brother.

Dermod O'Mahony, lord of Fuinn Iartharaidh (the western land in the barony of Iveragh, county of Kerry), a man distinguished for his hospitality, and who never refused a favour, died after having gained the victory of repentance. Cormac Oge Mac Dermott died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgal Mac Mahon, the wife of O'Neill, that is Owen, the son of Niall Oge, died.

Una, daughter of Hugh Mac Guire, the wife of O'Rourke, that is Teige, the most hospitable, charitable, and pious woman of her time in North Connaught, died in the latter end of Lent.

Fergal Mac Tiarnan, heir to the chieftaincy of Tullaghonoho, died.

Bryan, son of Fergal Mac Gauran, son of the chief of Tullaghaw, died.

Bryan O'Daimhin (or O'Devin), chief of Tyrkenfoda (Tyrkenney, in Fermanagh), died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, the wife of Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, died.

The son of Donal, son of Mahon Dunn O'Kennedy, lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by Walter Tobin, with a single cast of a javelin.

Niall O'Donnell, i. e. the O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, marched a force into Trian Congail (in Antrim), to aid the grandsons of Mac-I-Neill, of Claneboy, against O'Neill, and on that expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillan, and slew a great number of his people; he also took prisoners the two sons of Donogh Mac Sweeny, who aided Mac Quillan; and the people of O'Donnell, and the

grandsons of Mac-I-Neill Buidhe, gained much booty and valuable property on that day.

The earl of Ormond marched with an army into Muintir Maolmordha (county of Cavan), burned the town of O'Reilly (Cavan), and demolished his castle.

Hugh O'Malley, the son of Dermod, heir to the lordship of Hy Malia (in Mayo), having gone with his fleet to Tirconnell, was killed by the cast of a javelin while in the rear of his party, on his return to his ship.

A. D. 1428.

Mac Murrogh, lord of Leinster, namely, Donogh, the son of Art Cavenagh, who was imprisoned in England for the space of nine years, was ransomed by his own province, which was joyful news to the Irish.

Dermod O'Kane, lord of Kianacht, and of the Creeve, (in Derry), a man full of prosperity and of honour, died.

Robert, the coarb of St. Cailin (abbot of Fenagh in Leitrim), died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Mac Guire, the most famous man of his time for nobleness and hospitality, died at Kinsale on the night of his arrival in Ireland, on the 8th of the Ides of August, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James¹, and rigidly repented of his sins; Thomas Oge Mac Guire, who accompanied him, conveyed his body to Cork, where it was buried.

Mac Namara, chief of Clan Cuilein, (in Clare), a man of charity and hospitality, who suppressed theft and robbery, and established peace and security in his own estate, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briuin (in Roscommon), died.

Hugh Oge Mac Guire, the son of Hugh, was slain by Mac Gillfinnen, and by the sons of Donogh Ballach Mac Gauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Mac Guire was taken by Mac Guire and his sons, who expelled the sons of Hugh from the country, and completely plundered their people.

A. D. 1428.

1. *The Pilgrimage of St. James* was that of St. James of Compostella in Spain, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in former times.

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own clan.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftaincy of Tura (in Fermanagh), died.

Mac Jordan Dexter, and John Mac Costello, made a hostile incursion into Tŷrawley (in Mayo), against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, whom they plundered; Richard Barrett was slain while pursuing the prey, and John Fionn Mac Costello was also killed on that occasion.

Henry Barrett, the son of Wattin, died.

Ivar, son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir Eoluis, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

A. D. 1429.

James Stuart, son of the regent of Scotland, and also king presumptive of Scotland, having been expelled from Scotland into Ireland, died, after a fleet had come from the men of Scotland for him, to make him king.

Niall O'Dogherty, chief of Ardmiodhair, died.

Graine, daughter of Niall More O'Neill, the wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Torlogh of the Wine, died.

O'Flanagan of Tura, i. e. Gillaisa, was slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Guire, in his own house, in a nocturnal attack.

A contest arose between O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, and the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, and the English of Meath having joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, burned O'Reilly's town (Cavan); O'Reilly then, having induced O'Neill, the Orgiallians (people of Monaghan and Louth), and those of Fermanagh to come to his aid, he sent his cattle-driving troops with those chiefs to Achaidh Kilmore¹; O'Rourke, Mac Mahon, the baron of Delvin (Nugent), and Mac Cabe, pursued them with a great force to Achaidh Kilmore; O'Neill, and his sons and galloglasses, the men of Fermanagh, with O'Reilly and his kinsmen, attacked them there, and defeated them in the battle of Achaidh Kilmore, in which the baron of Delvin, with Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were slain and taken prisoners by O'Neill on that occasion.

A. D. 1429.

1. *Achaidh Kilmore*, where this battle was fought, is considered to have been some place in the parish of Kilmore, county of Cavan.

Donogh Mac Gilfinnen died.

Hugh Direach O'Donnell, the son of Torlogh of the Wine, and his son, were slain by Torlogh, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the 8th of February.

Roderick O'Dogherty died in the same quarter at Fathan Mura Othna (Fahan of St. Mura, in Donegal).

The men of Brefney sustained a severe loss, both in slain and wounded, by Muintir Feodachain (people of Pettigo, in Fermanagh), at Tulach Odra, on Slieve-da-chon, having lost no less than forty persons, along with Conor, the son of Donal Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth; and some of the people of Dartry (in Leitrim), and others of Hugh Mac Guire's clan, were also slain.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne (of Wicklow), died.

Malachy, son of Conor Anabaidh O'Kelly, son of the lord of Hy Maine, was killed by the cast of a dart, by Shane Cam O'Teige, of the people of O'Conor.

Malachy O'Malley, heir to the lordship of Hy Malia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Mahon, son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, chief professor of Brefney, a learned historian and musician, died in his own house.

O'Coffey, i. e. Malachy Mac-an-Classaigh O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hoberd D'Alton (in Westmeath).

A. D. 1430.

Gillananeev O'Lennan, canon and sacristan of Lisgoole, (in Fermanagh), died.

Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, marched a great force against the English of the plain of Oriel (in Louth), and plundered, burned, and laid waste all belonging to the English of the entire plain; he also burned the fortress of Dundalk, and having compelled the inhabitants to submit, and pay him tribute, he returned home with triumph and victory.

Owen O'Neill, accompanied by the chiefs of the province, marched with another great force into Annaly (county of Longford), and proceeded to the old fortress (of Longford); he went from thence to Coill Salaidh, where he remained for some time, after which he proceeded to Freamhain of Meath (near Mullingar), to which place the Irish of the south repaired to Owen, to receive his pay, namely, O'Conor

Faily, that is the Calvach; O'Mulloy, O'Madden, Mac Geoghegan, and O'Melaghlin; the entire of Westmeath, together with Kilbixey, was burned by these forces, after which the baron of Delvin (Nugent), the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of West Meath in general, waited on Owen O'Neill, in order to pay him tribute, on behalf of their country, which they did, and made peace; Owen then returned home victoriously and triumphantly, and took with him the son of O'Ferrall, i.e. the son of Donal Buidhe, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Ferrall's lordship.

Mac Guire, i. e. Thomas, the Giolladuv, lord of Fermanagh for thirty-six years, a man of unbounded hospitality to rich and poor, a founder of monasteries, churches, chapels, and many images; a pacificator of the chiefs and country; a defender of his territory against aggressors; a man beloved both by the laity and clergy for the justness of his government, died, after having gained the victory of repentance and extreme unction, and his son Thomas Oge was appointed his successor, according to the election of the clergy and laity.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great contest arose between M'Carthy Riavach and the earl, that is James (earl of Desmond); the earl took the castle of Kilbrittain (in the county of Cork), from Mac Carthy, and gave it to Donogh Mac Carthy, the brother of Mac Carthy, who was along with him demolishing the castle.

Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donogh of Tirerrill, and Bryan, the son of Donal, the son of Murtogh O'Conor, marched a force into Conmaicne Cuile (in Mayo), where they made great conflagrations, slew Hugh, the son of O'Conor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Bryan O'Beirne, and returned home victoriously; the castle of Tulsk (in Roscommon) was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, from the sons of Torlogh Oge, the son of Hugh, the son of Torlogh O'Conor.

Bryan, the son of Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Malachy Mac Rannall, at Maoithil Manchain (Mohill of St. Manchan, in Leitrim); and Donogh, the son of Tiarnan, was compelled to take refuge in the monastery of Mo-hill; Donogh, however, came out to his people under the protection of Mac Rannall, and a peace being made between them, Bryan's eraic (fine) was after that paid by O'Rourke.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Brefney, was treacherously slain in his own house by his brother's son, namely, Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke, a week before Easter.

Teige Mac Donogh, the son of Murtogh, died.

William Roe, the son of Loghlin O'Rourke, died.

Donogh Oge, the son of Mac Loghlin, died.

Fergal, son of Boetius, the son of Teige Mac Egan, chief Brchon of North Connaught, a man learned in the laws and sciences, and who kept a house of hospitality for all persons who came to his place, died after a well-spent life.

A. D. 1431.

O'Martain, or O'Martin, bishop of Clogher, died.

O'Maolagain, or O'Mulligan, bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Heoghain, official of Lough Erne, (vicar general of Clogher), a man of learning, died.

Simon Mac Garraghan, one of the canons of Lisgoole (in Fermanagh), died.

O'Conor of Corcomroe, i.e. Murtogh, was slain by his own brother's sons.

Con O'Melaghlin, king presumptive of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly, and the English of West Meath; and his kinsman, Corc, was taken prisoner.

Gerald Cavanagh, king presumptive of Leinster, a man distinguished for his hospitality and feats of arms, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an accomplished man, and the chief of his own tribe, died.

John, son of Cuchonacht, the son of Philip Mac Guire, was slain by the people of Tullaghaw (in Cavan), after having gone on a visit to their country at their own invitation, and Bryan Caoch, the son of Mac Gauran, was the person who acted treacherously towards him, which was an unprofitable act for him, for he himself, and a number of his people, were slain; John had only seven persons on his side, while those opposed to him were forty, by whom he was overwhelmed, and thus slain.

Mac Guire, i.e. Thomas, marched with a great force into Tullaghaw, to be avenged for his kinsman's death; he preyed, plundered, and spoiled the country, and slew many of its chiefs, and also

burned the town of Mac Gauran (Ballymac Gauran), and victoriously returned home.

Manus Mac Mahon committed great depredations on, and slew many of, the English.

Owen O'Neill, Mac Guire, and O'Reilly, marched with a great force to attack Mac Quillan, (in Antrim), and plundered and spoiled his country, and Owen, with his forces and Caoraighacht (the cattle-driving, or preying troops), remained half-a-quarter of a year in the country, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, and then returned to Tyrone.

Henry, son of Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell; Owen O'Neill and Naghtan having held a conference with each other, made peace, and settled their disputes, and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to attack the castle of Lough Laoghaire (on the borders of Tyrone and Donegal, at the lower end of Lough Erne), took it from Torlogh O'Donnell, and carried away all the property he found in it.

The English, with a great force of cavalry, marched to plunder the territory of Clan Caoch O'Reillys¹; on the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, went to plunder the English settlements, and having received intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he quickly went in pursuit of them, and found them watching their plunder; he vigorously attacked them, took their prey from them, made their chiefs prisoners, and slew others of them, and returned home victoriously.

Donal Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the lord of Ossory, died.

Barduv (the Dark-haired), daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and hospitable woman, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Rourke, the wife of O'Ferrall, died.

Mac Cornick of Fermanagh, i.e. Gillpatrick, and Murtoogh, the son of Philip, were slain by Donogh Mac Cormick and his people.

Macin, son of Henry O'Gormley, was slain by

Donal, son of Teige, the son of Cathal Oge, and by O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duignan, Owen O'Felan, a learned poet, and Donal, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Conal, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, entered Tir Hugh to plunder Mac Nulty; the O'Gallaghers, and the son of Mac Nulty overtook and slew Conal, with the east of a javelin.

Mac Murrogh, lord of Leinster, that is, Donogh, the son of Art Cavenagh, made a hostile incursion into the county of the town of Dublin; the English marched out to oppose him, but were defeated in the early part of the day by Mac Murrogh, who killed many, and took much booty from them; the English having re-assembled on the same day, overtook Mac Murrogh's people, who had much booty, attacked them in the evening, defeated them, and slew some of their party, together with Mac Maidh Mac Teige O'Byrne; and two sons of O'Conor Kerry and O'Toole were taken prisoners.

A. D. 1432.

Art Mac Caghwel, bishop of Clogher, a man of piety, who kept a house of general hospitality for the poor, and the pilgrims of God, died after repentance.

O'Neill, that is Donal Boec, the son of Henry Aimreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, namely, Donal and Aibhne, aided by the rest of the O'Kanes, after they had taken by assault the house in which he had been; they also slew Donal, the son of Niall, Patrick O'Mulcullan, and the son of O'Mellan; Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his successor, on Leac-na-riogh (the Stone of the kings), at Tullaghoge (in Tyrone).

A conference was held between O'Neill (Owen), and the sons of Donal (O'Conor Sligo), the son of Murtoogh, namely, Owen and Torlogh Carrach, at Caoluisge (near Ballyshannon, on the river Erne), for the purpose of combining against O'Donnell; four score horsemen was the number that attended

A. D. 1431.

1. *The Clan Caoch O'Reilly* were a powerful tribe of the O'Reillys, so called from one of their ancient chiefs named the Caoch O'Reilly, which signified the one-eyed O'Reilly: this clan possessed an extensive district, which got its name from them, and now forms the barony of Clankee, in the county of Cavan, towards

the borders of Monaghan, the term Clan Caoch being anglicised Clankee; and it may be here mentioned that Clannahon, another barony in the county of Cavan, derived its name from being possessed by the clan or descendants of Mahon O'Reilly, who was lord of Clannahon, and prince of East Brefney, in the fourteenth century.

there, and the MacDonoghs (of Sligo), also repaired thither. O'Donnell, namely Niall, sent his party to guard the pass, in order to prevent the conference; O'Neill and Mac Guire having come to the narrow pass, were met by O'Donnell's people, and as soon as Mac Guire's party landed on the opposite side, they were put to flight through Miodhbolg, and a great number of persons were killed and wounded by the Tirconnellians on that occasion, but the sons of Donal, the son of Murtogh (O'Connor), arrived at the place where O'Neill was; they shook hands, in confirmation of their alliance and friendship to each other.

A great contest arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell, and Henry, the son of O'Neill, having gone to Sligo for the sons of Donal, the clan of Murtogh (O'Conors), O'Donnell and O'Rourke, namely Teige, and the sons of Hugh Mac Guire, were watching them while Henry remained in the west; Henry, accompanied by the Carbreans (of Sligo), entered Moyene (a plain in Fermanagh, on the borders of Donegal, near Ballyshannon); and Mac Guire, that is Thomas Oge, sailed with a fleet to Caoluisge, (on the river Erne), to meet Henry and the Carbreans, whom he conveyed to his house; O'Neill, Mac Guire, and the son of Mac-I-Neill Claneboy, marched with a great force into Kinel Moain, (in Donegal), in the neighbourhood of O'Donnell, where both parties remained encamped opposite each other from the festival of the cross until Lammas, and during that period many persons were killed and wounded on both sides; the town of O'Donnell and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell) were burned on that expedition; and both parties returned to their homes without making peace or ceasing hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed on the English, and numbers of them slain, by Manus Mac Mahon (of Monaghan), who raised their heads on the spear-poles of the guards of the town of Lurgan (Lurgan-Green, in the county of Louth), Manus's own fortified residence, a disgusting and hateful sight to those who beheld their putrefaction.

Owen, the son of Mac Carthy Riavach, having

gone on a predatory excursion to Kinsale, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Mac Mahon, namely, Bryan, the son of Ardgall, having risen in opposition to O'Neill, and his own kinsmen Roderick and Manus, went with his Cao-raighacht (predatory band), to the English; and the English having mustered their forces, marched with Mac Mahon into Orgiall, burned Dartry of Coininsi¹, and proceeded from thence to the plain of Armagh, and having taken out of the churches all the provision stores, and burned them on the plain of the town, they took large sums from the professors and clergy of the town, for abstaining from burning their churches, after which the English and Mac Mahon returned to their homes.

Malachy Maineach Mac Namara, chief of Clan Cuilein (in Clare), died.

Teige O'Mahon (or Mac Mahon), heir to the lordship of Corca Baiscin (in Clare); Maolmora O'Reilly, and Torlogh, son of John O'Reilly (in Cavan); and Cathal, son of Thomas O'Ferrall, died.

O'Duigenan, that is, Matthew Glas of Kilronan, a learned professor of history, died.

Gregory, son of John O'Maolconry, the intended chief historian (of Connaught), died.

Teige, son of Donal, the son of Bryan O'Dowd, lord of Hy Fiachra (in Sligo), a man who secured his hereditary property to every person in his country, both lay and ecclesiastical, a man who patronized poets and learned men, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, the grandson of the earl of Ulster, a charitable, humane man, died.

O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill; Bryan Oge O'Neill also committed plunder on O'Neill the same day.

A great contest arose between O'Carroll, lord of Ely (in Tipperary and King's county), and the earl of Ormond; and the earl, having marched with a great force into Ely, spoiled the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, lord of Leinster, greatly spoiled the English settlements, but the English having

A. D. 1432.

1. *Dartry of Coininsi*. The term Coininsi signifies the district of the islands which appears by the Annals to have comprised the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, in Mac Ma-

hon's country, and also some adjoining parts about the islands and rivers, on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, as mentioned in these Annals at the year 1520.

made an attack on him, he put them to flight, took Walter Tobin and others prisoners, and slew and wounded many more.

A. D. 1433.

A great contest arose between the Tirconnellians and the Tyronians; and O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv, the son of Torlogh of the Wine, marched his forces into Duv Thrian (the Black District), to aid Mac Quillan¹; and O'Neill, that is, Owen, led a great force in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillan; at this time Mac Donnell of Scotland came with a large fleet to aid O'Neill, and the Scots proceeded to attack the preying parties of Mac Quillan, and of Robert Savadge, whom they overcame, and committed great slaughter and destruction on Robert's and Mac Quillan's people; and such of their party as escaped from the Duv Thrian were mostly slain at the shallow pass at Newcastle (in the parish of Kilcoo, county of Down); after that O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, marched with their forces to Ardglass, which they burned; and Mac Donnell afterwards, with his Scots, proceeded from Ardglass in their ships to Inisowen (in Donegal), while O'Neill with his party proceeded by land to co-operate with them in plundering Tirconnell; at this time Naghtan O'Donnell, and the daughter of O'Conor Faile, the wife of O'Donnell, with the sons of the Tirconnellian chiefs, met them in Inisowen, and made peace with O'Neill, without O'Donnell's permission; and O'Donnell, with Mac Quillan, went to the English of Meath, and entered into terms of alliance and friendship with them, and also with the king's viceroy; and they marched a great force to the plain of Armagh, and the English ravaged the monastery, but returned home without gaining a conquest on that expedition. O'Donnell went westward through Meath to Athlone, from thence to Hy Maine and through the plain of Connaught in-

A. D. 1433.

1. *The Mac Quillans*, of whom an account has been given in the note on Dalriada, were powerful chiefs, and possessed a large territory in the northern part of the county of Antrim; they are said to have come originally from Wales in the twelfth century, and the name is stated to have been Mac Lewillyn, in Irish Mac Uidhilin. After long and fierce contests they were finally conquered, and dispossessed of their territory, by the Mac Donnells of the Hebrides, or Lords of the Isles, several chiefs of whom, with powerful forces, came from Scotland, and settled in Antrim, as

to Moylurg (in Roscommon) to Mac Dermott and to O'Rourke, that is Teige, the son of Tiarnan, and O'Rourke accompanied him across the river Erne; O'Neill and Mac Guire came to Caoluisge to hold a conference with O'Donnell, where they concluded amicable terms with each other; Mac Quillan was protected by the English of the plain of Oriel, after he had been expelled by O'Neill.

Eignachan O'Donnell, the son of Torlogh, went to plunder his brother, Donogh O'Donnell of the Wood, who pursued and slew him at Belathcaolain.

A contest took place between Mac Rannall of the plain and the sons of Malachy Mac Rannall; the sons of Malachy, having engaged for payment the services of the Clan Mahon Mac Cabe, made an incursion into the plain, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall; the other party, having mustered a large body, pursued them when leaving the town, and having perceived the sons of Mahon (Mac Cabe), in the rear of the plundering party, they slew three of Mahon's sons, Ross, Donogh, and Bryan, with many others, and Roderick, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, being half dead at the time, but the fifth son, Torlogh Balach, made his escape; Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, was their mother.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Guire, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died, and his son Cathal was appointed his successor by O'Neill and Mac Guire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, the wife of Calvach O'Conor Faile, gave two general entertainments to the learned men and clergy.

A famine occurred in the summer of this year, which was designated for a long time afterwards "the summer of slight acquaintance," for no one would recognize friend or relative on account of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Connuidh O'Kane, died.

mentioned in these Annals, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and from them are descended the noble family of the Mac Donnells, earls of Antrim; and it may be here observed, that the Mac Donnells of the Hebrides, styled Lords of the Isles in Scotland, were originally descended from the Irish chiefs who settled in Albany, and were of the race of *Clan Colla*, of whom an account has been given in the note on Orgiall. The family of the Savadges, so frequently mentioned at this period, were of English descent, and had large possessions in the county of Down.

Mac Namara, the son of Conceand More, chief of Clan Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillan, having been expelled from his own country by the Mac-I-Neills of Claneboy, was forced to take refuge in the Ardes of Ulidia (in county of Down), with Savadge.

A. D. 1434.

Felim, son of Mahon O'Loughlin, bishop of Kilfinabra (Kilfenora), died.

A contest arose between O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and his brother Naghtan, on account of the death of Eignaghan O'Donnell, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides; Naghtan having allied himself to the sons of Donal, the son of Murtogh (O'Conor), O'Donnell plundered the plain, and also Carbury (in Sligo), on the sons of Donal, the son of Murtogh, and Naghtan. Naghtan, Bryan, the son of Donal, and all the sons of Donal, having entered the plain in Tir Hugh, to retaliate for those depredations, they burned the dwellings, slew some, and took much booty; Naghtan again entered Tir Connell, and plundered Conor, the son of O'Donnell, and Conor entered the territory of Carbury, and plundered the whole district; the same contest having continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan, the latter joined Mac Quillan, and Bryan Oge O'Neill, to carry on the contest against O'Donnell; O'Donnell and O'Neill besieged Naghtan's castle, namely, Castlefin (in county of Donegal), and having remained there for a considerable time carrying on the siege, they found it impossible to take the fortress.

Luke O'Lennon, prior of Lisgoole; and Matthew O'Congaile (or O'Connelly), ercnach of Ros-sory (both in Fermanagh), died.

O'Neill, i. e. Owen, and O'Donnell, that is Niall, marched with the whole forces of the province (of Ulster), to spoil and plunder the English of Meath; the English of Dundalk came to O'Neill, and paid him his tribute, and gave him much valuable articles besides; they (O'Neill and O'Donnell), afterwards proceeded and burned the plain of Oriel; and the sons of O'Neill went to burn some of the fortresses belonging to some of the English, and while engaged in the burning they did not perceive them until the king's viceroy, with his forces, came up to them; Henry and Hugh, the sons of

O'Neill, sent their party before them, while they themselves covered the retreat, and made their escape without losing a man.

O'Donnell and his son Torlogh, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Caghwell, passed in another direction the same day to plunder property, but unfortunately for them they were met by an immense body of English cavalry, who surrounded them on every side; they defended themselves for a long time, until at length Torlogh O'Donnell, Mac Caghwell, and Hugh Macanaspy Mac Caghwell, with many others, were slain; O'Donnell, after the loss of his people, was taken prisoner, and was delivered bound to the son of John Stanley (Sir Thomas Stanley), the king's viceroy, who had come to Ireland, and he was sent to Dublin to be imprisoned; and the son of Manus Caoch O'Donnell was also taken prisoner along with O'Donnell on that occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Tiarnan; Donn Cathach Mac Guire; and O'Byrne, i. e. Donogh, died.

Maolisa Mac Conway, chief poet of O'Neill (in Tyrone), and Sencha Mac Curtin, chief historian of Thomond, a man versed in various arts, died.

Dermot, son of Murtogh Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, while it was in the act of being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermott, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, went to attack Ballintobber; they and the people of the town having fought, many persons were killed and wounded, both inside and outside of the town; and one of the party outside having chipped the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, he lighted and cast it into the town, which having fallen on the side of a house, set it on fire, which communicated to the next house, until the greater portion of the town and wall were burned, with an immense deal of valuable property.

A. D. 1435.

The Red bishop, O'Hara, bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, was conveyed to England.

An extraordinary frost and ice occurred this year, which was so intense that the people were enabled to travel over all the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the ice.

O'Ferrall, i. e. Donal, the son of John, chief of Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioch Branaeh (O'Byrne's country, in Wicklow), died.

O'Neill having marched with his forces into Fermanagh, pitched his camp at Creev O'Fuad-daehain (Pettigo), where he remained three days and three nights; the people of Fermanagh sent their cattle and other properties over Lough Erne westward, not in boats, but on the ice of the lake, over which horses and beasts of burden passed from the greatness of the frost. Mac Guire, having collected his forces to oppose O'Neill, made peace with him, and afterwards joined him, upon which O'Neill marched with his troops into Tirconnell, and burned and plundered a great portion of it, on which occasion he slew John, the son of Donal O'Donnell, with the cast of a javelin, and returned home victoriously.

Donal, son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general benefactor to the poor and indigent, was killed by Teige, son of Cormac, the son of Dermod Mac Carthy.

Don Mac Conchonacht Mac Guire died in canonical orders at Cluain Eois (Clones), after having gained the victory of repentance, having previously resigned the cares of this world for the love of God.

Bryan Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell combined in a contest against O'Neill and his sons Henry and Owen; O'Neill and his sons marched with their preying parties into Kinel Moain, to meet Naghtan and Bryan, and did not halt until he encamped in the Rosses (in Donegal); when Naghtan and Bryan Oge received intelligence of this, they hastily collected their forces together to attack O'Neill's camp, and having marched directly, they attacked O'Neill and beat him out of his camp, and took possession of it; O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, felt ashamed and dissatisfied at being dislodged after that manner, and, by the advice and entreaty of Henry, they came to the resolution of retaking the camp by surprise; but the young soldiers became over excited, suddenly and rashly rushed forward in a confused and disorderly manner to attack the camp, led on by Henry, and never halted until they got among the thick of the enemy; Mac Donnell of the galloglasses and Mac Sweeney of Fanad, having encountered each other, heroes were hacked and harassed on either side in every

direction; friends or foes could not distinguish each other from the darkness of the night, and the close contact of those engaged; sparks of fire flashed from the helmets of warriors, and from the swords of champions; Hugh O'Neill and Bryan O'Neill having met in a personal encounter, Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Bryan, and wounded him severely, after which, Bryan and Naghtan withdrew from the fight, leaving the galloglasses after them; Mac Sweeney having perceived Naghtan and Bryan Oge retiring from him, he commanded a retreat, which he himself covered, and thus left the field without dispute to O'Neill; Henry and his kinsmen having noticed this, they pursued Mac Sweeney to Slieve Truim, where they defeated him, and took himself and many others of his people prisoners, and O'Neill was thus victorious on that expedition. Naghtan O'Donnell gave the castle of Ballyshannon to Bryan Oge O'Neill, on condition that he should join him in the contest against O'Neill; but Bryan afterwards deceived him, and, after having left his guards in the castle of Ballyshannon, he proceeded to O'Neill's place, without the knowledge of Naghtan; but as soon as Bryan appeared before O'Neill, he was made prisoner by him, and he cut off one of his hands and one of his feet, and he also treated his two sons in the same manner, of which one of them instantly died.

O'Gara was killed by his own kinsmen, on Inisbolg at Lough Teched (Lough Gara in Sligo).

Donal, son of Fergal Caoh O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermod Mac Donogh.

The castle of O'Rourke was taken by Donogh Bacach O'Rourke from the sons of Teige O'Rourke, after which the sons of Tiarnan O'Rourke committed depredations on Donogh Bacach at Coillanama (in Leitrim).

Loughlin O'Rourke, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

Bryan Oge, the son of Henry O'Neill, having gone on a predatory incursion into Tirlugh, a party from the house of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, overtook him, and recovered the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

Corinac O'Donnallan, the son of Malachy;

Donal Bacach O'Higgin; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Watten, i. e. Robert Barrett, lord of Tyrawley, a charitable, humane, and hospitable man, and one who defended his territorial estates in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

A. D. 1436.

O'Connor Faily carried on a great war against the English, by burning, plundering, and slaying, in revenge of O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom they had in confinement.

Niall, son of Owen O'Neill, with many of his people, were slain in an attack made on him in his own house by the clan Mac Kenna of Truagh (in Monaghan), aided by the sons of Henry O'Neill, and by the Orgiallians.

Conor, son of John O'Reilly, the son of the lord of Brefney, a man distinguished for his hospitality, died.

The Cranoge of Lough Leary (a fortress on the lake in lower Lough Erne), was taken possession of by the sons of Bryan O'Neill; O'Neill and Henry (O'Neill), having come to the lake, they summoned thither Thomas Oge Mac Guire, and he having arrived, they commenced constructing boats to go to the Cranoge, but the sons of Bryan, who were then in the Cranoge, came to the resolution of delivering it up to O'Neill, and of making peace with him; O'Neill and Mac Guire after that went on a hostile incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed great depredations and damages, and afterwards returned to their homes.

Morogh, son of Cormac Mac Donogh, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

The sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donogh went on a hostile incursion into Coolavin (in Sligo), to attack O'Gara and Teige Mac Donogh, but were put to flight, and seven of them slain, along with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had treacherously slain O'Gara, his own brother, on a previous occasion.

Manus Roe, son of Malachy, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gillaisa Mac Egan, chief Brehon to Mac Watten (Barrett of Mayo), a pious, charitable, and humane man, and professor of a school of laws and poetry, died.

Geanan Mac Curtin, the intended chief histo-

rian of Thomond, was drowned; and there was not in the south of Ireland a better historian in his time.

A. D. 1437.

The archbishop of Connaught (Tuam) of the Bermingham family, died.

A peace was concluded between O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell.

Conor O'Donnell made a hostile attack on the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain.

A contest arose between O'Connor Faily and his brother Cahir O'Connor, who, having joined the English, led them into Offaley, and burned the town of Dermot O'Connor, with several other castles, and slew and wounded many people.

O'Connor Faily also carried on a great contest against the English of Meath, during which he plundered and slew many of them.

Henry O'Ryan, lord of Hy Drona (Idrone, in the county of Carlow), died.

Mac Costello, i. e. Edmond of the Plain (in Mayo), died.

A great contention arose between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon, on which occasion Manus joined O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon joined the English.

A great contest broke out between O'Neill and young Bryan O'Neill.

Malachy O'Maolconry, and Gillpatrick, the son of Conor O'Cormick, died.

A. D. 1438.

Loghlin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The prior of Kill Maighneann (Kilmainham, at Dublin), grandson of the earl of Kildare, died.

The abbot of Kilnamanagh, and Nicholas O'Meeny, vicar of Castleconnor (both in Sligo), died of the plague.

Donogh O'Donnell of the Wood was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell, in Tirenda (in Donegal), who plundered him on the same occasion.

Cahir O'Dogherty died; Philip Mac Guire was taken prisoner by Mac Guire.

Conor, the son of Murtogh O'Dowd, lord of Clan Donogh O'Dowd, and his three sons, were

treacherously killed at night by his own kinsmen, namely, Taichleach, son of Cormac, the son of Donogh O'Dowd, Roderick, the son of Taichleach, Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowd, and Henry Barrett.

William, the son of Roderick O'Dowd, died.

O'Connor Faily still carried on the war against the English of Meath, in revenge for O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, that is, Henry Ballach, was slain by a party of the people of Fermanagh, at the town of Bryan O'Higgin, in Moyene (near Lough Erne).

John, the son of Edmond Burke, died of the small-pox; and William Barrett, the son of Mac Watten, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died at his own house.

A peace was concluded between O'Connor Faily and his brother, Cahir O'Connor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Bryan O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who had himself nominated the O'Brien.

Richard, the son of Bermingham, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumhain (O'Coleman), chief poet to O'Hara, died.

Donogh, son of Siodraidh O'Curneen, a learned historian (in Leitrim); O'Daly of Brefney, that is Hugh, chief poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, chief Brehon of Clanrickard, died.

A. D. 1439.

A lord justice¹, the king of England's viceroy, arrived in Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, the son of O'Connor Faily; after he had remained some time in confinement he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who delivered the son of Plunket in his stead to Cahir.

O'Donnell, namely Niall, was conveyed to the Isle of Man, in order that he might be redeemed from the English, and a hundred marks were given to ascertain his ransom; but O'Donnell, that is Niall Garv, died while in captivity in the Isle of Man; he was the most prized hostage in Tircon-

nell and Tyrone, and of the north in general; the chief subject of conversation of the north of Ireland, in his time; the spoiler and subduer of the English, until at length they were revenged of him for all he had committed against them; a defender and protector of his tribe against the English and Irish who opposed him before and subsequent to his appointment to the lordship; Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was appointed his successor.

Mac Guire was taken prisoner by Donal Ballach Mac Guire, in Mac Guire's own town, and Donal also liberated Philip Mac Guire, on the same day; and the chains by which Philip was bound were then put upon Mac Guire, in his own house, by Donal; when Henry O'Neill received intelligence of Mac Guire's imprisonment, he collected his forces, and marched to Port-Abla-Faolain to meet Donal and Philip, who had Mac Guire in confinement; Mac Guire was liberated, and other hostages were received in his stead, namely, Edmond Mac Guire, his son, Mac Guire's wife, the daughter of Mac Geoghegan, and others besides; and the castle of Inis Ceathleann (Enniskillen), was then delivered up to Donal Ballach Mac Guire.

Teige Caoch, son of Hugh, the son of Philip of the Battle-Axe Mac Guire, died.

Feredach, the son of Dun, the son of Cuchonacht Mac Guire, was slain by the people of Oriel.

Henry Roe, the son of Bryan Mac Gilfinnen, chief of Muintir Peodachain (in Fermanagh), died.

More, the daughter of Hugh Mac Gauran, the wife of the son of Bryan Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, namely, Cathal, the king of Connaught, son of Roderick, died on the 19th of March, in consequence of which a war arose through the plain of Connaught (Roscommon), between the Clan Mac Felim (O'Conors Roe), and the clan of Torlogh (O'Conors Don), for Teige, the son of O'Connor Roc, was nominated the O'Connor by the Clan Mac Felim, and Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was nominated the O'Connor also by Bryan, son of Donal, the son of Murtogh (O'Connor Sligo), and his kinsmen, and by the Mac Donoghs (of Sligo).

A. D. 1439.

1. *The Lord Justice.* In 1438, Lionel, lord Wells, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1439 Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, was lord justice; in 1440 James Butler, earl of Ormond, was appointed lord lieutenant, but it is difficult to say

which of these was taken prisoner by O'Connor. The son of Plunket here mentioned was probably the son of sir Christopher Plunket, who had been lord deputy in 1432, under the lord lieutenant, sir Thomas Stanley.

O'Dogherty, that is, John Balb, the son of Conor, chief of Ard Miodhair (in Donegal), died, and his brother Donal succeeded him.

Dermod O'Dowd, the son of the O'Dowd, namely Donal, heir to the lordship of Tireragh, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donogh, the son of John O'Hara, having entered amongst the friars in the monastery of Beann Fhlooda (Banada, in Sligo), resigned his lordship in favour of his brother Cormac, the son of John, who was nominated the O'Hara; and Cormac's place was conferred on John Mac-an-Easpuic O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, namely, Cormac, the son of Teige, and Hugh, the son of Dermod Mac Donogh, died.

The son of Niall Riavach O'Conor was killed by Donal, the son of Murtogh Mac Donnell.

The plague raged most violently in Dublin, of which three thousand of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, died, from the beginning of Spring to the end of May; Donogh, the son of O'Dowd, i. e. Teige; Conor, son of Donal, the son of Cormac Mac Donogh, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donogh; the vicar of Imleach Iseal (in the parish of Easkey, county of Sligo); Donogh, the son of Tomaltach O'Bolan; and Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanricard, heir to the lordship of Clanricard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously killed in his bed by night, by a farmer of his own tenantry.

Donal, son of Roderick, the son of Taichleach O'Dowd, had his eyes put out, and was hanged by Donogh, the son of Murtogh O'Dowd; Cathal, the son of Cormac O'Dowd, and his son, were killed by Teige Roe, the son of Murtogh O'Dowd, on the same day, at the instigation of the forementioned Donogh.

Depredations were committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, on Mac Costello Roe.

O'Mithidhein, or O'Meehan, of Bealach², the coarb of St. Molaise, died.

A. D. 1440.

Mac William Burke, namely, Walter, the son of Thomas, the son of sir Edmond Albanach, lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the festival of the Cross in Harvest; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was nominated the Mac William in succession.

O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, and O'Neill, namely, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Dogherty, i. e. Donal, the son of Conor, chief of Ard Miodhair, died, and two O'Dogherties were nominated his successors, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, namely, Matthew, the son of Marcus, the coarb of Termon Dabeog (abbot of Lough Dearn, in Donegal), died, and Shane Buidhe was appointed his successor.

Bryan, son of Donal, the son of Murtogh O'Conor, lord of North Connaught (O'Conor Sligo), the star of valour and bravery of the Irish in his time, died two days before the festival of St. John, having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoganach Mac Guire, the son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Don, the son of Cuchonacht Mac Guire, the wife of Manus Mac Guire's son, died.

Ross, son of John Mac Guire, and Felim Roe, son of Donogh Roe Mac Guire, were slain.

Donal O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and the intended chief professor of Fermanagh, died.

Duibhgen Gruama O'Duigenan (of Roscommon), a learned historian, died.

Manus O'Donal, the son of Donal, was killed at Bunleacaigh, by the Mac Sweenys of Connaught; and Conor, the son of John Easboc, that is, Mac-an-Easpoic the Conallian, and Dermod, the son of Donogh Mac Hugh, the historian of O'Donnell, were slain on the same day; another son of Donal O'Donnell and a number of the Connallians, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, namely Conor Mac Sweeny, in revenge for his kinsman.

Graine, daughter of O'Kelly, the wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

2. *Beallach*, now Ballaghameehan, a parish in the county of Leitrim, and diocese of Kilmore, part of the ancient Rossinver, where the O'Meehans were the chief clan: hence it got its name from them, and their patron saint was Molaise of Devenish, a celebrated saint in the sixth century; and a curious relic, consisting

of a metal box, which contained the gospel of St. Molaise, and was brought by him from Rome, is still in the possession of the family of the O'Meehans, having been preserved among that tribe for a period of more than twelve hundred years.

The castle of O'Boyle's Town (in Donegal) was taken by the son of Donal, the son of O'Donnell, he having obtained an advantageous opportunity, and in it he found much property, money, clothes, and armour; but the castle was retaken by O'Donnell and given to O'Boyle, and the sons of Donal O'Donnell, who were in the castle, were taken by O'Donnell, and imprisoned for their misdeeds.

O'Rourke, that is, Loghlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who delivered him to Donogh Ballach Mac Gauran, and his sons, and they handed him over to the sons of Tiarnan O'Rourke, after which a contest arose in Brefney between the sons of Tiarnan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the country between them.

Fionguala, daughter of O'Dogherty and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faily, with his sons and his brother Cahir, having gone into Leix O'Moore (in Queen's county), on a predatory incursion, the earl of Desmond and Mac Gillpatrick overtook them, after they had sent the prey on before them; O'Conor was defeated, and his son Con and sixty of his soldiers were slain.

The castle of O'Dogherty, i.e. the castle of Cuil Macantreoin (in Donegal), was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Watten, i.e. Thomas, the son of Henry Barrett, lord of Trawley, died on the fifteenth day of July; and the grandson of Barrett was nominated the Mae Watten.

The son of O'Rourke, namely, Hugh, the son of Hugh Buidhe O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Brefney, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot Nangamhnach O'Rourke, at Dnuim-daethiar (Dromahaire), together with the wife of Donogh Baeach O'Rourke.

Donal, son of Cormac Mac Donagh, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan the historian, John, the son of Cormac; and Duibhgen Gruama O'Duigenan, chief historian to Mac Donogh (of Sligo), died.

A.D. 1441.

Thomas O'Kelly, archbishop of Connaught (Tnam), died.

Gillpatrick O'Maoluidhir, abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtogh, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, archdeacon of Clogher, and parson of Aireach Maolain (Aughnamullen in Monaghan), died.

Donal O'Moghan, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, the most distinguished man in the province of Connaught, for wisdom, knowledge, and preaching, died.

Conor, son of Teige Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill, the chief patron of the clergy of Ireland in his time, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Mac Donnell, of Clan Kelly (in Fermanagh), was killed by the sons of Donal, the son of Cuchonacht Mac Guire; and great depredations were committed by Mac Guire, i.e. Thomas, on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell; and the grandson of Edmond Mac Donnell was slain by him on the same expedition.

Conor Oge Mac Guire died, after having resigned the cares of this world.

O'Maolconry, i.e. Maolin, the son of Tanaidhe, the son of Paidin, chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon), the most respected and honoured man in Ireland in his time, died on the thirteenth of February, and was honourably interred in the church of Cloonaffe; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donogh Ban O'Maolconry, died in a month after.

Pierce Cam O'Luinin, a learned historian and genuine poet, erenaeh of Ardes and of Trian Airigh Maolain (probably Ardes in the county of Down, or Ardmagilligan in Derry), a man highly respected and venerated, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i.e. Roderick, the son of Philip Liath (the grey), lord of Ormond; and Thomas, the son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

The castle of O'Madden, i.e. the castle of Portan-Tulehain on the Shannon (in Galway), was taken by Mac William Oughter, and by the sons of Rickard O'Madden; and O'Madden was taken prisoner in it, with fourteen prisoners, who were in the town; they took besides much valuable property, including armour and arms.

Cormac Mac Gauran committed great depredations on the sons of Donaeh Ballach Mac Gauran.

O'Higgin i.e. Mahon Roe, a genuine poet, died.

A.D. 1442.

MacCarthy Riavach, lord of Hy Eachach (Ivaugh

in the county of Cork), in Munster, and the abbot O'Carthy, died.

Ossory, Offaley, and Leix.—In the present article will be given the history and topography of the territories comprised in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, with their chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times.

Ancient History.—An account of the ancient history and inhabitants of Leinster has been already given in the note on Hy Kinsellagh and Cualan.

I. *Ossory* comprised almost the whole of the present county of Kilkenny, with a small part of the south of Tipperary, and also that portion of the Queen's county now called the barony of Upper Ossory; and the name of this ancient principality, which was also called the kingdom of Ossory, is still retained in the diocese of Ossory. Ancient Ossory, according to some accounts, extended from the river Nore to the Suir, and was sometimes subject to the kings of Leinster, but mostly to the kings of Munster; and it is stated by O'Halloran, Mac Geoghegan, and others, that Conaire Mor, or Conary the Great, who was monarch of Ireland at the commencement of the Christian era, having made war on the people of Leinster, to punish them for having killed his father, Ederseol, monarch of Ireland, imposed on them a tribute, of which an account has been given in the note on Hy Kinsellagh; and he separated Ossory from Leinster, and having added it to Munster, gave it to a prince of his own race, named Aongus, and freed it from all dues to the kings of Munster, except the honour of composing their body-guards; hence Aongus was surnamed Amhas-Righ, signifying the king's guard, and from this circumstance, according to O'Halloran, the territory got the name of *Amhas-Righ*, changed afterwards to *Osraighe*, and anglicised Ossory. The Mac Gillapadraics, or Fitzpatrick's, of whom an account is hereafter given, were in ancient times princes of Ossory.

Offaley, or Ophaley, in Irish *Hy Fúilge*, derived its name from Rossa Failge, or Rossa of the Rings, king of Leinster, son of Cahir More, monarch of Ireland towards the end of the second century, of whom an account has been given in the note on Hy Kinsellagh. The extensive territory of Hy Failgia, possessed by the posterity of Rossa Failge, comprised almost the whole of the present King's county, with some adjoining parts of Kildare and Queen's county; and afterwards under the O'Conors, who were the head family of the descendants of Rossa Failge, and styled princes of Offaley, the territory of Offaley appears to have comprised the present baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, and the greater part of Philipstown, and part of Geashill, in the King's county, with the barony of Tinehinch, in Queen's county, and those of East and West Offaley, in Kildare, in which the ancient name of this principality is still retained.

Leix.—In the latter end of the first century, the people of Munster made war on Cuchorb, king of Leinster, and conquered that province as far as the hill of *Maistean*, now Mullaghuast, in the county of Kildare; but Cuchorb having appointed, as commander-in-chief of his forces, Lughaidh Laighis, a famous warrior, who was grandson to the renowned hero, Conall Cearnach, or Conall the Victorious, chief of the Redbranch knights of Ulster, both armies fought two terrific battles about A.D. 90, one at *Athiradan*, now Athy, in Kildare, and the other at *Cainthine*, on *Magh Riada*, now the plain or heath of Maryboro, in the Queen's county, in which, after many thousands had been slain on each side, the men of Leinster were victorious, having routed the Munster troops from the hill of Maistean across the river Bearbha, now the Barrow, and pursued the remnant of their forces as far as Sliabh Dala mountain, or Beallach Mor, in Ossory, near Borris in Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary and Queen's county. Cuchorb being thus reinstated in his kingdom of Leinster, chiefly through the valour of his general, Lughaidh Laighis, in gratitude conferred on him an extensive territory, to which he gave the name of *Laoighise*, or the seven districts of Laoighis, a name anglicised to *Leise* or *Leix*, and still retained in the name of Abbeyleix. This territory was possessed by Lughaidh Laoighis and his posterity, who were styled princes of Leix; they were famous warriors, and held high honors and privileges under the kings of Leinster, being hereditary marshals and treasurers of that province; and it is stated that the

The son of William Barrett, the dean of Killala, died.

chief commander of the king of Leinster's galloglasses was always appointed to collect the tributes of the princes of Leix. The descendants of Lughaidh Laoighis, in after times, took the name O'Mordha, or O'Morra, anglicised O'Moore, held for many centuries their rank as princes of Leix, and furnished many of the most valiant chiefs of Leinster, of whom an account is given in the subsequent part of the present article. The territory of Leix, under the O'Moores, comprised the present baronies of Maryboro, Cullinagh, Ballyadams, Stradbally, and part of Portneehinch, in Queen's county, together with Athy, and the adjoining country in Kildare, now part of the baronies of Narragh and Rheban. The other parts of the Queen's county, as already shewn, formed parts of other principalities: the barony of Upper Ossory belonged to Ossory; Tinehinch to Offaley; part of Portneehinch to O'Dempsey of Clau Maliere, and the barony of Slieveenargy was part of Hy Kinsellagh.

The territories of Ossory, Offaley, and Leix are connected with many of the earliest events recorded in Irish history, and there are many memorials of distant ages still existing in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, as extensive remains of Druidical temples, cromleacs, and earas, sepulchral mounds, numerous round towers, raths, ruins of castles, abbeys, and churches, of which accounts may be found in Tighe's Survey of Kilkenny, Sir Charles Coote's Surveys of King's and Queen's counties, Vallancey's Collectanea, and various topographies, as those of Seward, Lewis, &c.

More than a thousand years before the Christian era, according to our ancient annalists, a great battle was fought between the Nemedians and Fomorians, at Sliabh Bladhma, now the Slievebloom mountains, on the borders of King's and Queen's counties. An account of the colonies of Nemedians and Fomorians will be found in the notes on Dalriada, Tirconnell, North Connaught, and Desmond. Heremon and Heber Fionn, sons of Milesius, having contended for the sovereignty of Ireland, fought a great battle at *Geisil*, now Geashill, in the King's county, in which the forces of Heber were defeated, and he himself slain, and Heremon became the first Milesian monarch of Ireland; he had his chief residence and fortress at *Airgidross*, near the river Feoir, now the Nore, and this royal residence was also called Rath Beathach, and is now known as Rathbeagh, near Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny. Heremon died at Rathbeagh, and was buried in a sepulchral mound, which still remains; it appears that other kings of Ireland in early times also resided there, for it is recorded that Ruraighe More, who was monarch of Ireland about one hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, died at Airgidross. Conmaol, son of Heber Fionn above-mentioned, was the first monarch of Ireland of the race of Heber, and fought many great battles for the crown with the race of Heremon, particularly a great battle at Geashill, where Palpa, the son of Heremon, was slain.

The Battle of Moylena, celebrated by the Irish bards and historians under the name Cath Muighelena, and Ionnsuighe Muighelena, was fought in the latter end of the second century, A.D. 192, on the heath of Moylena, a plain in the barony of Fearcale, or Eglis, in the King's county. Eogan More, called Mogha Nuadhat, king of Munster, a celebrated warrior, of whom an account has been given in the note on Thomond, having carried on long contests with Con of the Hundred Battles, for the sovereignty of Ireland, was at length overcome, and forced to fly to Spain, where he remained in exile for many years, and married Beara, a Spanish princess, daughter of Heber, king of Castile, and being assisted by his brother-in-law Fraoch, son of the king of Castile, he invaded Ireland, with a force of 2000 Spaniards as auxiliaries, for the recovery of the kingdom, and, joined by his Irish allies in Munster and Leinster, his army amounted to nine Catha, or battalions, of three thousand men each, making in all about 27,000 men. The monarch Con having collected the forces of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, both armies marched to Moylena, and fought a furious battle, in which many thousands were slain on both sides, but the monarch Con proved victorious, chiefly through the valour of Goll, the son of Morna, a celebrated champion of the Damnonian or Firbolg race, who commanded the Connaught warriors, and slew the heroic Eogan More, in single combat. The place where

The son of Mulroona, the son of Gilcreest Mac Donogh, the dean (probably of Achonry), died.

this battle was fought, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (Vol. II. p. 212), is the ancient harony of Fearcall, now English, in the King's county, and there are still to be seen two hillocks, or sepulchral mounds, in one of which was buried the body of Eogan More, and in the other that of Fraoeh the Spaniard, who was also slain in that battle. Another great battle, fought at Moylena A.D. 907, in which the army of the monarch Flann Sionna was defeated with great slaughter by the Munster Forces, under Cormac Mac Cullenan, archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster, has been described in the note on Ormond.

Several of the ancient kings or princes of Ossory, who were of the Heremonians of Leinster, are mentioned by the annalists. In the sixth century, Aodh Ainmireach or Hugh, the son of Ainmireach, monarch of Ireland, is stated to have imprisoned Scanlan More, king of Ossory, who refused to pay the usual tribute to the monarch; but Scanlan was liberated through the influence of St. Columkille, who was at that time in Ireland, having come from Iona, in Albany or Scotland, to attend the great national council held at Dromecra, in Kianachta of Glengiven in Derry, to adjust the contention between the monarch of Ireland and the haras.

The Battle of Bealach Ele, in Ossory, was fought A. D. 730, between the people of Leinster and Munster, in which the Munster forces were commanded by Cathal, the son of Finguin, king of that province; and it is stated in the Four Masters, that a great number of the Lagenians fell, and that three thousand of the Munster men were slain, together with Ceallach, prince of Ossory, and the two sons of Corinac, son of Rossa, prince of the Desies. Bealach Ele, where this battle was fought, is considered to be Ballyhale, in the parish of Derrynahinch, barony of Knocktopher, county of Kilkenny.

The Battle of Athsenaith or Uchibadh, fought A. D. 738, between Aodh Ollan, monarch of Ireland, and the people of Leinster, in which the Lagenians were defeated, and nine thousand of them slain, has been described in the note on Ily Kinselagh. This battle was fought near Clonmacnois, in the King's county.

The Battle of Rathbeathach or Rathbeagh, near Freshford, in Kilkenny, was fought A. D. 749, in which the Piets of Ulster, who had invaded Leinster with a powerful force, were defeated with great slaughter by the people of Ossory; and Cathasach, king of the Piets, was slain, as mentioned in the note on Ily Kinselagh.

Irish Chiefs and Clans. The following accounts of the Irish chiefs and clans of Ossory, Offaley, and Leix, have been collected from the topographies of O'Heerin, O'Dugan, O'Brien, O'Halloran, and the various other works so often enumerated in the course of these notes:

I. Mac Giolla Padruig or Mac Gillpatrick, anglicised to Fitzpatrick, is thus designated in the topographies of O'Heerin and O'Dugan, in which his territory of Ossory is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"We journey across the Barrow of ancient streams,
After treating of the heroes of Leinster,
To the level plain of the land of my heart,
To the noble hosts of Ossory.

"To Mac Gillpatrick of the fine fortress,
The land of Ossory is by law ordained,
From Bladhma, southward to the sea,
Brave are his battalions in the battles.

"Chieftains who are mighty warriors,
Let us treat of the heroes of Liathdrom,
From the Barrow to the smooth plains of Munster,
To the king of Tara its protection belongs."

O'Dugan describes Ossory and the Mac Gillpatricks as follows:

"A country not excelled in force of cavalry,
Let us now proceed into Ossory,
Which doubtless maintained in every degree
The honour and nobleness of Erin.

Bryan, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel (Monaghan), died after a well-spent life.

"There are three tribes who possess it,
The Clan Carroll who are free from opposition,
They are fierce as leopards under their leaders,
Likewise the Clan Donnelladha of the brown shields."

"The third tribe which is recorded,
Are the Mac Gillpatricks of the fair fortress,
Noble and of fine figure are the clan,
Their habitation is the seat of great kings."

It appears from the above passages in the poem, that Ossory extended from Bladhma, or the Slieve Bloom mountains, on the borders of King's and Queen's counties, as far southward as the sea; that is, to the confluence of the rivers Nore, Suir, and Barrow, near the bay of Waterford, to which place the southern extremity of Kilkenny nearly extends; and it is also mentioned, that Ossory extended from the Barrow to the plains of Munster, which corresponds with the extent of Ossory, as explained in the preceding part of this article. Liathdrom, above mentioned, was an ancient name of Tara; and it appears that it is here alluded to, to shew that the chiefs of Ossory, who were of the Heremonians of Leinster, were descended from the ancient kings of Tara. The Mac Gillpatricks took their name from Giolla Padruic, prince of Ossory in the tenth century, one of their celebrated chiefs; and several of the Mac Gillpatricks, styled kings and princes of Ossory, are mentioned in the tenth and eleventh centuries in the Four Masters and Annals of Inisfallen. In the beginning of the eleventh century, Donogh Mac Gillpatrick, prince of Ossory, is mentioned as having opposed the progress of the Dalcassians on their return from the battle of Clontarf; and Donal Mac Gillpatrick, prince of Ossory in the twelfth century, carried on various contests with Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and his English allies under Strongbow and others, who had invaded and ravaged his territories; and as stated in Maurice Regan's account of these affairs, given in Harris's *Hibernica*, the prince of Ossory had a force of five thousand men, and fought many fierce battles with the English and their Irish allies. Several valiant chiefs of the Mac Gillpatricks are mentioned in the course of these Annals, during their contests with the English. In early times, the Mac Gillpatricks, as princes of Ossory, ruled over the entire of the county of Kilkenny, and part of Queen's county; but in after times, were dispossessed of the greater part of their possessions by the Butlers and other English settlers in Kilkenny, and were confined to the harony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county. The Fitzpatricks, at different periods from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of George II., were created barons of Castletown, barons of Gowran, and earls of Upper Ossory, of whom accounts may be found in Lodge's *Peerage*. The Fitzpatricks are still found in the Queen's county, but are much more numerous in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, to which they were expelled at an early period by the English. II. O'Carbhaill or O'Carroll, and O'Donnelladha or O'Donoghoe, are given by O'Dugan and O'Heerin as ancient chiefs or princes of Ossory, and thus designated:

"O'Carroll of the reddened spears,
O'Donoghoe of the generous aspect,
Slough Liag of the productive land,
They are two princes in the same country.

"Near to the Barrow of productive borders,
Is the chief of the territory you have heard recorded,
A man who is elected over Moy Mail,
He is O'Donoghoe of the fair Gowran.

"From Kilkenny of the marble (lime) stones,
To Sliabh Gaithle of the smooth fertile hill,
Is Cluann Carrol of the fair plain,
The country on the borders of the blue mountains.

The territory possessed by O'Carroll and O'Donoghoe appears to

John and Donal, the sons of Philip Mac Guire, died.

have been the harony of Gowran and Slogh Liag, which is probably the barony of Shillelogher, both in Kilkenny. These O'Carrolls were probably a branch of the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely; and the O'Donoghues, perhaps a branch of the O'Donoghues, princes of Cashel; an account of both these families has been given in the note on Ormond. III. O'Conchobhair or O'Conor, prince of Hy Failge or Offaley, and his territory, are thus designated by O'Dugan and O'Heerin:

"Let us westward proceed to Offaley,
To which brave heroes make submission,
Of their laws I make mention,
Of their convention I make remembrance."

"The lord of Offaley, a land of mirth,
Not unknown to the poets,
Is O'Conor the mainstay of the fair plain,
Who rules at the green mound of Cruachan."

The extent of the principality of Offaley, which comprised a great part of King's county, with parts of Kildare and Queen's county, has been explained in the preceding part of this article. The green mound of Cruaghan, mentioned in the above passage of the poem, was Croghan, a beautiful hill situated in the parish of Croghan, within a few miles of Philipstown, on the borders of King's county and Westmeath. The O'Conors were the head chiefs of the Cahirian race, the descendants of Rossa Failge, eldest son of Cahir More, monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the second century, of whom an account has been given in the note on Hy Kinsellagh, and were consequently a branch of the Heremonians of Leinster, and of a different descent from the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. The O'Conors, princes of Offaley, usually denominated O'Conors Failge, took their name from Concobhar or Conor, prince of Hy Failge, who is mentioned in the Annals at A.D. 1014, and were very powerful and warlike chiefs, of whom many are mentioned in the course of these Annals; and they make a remarkable figure in Irish history during their contests with the English for more than three hundred years, whose forces they defeated in numerous battles recorded in the Annals; and they generally fought in conjunction with the Mac Geoghegans, powerful and valiant chiefs in Westmeath, of whom an account has been given in the notes on Meath and Teffa. The O'Conors had their chief fortress at Dangan, now called Philipstown, in King's county, and several castles in other parts of that county and in Kildare, and maintained their independence and large possessions down to the reign of Elizabeth, after which their estates were confiscated. O'Halloran states that one of these O'Conors, under the title of count Ofalia, was captain-general of the coast of Grenada, in Spain, about the year 1770. IV. O'Mordha or O'Moore, prince of Laoighis or Leix, and his territory, are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"After Offaley of the ancient lands
We advance to Leix of Leinster;
The brown-haired heroes in wealth abound,
On their history for some time we dwell.

"The great district of Leix of the keen swords,
It is of Leix of Riada I now treat;
O'Moore the fighter of battles,
Of the one-coloured golden shield."

The extent of the principality of Leix, which comprised the greater part of the Queen's county, and part of Kildare, has been already described in the present article. Laoighis or Leix of Riada, mentioned in the above passage, was also called Magh Riada, and was the ancient name of the great plain or heath of Maryboro, in the Queen's county. The O'Moores, styled princes of Leix, as explained in the preceding part of the present article, were of the Irian race, or Clanna Rory of Ulster, and descended from the renowned hero, Conall Cearnach, who was chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster about the commencement of the Christian era;

O'Flaherty, i.e. the Giolla Duv, the son of Bryan, lord of West Connaught (in Galway), died.

and they held the high rank of marshals and treasurers of Leinster. They had their chief fortress at Dunamase, a few miles from Maryboro, erected on a rock situated on a hill; it was a place of almost impregnable strength, of which some massive ruins still remain. The O'Moores, like other independent princes, as the O'Reillys of Brefney, the O'Tooles of Wicklow, &c. coined their own money; and it is stated in Sir Charles Coote's Survey of the Queen's County, that some of the silver coins of the O'Moores are still extant. Many chiefs of the O'Moores are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and they were highly distinguished for their valour during their contests with the English forces for several centuries. Rory O'Moore, a celebrated chieftain in the reigns of Queen Mary and Elizabeth, defeated the English forces in many engagements, and recovered the territory of Leix, possessed by his ancestors, which he held 'till his death, in 1578, when he was killed in a conflict with Fitzpatrick, baron of Ossory, who had joined the English. Amongst the heroic actions of Rory O'Moore, it is mentioned by Mac Geoghegan and others that on one occasion, having been betrayed and surprised at night at his residence in the woods, by Robert Hartpole, at the head of two hundred of the English, the valiant O'Moore alone performed the amazing exploit of cutting his way through their ranks with his sword, and escaped in safety. His son, Owen O'Moore, generally called Owny Mac Rory O'Moore, was a famous commander in the wars against Elizabeth, and defeated the English in many engagements, in one of which, in the year 1599, he cut off a great number of the troops under the Earl of Essex, in a defile on their progress through Leinster, at a place called from that circumstance *Bearna Cleitigh*, signifying the *Pass of Plumes*, from the great quantity of plumes left there which were worn by the English knights who were slain. Another of Owen O'Moore's daring exploits is recorded, namely, that at a parley held with him in the year 1600, near Kilkenny, by Sir George Carew, president of Munster, the earl of Thomond, and Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, O'Moore boldly took the earl of Ormond prisoner, and detained him from the 10th of April to the 12th of June, when he liberated him, on receiving for his ransom three thousand pounds. Roger O'Moore, his descendant, a man of extraordinary abilities and bravery, is celebrated in Irish history as the chief leader who organised the great insurrection of 1641. There are still several highly respectable families of the O'Moores in Kildare, King's and Queen's counties, the heads of which are the O'Moores of Ballyna, in Kildare, and Sir Garrett O'Moore, of Cloghan Castle, in King's county.

V. O'Dionuosaigh, or O'Dempsey, lord of Clann Maoilnghra, or Clannmalieri, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin, with an introduction to the other chiefs of Offaley:

"The clans of the country of extensive plains,
Let us now proceed to treat of their chieftains,
What bosts are more wealthy than they,
Over the territory of Offaley of fair lands?

"Clannmalieri above all tribes,
Noble is the source of their pedigree,
The smooth plains of the land they have defended,
The country is the inheritance of O'Dempsey."

The territory of Clannmalieri possessed by the O'Dempseys contained parts of the baronies of Geashill and Philipstown, in the King's county, with part of Portnevin, in Queen's county, and part of Offaley, in Kildare, including Monasterevan and the adjoining districts; and, according to Sir Charles Coote in his Survey, the O'Dempseys had part of Ballycowen, in the King's county. The O'Dempseys were a branch of the Cahirian race of the same descent as the O'Conors Failge, and were head chiefs of Clannmalieri, and sometimes styled princes and lords of Clannmalieri and Offaley; they were very powerful in former times, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. In the twelfth century they contended with the English forces under Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, who in the year 1173, together with his son-in-law Robert de Quiney, or de Quincey, constable and standard-

Mae Guire, namely Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Mae Guire, after Edmond and Thomas Oge had been set at liberty.

bearer of Leinster, marched a powerful force into Kildare and Offaley; but being opposed by the Irish clans, commanded by the O'Dempseys, chiefs of Clannaliere, the English were defeated with great slaughter; and amongst the slain was de Quincy, the standard-bearer; the affair is thus mentioned by Maurice Regan, in Harris's *Hibernica*: "From thence the earl (Strongbow) went to Kildare, making many incursions into Offaley, upon O'Dempsey, lord of that country, who refused to come unto him, and to deliver hostages; the earl, to subdue him, made a journey in person upon him, Offaley was burned and harassed, the whole prey of the country taken, and the army retired towards Kildare; in the retreat, the earl, with a thousand men, marched in the van-guard, and the reer was commanded by Robert de Quincy; in the pass, when the van-guard was passed, O'Dempsey gave upon the reer, at which charge Robert de Quincy, with many others, were slain, and the banner of Leinster lost; and for his death, as well by the earl as by the whole army, great lamentation was made." The O'Dempseys had their chief castle at Geashill, in the King's county, and many others in that county, also in the barony of Offaley in Kildare, and one at Ballybrittas, in the barony of Portneinch, in the Queen's county. The O'Dempseys were deprived of most of their possessions after the Elizabethian wars, but afterwards got regrants of several thousand acres of their ancient lands, as may be seen in the Inquisitions of Leinster; and sir Torlogh or Terence O'Dempsey was knighted in May, 1599, by Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, lord lieutenant of Ireland; he was afterwards created baron of Philipstown and viscount of Clannaliere, by patent, the eighth of July, 1631, in the reign of Charles I. Lewis O'Dempsey, his grandson, who succeeded as viscount of Clannaliere, died in 1683, and was succeeded by his eldest son Maximilian, who was made lord lieutenant of the Queen's county, by king James II., and sat in his parliament in 1689. His estates were confiscated for his adherence to the house of Stuart, by act of attainder of William III., in 1691. Maximilian O'Dempsey, the last viscount of Clannaliere, died in 1714, and the title is supposed to be extinct. James O'Dempsey was a colonel in the army of James II.; and Terence O'Dempsey, a younger branch of this family, settled in Cheshire, and died in 1769; his grandson, James O'Dempsey, an eminent merchant now living in Liverpool, is one of the chief representatives of this ancient family. VI. O'Duinn, O'Dunn, or O'Dunne, chief of Hy Riagain, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Over Hy Regan of the mighty victories,
Are active warriors who conquer in battle,
O'Dunn is chief of the conquering troops,
The mainstay of the battling spears."

The territory of Hy Riagain, possessed by the O'Dunns, now forms the barony of Tinehineh, in the Queen's county. The O'Dunns were chiefs of note in former times, and they are still numerous in Kildare, King's and Queen's counties, and also in Meath there are several respectable families of the name, but many of them have changed the name to Doyme. VII. O'Riagain or O'Regans were, it appears, the ancient chiefs of Hy Riagain, and gave its name to that territory, which is still retained in the parish of Oregan or Rosenallis, in the barony of Tinehineh. Of the ancient clan of the O'Regans was Maurice Regan, secretary to Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and who wrote an account of the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers, which is published in Harris's *Hibernica*. Sir Teige O'Regan was a distinguished officer in the army of king James the Second. VIII. O'Brogarain, probably O'Brogans, are given by O'Dugan as chiefs on the same territory as O'Dunn and O'Dempsey, and thus mentioned:

"The O'Brogans dwell in their towns,
The Clan Kenny and Clan Coror,
Their lands are well known to support
O'Dunn and O'Dempsey."

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, having gone to the English, who supplied him with a very large force, marched to Castlefin (in Donegal), and

IX. O'Haongusa or O'Hennesey, chief of Clar Colgan, and O'Haimirgin, chief of Tuath Geisille, are thus mentioned by O'Dugan and O'Heerin:

"Of the chiefs of the fair fertile plain
Are O'Hennesey and O'Haimirgin;
Strong-voiced are their troops, and great their fame,
And magnanimous are the Clan Murehadhan."

"Another chief who is known to us,
O'Hennesey who rules over Clar Colgan;
His lands are fair beyond those of the Fenians of Fail,
He closely adjoins the borders of Croghan."

"The fair district of Geashill is possessed
By a chief on the borders of Leinster;
His rapid progress is a march of power.
The name of this chief is O'Haimirgin."

The districts of these two chiefs appear by the above passage to have been situated about Geashill and Croghan, in the baronies of Geashill and Philipstown, in the King's county. Another O'Hennesey is mentioned by O'Dugan as chief of Galinga Beag, now the parish of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle. X. O'Maolchein, probably O'Milliken, or O'Mulligan, some of whom have changed the name to Molyneux, chief of Tuath Damhuighe, signifying either the land of the oxen, or of the two plains, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin, and the district possessed by him appears to have adjoined that of O'Hennesey:

"Over Tuath Damhuigh of the fair fortress
Is O'Maolchein of the happy heart;
Delightful is the smooth district of the plain,
Its borders resemble the fairy land."

XI. O'Maolmuaidh, or O'Mulloy, prince of Fear Ceall, is thus designated by O'Dugan:

"The prince of Feareall of the ancient swords
Is O'Mulloy of the free-born name;
Full power was granted to him,
And he held his own country uncontroled."

The extensive territory possessed by the O'Mulloys comprised the present baronies of Eglisli or Fearcall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy in the King's county, and formed originally a part of the ancient kingdom of Meath. The O'Mulloys were of the race of the southern Hy Nialls or Clan Colman, the ancient kings of Meath, and as princes of Fearcall were very powerful, and many chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals; and when reduced to the subjection of English rule, in the reign of Elizabeth, they had conferred on them, under the crown, the office of royal standard-bearers of Leinster, which they held for a long time; the greater part of their estates were confiscated after the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, but there are still many respectable families of the name in the King's county, and also in Roscommon, of whom copious accounts may be found in the learned D'Alton's *Annals of Boyle*. XII. The O'Carrolls, princes of Ely O'Carroll, of whom an account has been given in the note on Ormond, possessed the barony of Lower Ormond, in Tipperary, and those of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's county, and had their chief castle at Birr. XIII. Mac Coghlan or Mac Coghlan, prince of Dealbhna Eathra, and O'Maolnghach, probably O'Mulledy, chief of the Brogha, are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"Mac Coghlan is the valorous mainstay,
And prince of delightful Delvin Abra,
The chief of the Brogha of great prosperity,
Is O'Mulledy of the brilliant achievements."

The territory of the Mac Coghlan, lords of Delvin Abra, comprised the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county; they were of the race of the Dalcassians, a powerful tribe of the

O'Neill, his father, proceeded to the same place to join Henry and the English, with all his forces;

Munster Milesians, and were chiefs of note in former times, of whom many are mentioned in the course of these Annals. They had their chief castles at Gallen and Garrycastle, near Banagher, and the last representative of note of the family was Thomas Mac Coghlan, M.P. for the borough of Banagher in the Irish parliament, who died in 1790. Brogha, the district of the O'Mulledys above-mentioned, appears to have adjoined Mac Coghlan's territory, and was probably part of the barony of Garrycastle, in King's county, and of Clonlunan, in Westmeath, as there were in former times many families of note of the O'Mulledys in Westmeath, whose estates were confiscated after the war of the Revolution, and of whom accounts may be found in the various Inquisitions. XIV. O'Sionnaigh, lord of Tefia. O'Dugan, in his topography, gives O'Catbarnaigh as head prince of Tefia, whom he thus designates:

"High prince of Tefia who obtained renown
Is O'Caljarney of the battling arms."

This name was rendered O'Kearney, and the ancient chiefs possessed an extensive territory in Tefia, or Westmeath, and there are still many respectable families of the O'Kearneys in Meath and Westmeath; the chief branch of them took the name of Sionnach O'Catharnaigh, and the word Sionnach signifying a fox, the family name became Fox, and the head chief was generally designated *an Sionnach*, or *the Fox*. They were of the race of the southern Hy Nialls, and their territory was called Muintir Tadbgain, and comprised an extensive district in Tefia, containing parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlunan, in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilcoursey, in King's county. Several chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and in the reign of Elizabeth they got the title of lords of Kilcoursey; there are still many respectable families of the name of Fox in Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and King's county. XV. Mac Amhalgaidh, Mac Auley, or Magawley, is given by O'Dugan as chief of Calraidhe-an-Chala, and thus designated:

"The fair Mac Auley rules over
The entire of the ports of Calry."

The territory called Calry comprised the present parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlunan, in Westmeath; and the ports alluded to in the above passage were those of the Shannon, to which this parish extends; and according to Mac Geoghegan, the Mac Auleys, lords of Calry, also possessed part of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's county; they were chiefs of note in former times, and the present head of this ancient family is the Count Magawley of Temora, near Frankford, in the King's county. XVI. O'Gormain, O'Gorman, or Mac Gorman, is given by O'Dugan and O'Heerin as chief of Crioch mBairce, and thus designated by them:

"The tribe of Eochy of exalted fame
Rule over the clans of Hy Faolain,
Mac Gorman of great valour
Rules over the fair Hy Bairce."

"The country of Hy Bairce of the fair fortress,
Of the melodious race of Daire Barach,
O'Gorman took possession of the lands,
A chief who actively rushed to battle."

The territory of the O'Gormans called Hy mBairce, is now the barony of Slievemargue, in the Queen's county; they were chiefs of note in former times, and some of them settled in the county of Clare, and had large possessions, and an account of them has been given in the note on Thomond. XVII. O'Duibh or O'Duff, chief of Hy Criomthain, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"About Dun Masc of the smoothest plains,
O'Duff rules over Hy Criomthain,
Chief of the country of great produce,
A land which yields the finest fruits."

The district of Hy Criomthain, about Dun Masc or Dunamase,

O'Donnell, that is Naghtan, went to oppose them, but made peace with O'Neill on that occasion, as

comprised the greater part of the two baronies of Maryboro, in the Queen's county. XVIII. Mac Fliodhbuidhe, Mac Aodhbuidhe, or Mac Evoys, are mentioned in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the word Tuath, as chiefs of Tuath-Fiodhbuidhe, in the Queen's county, and they are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"The ancient country of Fighlugh of the fair lands
Is a good lordship for a chieftain,
The Clan Mac Evoy are its inheritors,
The yellow-haired host of hospitality."

The territory of the Mac Evoys appears to have been situated in the barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's county. The Mac Evoys were of the Clan Colla of Ulster, and chiefs of note in ancient times; and they also possessed a territory in Tefia, called Hy Mac Uais, now the barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath; and there are still many respectable families of the name in Meath and Westmeath, some of whom have changed the name to Mac Veagh. XIX. O'Ceallaigh or O'Kellys, chiefs of Magh Druchtain and of Gailine, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Over Moy Druchtain of the fair fortress,
Rules O'Kelly over the plain of the salmon;
The smooth aspect of the level country
Is like the fruitful land of promise."

"Gailine of the pleasant rivers,
Is O'Kelly's undisputed right,
Powerful is the tribe in hunting,
Over the sunny lands of Gailine."

These territories of the O'Kellys appear to have been situated in the baronies of Stradbally and Ballyadams, in the Queen's county, along the Barrow, as alluded to in the above passages in the poem, where the districts are mentioned as the plain of the salmon, and of the pleasant rivers. XX. O'Caollaidhe, O'Keeley, or O'Keily, chief of Crioch O'Muighe, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"The country of Omoy of the fair plains,
Along the Barrow of the flowing streams,
To O'Keeley is the pleasant land,
A chief who always ruled in peace."

This district, situated along the Barrow, is now probably the parish of Tullowmoy, in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's county. XXI. O'Leathlahhair, O'Lawlors, or O'Lalors, took their name from Leathlabhar, prince of Dalaradia or Ulidia, now the county of Down, in the tenth century, who was their ancestor, and they are therefore of the Irian race, or Clanna Rory of Ulster, and of the same descent as the O'Moores, princes of Leix. The O'Lawlors had in ancient times extensive possessions in Leix, chiefly, it appears by inquisitions and other records, in the barony of Stradbally, Queen's county; and there are still several respectable families of the name in Queen's county, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. XXII. O'Dubhlaine, or O'Delany, chief of Tuath-an-Toraigh, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"High chief of the productive territory,
From the delightful Coill Oughteragh,
Is O'Dowling the man of hospitality,
From the mountain of the most delightful bay."

The O'Delanys were a clan of note in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's county, and also in Kilkenny. XXIII. O'Braonain, or O'Brennan, chief of Hy Duach, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Idogh of Ossory of the fertile land,
The fair wide plain of the Nore,
Throughout this plain rules most active
Its rightful chief O'Brennan."

The territory of the O'Brennans, chiefs of Idough, now forms the barony of Fassadinin, in Kilkenny, where the name is still numerous. XXIV. Mac Braoin or Mac Breen, and O'Broith, or O'Bree, chief of Magh Seadna, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

he had not a sufficient force, and delivered up the castle to O'Neill, together with Kinel Moain, and also the rents of Inisowen; and Henry having left guards in the castle, he and O'Neill returned home after their victory on that occasion.

"Mac Breen of the land of the fortress,
Rules over the clans whom I remember,
A fair, nut-producing country,
O'Bree is chief of the free Moy Sedna."

XXV. O'Caihdeanaich, O'Coveney, or O'Kevenys, chiefs of Magh Airbh and Clar Coill, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Over Moy Arve let us now record
O'Keveney of the woody plain,
Head of each conference was the fair counsellor,
Who resides at Coill O'Cathosaigh."

The plain of Magh Airbh comprised the present barony of Cranagh, in Kilkenny. XXVI. O'Gloiairn, O'Gloran or Mac Gloran, chief of Callainn, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Gloran the flourishing scion
Obtained a territory in a delightful country,
A smooth land about charming Callan,
He inherits a country without reproach."

The name of this territory is still retained in the parish of Callan, barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. XXVII. O'Caollaidhe or O'Keeley, chief of Hy Bearchon, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Thereon of the yellow mantles,
Chief of the country is O'Keeley,
The plain of the host of great wealth,
The land of the Barrow of limpid streams."

This territory was Ihercon, an ancient barony, as stated by Seward, now joined to that of Ida, in the county of Kilkenny; and there is a parish called Rosbercon, in the barony of Ida. XXVIII. O'Bruadair, O'Broder, or O'Brody, chief of Hy n-Eire, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Lord of Iverk of the swift steeds
Is the friendly O'Broder, like a stately tree;
A sandy country from the heavy floods,
A land as delightful as Moenmoy."

This territory is now the barony of Iverk, in the county of Kilkenny. XXIX. The O'Sheas, who changed the name to Shee, were numerous and highly respectable, in former times, in the county of Kilkenny, and were some of the O'Sheas, chiefs of note in Munster, of whom an account has been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond. XXX. The O'Ryan and O'Felans, ancient families of note in Carlow, Tipperary, and Waterford, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on Ormond, Desies, and Hy Kinsellagh, were also numerous and respectable in Kilkenny. XXXI. The Tighes, of whom there are some respectable families in Kilkenny and other parts of Leinster, are said to be of the ancient Irish clan of the O'Teiges, who were chiefs of note in Wicklow and Wexford, and of whom an account has been given in the notes on Hy Kinsellagh and Cnalan. XXXII. The Floods, of whom there are many respectable families in Kilkenny and other parts of Ireland, are said to be of Irish descent, though supposed to be of English origin; as many of the ancient clans of the Maoltuiles, and of the Mac Thellighs or Mac Tullys, changed the name to Flood, thus translating the name from the Irish *Tuille*, which signifies a *Flood*. XXXIII. The Mac Coserys or Cosgraves, ancient clans in Wicklow and Queen's county, changed their name to Lestrange. The O'Mooneys are placed in the Queen's county on the map of Ortelius; and the O'Dowlings and O'Niechals or O'Nieholls, are mentioned by some writers as clans in Queen's county. The O'Beechans or O'Behans were a clan in the King's and Queen's counties, and several learned men and

Donal Glas Mac Carthy, lord of Carbery (in Cork), died.

O'Driscoll More, namely, Mac Con, lord of Corco Laoighe (in Cork), died.

Teige, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, was

eminent ecclesiastics of the name are mentioned in the course of these Annals.

Kilkenny.—The greater part of Ossory was formed into the county of Kilkenny, in the reign of king John, and so called from its chief town, the name of which, in Irish *Cill Chainnigh*, signifying the church of Canice or Kenny, was derived from Caimneach, a celebrated saint, who founded the first church there in the latter end of the sixth century.

King's and Queen's counties.—The greater part of the principality of Leix, with parts of Ossory and Offaley, were formed into the Queen's county; and the greater part of the principality of Hy Falgia or Offaley, with parts of Ely O'Carroll and of the ancient kingdom of Meath, was formed into the King's county, both in the sixteenth century, A. D. 1557, by the earl of Sussex, lord deputy in the reign of Philip and Mary; from which circumstance they were called the King's and Queen's counties; and the chief town of King's county got the name of Philipstown, and that of Queen's county Maryboro. Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, are amongst the finest in Ireland, and abound in lands of great fertility and beauty; the scenery along the Shannon and Brossna, in King's county, and the Barrow, in Queen's county, and the Nore, Suir, and Barrow, in Kilkenny, is extremely fine; and the extensive and magnificent mountains of Slieve Bloom, on the borders of King's and Queen's counties, with Croghan, a large and beautiful verdant hill in King's county, present much interesting scenery, and have been celebrated in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*. These counties and Kildare were in former times covered with extensive woods; and in King's and Queen's counties and Kildare are immense tracts of the great bog of Allen, formed of the remains of ancient forests. Kilkenny is famous for its coal mines and marble quarries, and was also celebrated for its woollen manufactures, particularly frieze and blankets; and in Queen's county are also extensive coal mines and potteries, and iron mines were formerly worked.

Anglo-Normans and English in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties. As already explained in the note on Hy Kinsellagh, Eva, the daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, having been married to Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, the kingdom of Leinster was conferred on Strongbow by king Dermot; and William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, having married Isabella, daughter of Strongbow, by his wife Eva, the inheritance of the kingdom of Leinster passed to the family of the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke, and was possessed by the five sons of William Marshall, who became in succession earls of Pembroke and lords of Leinster; and on the extinction of the male line of the Marshalls the different counties of Leinster were divided amongst the five daughters of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, and their descendants in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of which a full account is given in *Hanmer's Chronicle*, and in *Baron Finglas's Breviate of Ireland*, in *Harris's Hibernica*. Joanna, the eldest daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had, on the partition of Leinster, Wexford allotted as her portion; and being married to Warren de Montelenssey, an English baron, he, in right of his wife, became lord of Wexford, which afterwards passed, by intermarriage, to the de Valences, earls of Pembroke, and lords of Wexford; and in succession to the family of Hastings, earls of Abergavenny, and to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford. Matilda or Maud, another daughter of William, earl Marshall, had the county of Carlow allotted to her, and married Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and that family became lords of Carlow, which title, together with the county of Carlow, afterwards passed in succession, by intermarriages, to the Mowbrays and Howards, earls of Norfolk. Sibilla, another of the earl Marshall's daughters, got the county of Kildare, and was married to William Ferrars, earl of Ferrers and Derby, who became lord

slain by the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the plain of Kiltathchomarc, with the cast of a dart.

of Kildare, a title which passed, by intermarriage, to the de Veseys. The great family of the Fitzgeralds, afterwards became earls of Kildare. Isabel, another daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had for her portion, the county of Kilkenny, and was married to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford; and after his decease, without issue, the county of Kilkenny fell to his three sisters, and passed, by intermarriage, chiefly to the family of de Spencers, barons de Spencer, in England, and afterwards became possessed mostly by the Butlers, earls of Ormond. Eva, the fifth daughter of William Marshall, had Leix, and the manor of Dunamase, or O'Moore's country, comprising the greater part of the present Queen's county; and having married William de Bruce, lord of Gower and Brecknock, in Wales, he became, in right of his wife, lord of Leix; and one of his daughters being married to Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, in Wales, Leix passed to the family of Mortimer, who were earls of March, in England. The King's county, as already stated, was formed out of parts of Offaley, Ely O'Carroll, and the kingdom of Meath; and in the grant of Meath given by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, a great part of the present King's county was possessed by de Lacy, who built in that county the castle of Durrow, where he was slain by one of the Irish galloglasses, as narrated in these Annals at the year 1186. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare and barons of Offaley, became possessed of a great part of the King's county; and the family of de Huse or Hussey, had part of Ely O'Carroll, and the country about Birr.

The following have been the chief families of English descent in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties:

In Kilkenny, the Butlers, Graces, Walshes, Fitzgeralds, Roths, Archers, Cantwells, Shortalls, Purcells, Powers, Morris, D'Altons, Stapletons, Wandesforde, Lawlesses, Langrishes, Bryans, Ponsonbys, &c. The Butlers became the chief possessors of the county of Kilkenny, as earls of Ormond and Ossory, dukes of Ormond, earls of Kilkenny and Gowran, viscounts of Galmoy, and various other titles derived from their extensive estates in this county and in Tipperary, as already explained in the note on Ormond.

The Graces.—In a note in these Annals at the year 1224, an account has been given of Maurice Fitzgerald, a celebrated Anglo-Norman chief who came over with Strongbow, and was ancestor of the earls of Kildare and Desmond. William Fitzgerald, brother of Maurice, was lord of Carew in Wales, and the descendants of one of his sons took the name of de Carew, and from them are descended the Carews of Ireland, great families in Cork, Wexford, and Carlow. From another of the sons of William Fitzgerald, as shewn in Lodge's Peerage, were descended the Keatings and Gerards, families of note in Ireland. The eldest son of William Fitzgerald, called Raymond Fitzwilliam, got the name of Raymond le Gros from his great size and strength; he was one of the most valiant of the Anglo-Norman commanders, and was married to Basilia de Clare, sister of Strongbow, and held the office of standard bearer of Leinster, and was also for some time chief governor of Ireland; he is thus described by Holingshed and Cambrensis: "Raymond was large-bodied and broad-set, of more than middle stature, his hair yellow and curled, his eyes large, grey and round, his nose somewhat high, and his countenance well coloured; he was pleasant and merry, and though heavy in body yet active; he had special care of his men and soldiers, and watched many whole nights, ranging and walking abroad in the camp; he was wise, modest and wary, nothing delicate in his fare, nor curious in his apparel, could bear all weathers, hot or cold, and endure any toils; was patient and self-commanding as a governor, wise and circumspect, and albeit a very valiant captain and a noble soldier, yet in all martial affairs he passed in wisdom, and excelled in all things appertaining to a valiant captain." Raymond died about A.D. 1184, and was buried in the abbey of Molana, on the island of Darinis, on the river Blackwater, in the bay of Youghal. Maurice, the eldest son of Raymond le Gros, was ancestor of the great family of the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, of whom an account has been given in the note on Desmond. Raymond had another son called Hamon le Gros, and his descendants took the name of

A commotion arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillan, in which Mac Quillan, aided by the sons

le Gros, or le Gras, afterwards changed to Grace. Hamon le Gras got great grants of land in Ossory, now the county of Kilkenny, and several distinguished chiefs, his descendants, are mentioned in Irish history during the wars of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, as Hamon le Gras, a celebrated warrior, who was slain in the battle of Ascul, near Athy, in 1315, fighting against the forces of Edward Bruce; and in 1385 Sir Almaric, baron Grace, is mentioned as head of the family. Several of the Graces were barons and lords of Parliament, and held the office of seneschals and sheriffs in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Limerick; and in 1410 sir John Grace was Custos of the county of Kilkenny, and, in conjunction with the Butlers, they were the chief military commanders in Ormond and Ossory; many families of the Graces also settled in the counties of Tipperary, Wexford, and Dublin, and also in the Queen's county, at Ardglass and Gracefield. The Graces were created barons of Courtstown, and held an extensive territory in the county of Kilkenny called *Grace's Country*, comprising the greater part of the barony of Cranagh, and had a magnificent castle at Courtstown, in the parish of Tullaroan, of which some ruins still remain; they possessed the entire of the parish of Tullaroan, hence they were sometimes styled barons of Tullaroan; and in the old church there, and also in the cathedral of Kilkenny, are still to be seen some of their monuments, amongst others, one to John Grace, baron of Courtstown, who died in 1568. In the wars of the Revolution the Graces lost their hereditary estates, John Grace, the last baron of Courtstown, having forfeited thirty thousand acres of land in Kilkenny for his adherence to King James II. Richard Grace, a very valiant officer, was a colonel in the army of James II., and particularly distinguished for his defence of Athlone; and several of the Grace family were officers of note in the Austrian service. The chief representatives of this ancient family are the Graces of the Queen's county, and those of Mantua, in the county of Roscommon. Accounts of the Graces will be found in the Memoirs of the family by Sheffield Grace, in Phelan's and Ledwiche's Antiquities of Kilkenny, and Lodge's Peerage.

The Walshes, called by the Irish Branaghs, from Breatnach, which signifies a Briton, as they originally came from Wales with Strongbow and his followers, got extensive possessions in Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Carlow, in which counties they are still very numerous. The Walshes were distinguished for their valour and held the office of seneschals of Leinster under the successors of Strongbow; they were very powerful in Kilkenny, and had eighteen castles in the barony of Knoctopher, where an extensive territory has derived its name from them, and is called the Walsh Mountains; they had also parts of the barony of Gowran, and Thomas Fitz Anthony Walsh, seneschal of Leinster in the reign of king John, founded the town of Thomastown, on the river Nore. The Walshes lost most of their possessions in the Williamite wars, but they are still numerous about the Walsh Mountains, where they hold extensive grazing farms, famous for dairies. The Butlers, viscounts of Galmoy, the Graces, Walshes, Roths, and Shees, lost their extensive estates in Kilkenny in the war of the revolution for their adherence to James II., and many members of these families, having entered the Irish brigades, were distinguished officers in the service of France, Spain and Austria. The Burkes, a branch of the Burkes of Connaught, settled in Kilkenny and Tipperary, and some of them in Kilkenny took the name of Gaul, from Gall, signifying an Englishman, and from them Gaulstown got its name. The Purcells were also numerous and respectable in Kilkenny and Tipperary, and in the latter county had the title of barons of Loughmoe.

In Queen's county the following were the chief families of English descent; after Leix had been formed into a county the following seven families were the chief English settlers in the reigns of queen Mary and Elizabeth, and were called the seven tribes, namely, the Cosbys, Barringtons, Bowens, Rushes, Hartpoles, Hetheringtons, and Hovendens; and in the reign of Charles I., Villiers, duke of Buckingham, having got extensive grants in Queen's county, his lands were formed into the manor of Villiers, and passed to the present dukes of Buckingham; and after the Cromwellian wars and

of Bryan Oge O'Neill, defeated O'Kane, and slew in the engagement thirty-two of O'Kane's people, and during the same contest many depredations and slaughters were committed by both parties; the son of Mac Quillan was slain by O'Kane, and Mac Quillan plundered Aibne O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and Meath made an incursion into O'Byrne's country (in Wicklow), where they committed great depredations; but they were overtaken by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles,

who defeated the English, and slew four score of them, and took from them immense spoils.

The son of Mac Murrough, lord of Leinster, namely Murtogh Cavenagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of the Condae Riavaeh (Wexford), and Mac Murrough, after the death of his son Murtogh, waged war against the English of Wexford and of Leinster, who were obliged to liberate the seven hostages who were taken on the day Murtogh was slain, and to pay

the revolution the families of Parnell, Pole, Pigott, Prior, Coote, Cowley, Dawson, Despard, Vessy, Staples, Brown, Johnson, Trench, Weldon, and Walpole, got extensive possessions.

In King's county, the Fitzgeralds, Digbys, Husseys, and Fitzsimons, were the chief families of English descent before the reign of Elizabeth, and some of the Fitzsimons took the Irish name of Mac Ruddery, from the Irish Mac Ridire, which signifies the Son of the Knight. In after times the Armstrongs, Droughts, Burys, Parsons, Molesworths, Lestranges, and Westenras were the chief English settlers.

Nobility.—The following have been the noble families in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, from the reign of king John to the present time:

In Kilkenny.—The Marshalls, earls of Pembroke, the de Clares, earls of Gloucester and Hertford, and the de Spencers, as above mentioned, were all lords of Kilkenny; the Butlers, earls of Ormond and Ossory, and marquesses and dukes of Ormond, earls of Kilkenny, earls of Gowran, earls of Glengall, earls of Carrick, viscounts of Galnoy, viscounts Mountgarrett, and barons of Kells; the Bullens, earls of Ossory; the Fitzpatricks, barons of Gowran and earls of Ossory; the Graces, barons of Courtstown; the Fitzgeralds, barons of Burntchurch; the Wandesfords, earls of Castlecomer; the de Montmorencys, viscounts Mountmorres and viscounts Frankfort; the Flowers, barons of Castle Durrow and viscounts Ashbrook; the Ponsonbys, earls of Besborough, and viscounts Duncannon; the Agars, barons of Calan, viscounts of Clifden and barons of Dover; the Cuffes, viscounts Castlecluffe and barons of Desart; the family of Mathew, earls of Landaff, and of great note in Tipperary, were forgotten to be mentioned in that county.

In Queen's county, the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke; the de Bruces and Mortimers, as above mentioned, were lords of Leix; the Fitzpatricks, barons of Castletown, barons of Gowran, and earls of Upper Ossory; the Butlers, barons of Cloughgrennan; the Cootes, earls of Mountrath; the Molynceuxs, viscounts of Maryborough and earls of Sefton, in England; the Dawsons, earls of Portarlinton; the de Veseys, barons of Knapton and viscounts de Vesity.

In King's county, the Fitzgeralds, barons of Offaley and earls of Kildare; the Digbys, barons of Geashill, and earls Digby, in England; the O'Carrolls, barons of Ely; the O'Sionnaghs or Foxes, barons of Kilkoursey; the O'Dempseys, barons of Philipstown and viscounts of Clannaliere; the Lamberts, barons of Kilkoursey and earls of Cavan; the Blundells, barons of Edenderry; the family of Parsons, at Birr or Parsonstown, are earls of Ross and barons of Oxmantown; the Molesworths, barons of Philipstown; the Moores, barons of Tullamore; the Burys, barons of Tullamore and earls of Charleville; the Tolers, earls of Norbury viscounts Glandine; the Westenras, barons of Rossmore, have extensive estates in Monaghan and King's county.

Ecclesiastical Divisions. The following have been the bishops' sees in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties:

The See of Ossory was first founded at Saiger, now the parish of Seir-Kieran, near Birr, in the King's county; and was so called from Kiaran of Saiger, a celebrated saint who founded a church there in the beginning of the fifth century, and who was called St. Kiaran the elder, to distinguish him from Kiaran of Clonmacnois, who lived at a later period. The see of Saiger was

afterwards transferred to *Achadhboe* or *Aghaboe*, sometimes called *Aghavoe*, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county, where a celebrated monastery was founded by St. Canice, in the sixth century. The see of Aghaboe continued to be the seat of the diocese of Ossory, to near the end of the twelfth century, when it was removed to Kilkenny, and called the see of Ossory; and the bishops of Ossory were in early times styled bishops of Saiger, and sometimes bishops of Aghavoe. *The diocese of Ossory* comprehends almost the whole of the county of Kilkenny, with the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; and the parish of Seir-Kieran, in the King's county, being nearly co-extensive with the ancient principality of Ossory. Clonenagh, in the Queen's county, had a celebrated monastery founded in the fifth century by St. Fintan, and its abbots were also styled bishops; it was annexed to the see of Leighlin. Birr had a celebrated abbey founded by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, and its abbots were styled bishops; it was annexed to the see of Killaloe.

The See of Clonmacnois, in Irish, Cluan Mac Nois, signifying, according to some accounts, the retreat of the sons of the noble, either from the great numbers of the sons of the Irish nobility who resorted to its college for education, or, from many of the Irish princes having their burial places in its cemetery. An abbey was founded here in the sixth century by St. Kieran the younger, on lands granted by Dermot, the son of Carroll, monarch of Ireland, and it became one of the most celebrated seats of learning and religion in Ireland in the early ages. It was formed into a bishop's see, and the cathedral was erected in the twelfth century by the O'Melaghins, kings of Meath, who conferred most extensive endowments of lands on the abbey and see. A city and college were also founded here, and the place maintained its literary and religious celebrity for many centuries; but having been repeatedly devastated by the Danes, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, and frequently ravaged by the English, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and its cathedral and churches having been finally demolished by the barbarian soldiers of the English garrison of Athlone, in the reign of Elizabeth, it has fallen into utter decay; but its ancient greatness is amply demonstrated by the magnificent and venerable ruins of the cathedral and seven churches, and of a castle, together with two beautiful round towers, some splendid stone Crosses, and other antiquities which still remain. It contains one of the most ancient and extensive cemeteries in Ireland, and was the burial place of many of the Irish kings and princes, as the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, of whom Torlogh O'Conor, monarch of Ireland in the twelfth century, together with his son Roderick O'Conor, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, were buried in its cathedral, and also many of the O'Melaghins, kings of Meath; the O'Kellys, princes of Ily Maine; the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, and several other ancient and noble Irish families. Clonmacnois, called the Iona of Ireland, is beautifully situated in a lonely retreat on the banks of the Shannon, and though now part of the King's county, the diocese originally formed part of the ancient kingdom of Meath, and was united to the see of Meath in the latter end of the sixteenth century. In the abbey of Clonmacnois was written the celebrated work called the *Annals of Tigearnach*, by that learned abbot, in the eleventh century; and of this work, together with the *Book of Clonmacnois*, and various other ancient Irish MSS., an account will be given in a future number on the ancient literature of Leinster.

Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eraic (fine), for the death of his son.

A contention arose between Hugh Buidhe O'Neill and Mac Quillan, in which the O'Neill joined Mac Quillan against Hugh Buidhe.

A. D. 1443.

Aongus Mac Gillfinnen, abbot of Lisgoole, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, a worthy heir to the lordship of Oriel (Monaghan), for hospitality and feats of arms, died.

Eiver Mac Mahon was killed by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, the son of Niall Oge.

Fingin and Dermot, the sons of Mac Gillpatrick, lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain in Kilkenny, at the instance of the son of Richard Butler.

Bryan, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Ferrall, was killed and drowned while endeavouring to make his escape from the island of Port-an-goirtin (in Longford), where he had been kept confined for two years and a half by Donal Buighe O'Ferrall.

Mulroona, the son of Teige O'Carroll, lord of Ely, died.

Teige O'Dowd, the son of the lord of Tireragh, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Hugh Buidhe O'Neill committed great depredations on his elder brother, Murtogh Roe O'Neill, who was obliged to pay him his tribute for the plunder, after which they made perfect peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Siol Maoilruain (in Galway), and some of his kinsmen, were slain by the Clan Costello, in the house of O'Killeen.

Mulroona, son of Mulroona O'Dowd, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, namely, Gillananeev, son of Gillananeev, the son of Hugh, chief professor of Brehonism in Munster, a man versed in various arts, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, son of Fergal, the son of Boetius, died, in the tide of his prosperity; and he was the most learned and eloquent man of the Irish in his time, and chief professor of laws in North Connaught.

A. D. 1444.

Richard, son of the great dean, the son of Donal, son of John Gallda O'Ferrall, the bishop of Ardagh, died.

William O'Hetigen, bishop of Elphin, went to Rome, accompanied by a great number of the clergy of Connaught, where he and the greater part of them died; among them were Teige, the son of Teige Mac Dermott, after having obtained the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the dean O'Flanagan, prior of Roscommon; the son of Malachy, son of Cormac, son of Cormac Mac Donogh, abbot of Ballysadare, as well as many also of the clergy of Ulster.

Hugh Buigh, the son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, king presumptive of Ireland, the most famous for hospitality and feats of arms of any of the heirs presumptive in his time; a man who recovered by force most territory from the English, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh (in county of Down), of which he lay in the pains of death for twenty-five days, namely, from Spy Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he died, on a Saturday, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

O'Neill, namely, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, and the greater portion of the Irish of Ulster, except O'Donnell, marched with a very great force to plunder and dispossess the sons of Hugh Buigh (O'Neill), after his death; Murtogh Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillan, with all their auxiliaries, mustered a large force to oppose them in the Duv Thrian (in Antrim), and they cut a narrow pass through the wood, in the direction in which they expected they would march on them; O'Neill having entered this narrow pass, the other party attacked them, and slew Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, who was in the rear of the army and amongst those that were marching; the army became greatly dispirited on that account, and offered the other party their choice hostages, whom they might select on conditions of permitting them to return out of the narrow pass, which they did with sorrow and disappointment; amongst the hostages they offered, selected by themselves, to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Buidhe, were Hugh, the son of O'Neill; the son of Henry O'Neill; the son of Mac Mahon; the son of O'Mil-lan, and fifteen others along with them.

Owen, the son of Donal, the son of Murtogh O'Connor, lord of Sligo and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with the cast of a dart by the sons of Cormac Mac Donogh; for the son of Malachy, the son of Cormac Mac Donogh, had been killed before that time in a fight by the grandson of John O'Hart, and it was on that account Owen, the son of Donal, was slain.

O'Neill, that is Owen, marched with his forces into the English settlements in Oriel, and plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered Stradbally of Dundalk, and he obtained sixty marks and two tuns of wine for sparing the town from burning.

A great miracle was wrought by the image of the Virgin Mary at Trim, namely, a blind person was restored to sight, a dumb person to his speech, a cripple to the use of his feet, and the use of his hand was given to a person who had it contracted and bound to his side.

O'Neill having attacked the English, plundered a great deal of their property, and received great payments from them on condition of making peace with them for half a year; and after that peaceable agreement with the son of O'Neill, Bryan, son of Donal, the son of Owen O'Neill, marched with a preying party into the English settlements, where Bryan himself was killed by the cast of a stone, and Eiver Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and many others of his party were slain.

Torlogh, son of Owen, the son of Roderick O'Connor, was killed by the Clan Conmaigh, by the cast of a dart.

John, son of Bryan, the son of Edmond O'Ferrall, and eight others, were slain by John O'Ferrall, and by the sons of Donal Buidhe O'Ferrall, on Slieve Callan of Brileth (in Longford).

Edmond, son of Thomas, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel (Monaghan), died, and was buried at Clones.

Eber, the son of Bryan Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel, was killed.

Teige O'Brien, lord of Thomond, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, chief of Clan Cuilein (in Clare), a general entertainer of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases (within the twelve days of Christmas).

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Thomas Mac Guire,

lord of Fermanagh, the wife of Owen Mac Caghwel, a humane, charitable, and hospitable woman, died.

A. D. 1445.

Thomas O'Lennon, a canon and sacristan of Lisgoole, died.

O'Donnell, Philip Mac Guire, the sons of Hugh Mac Guire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor, marched with a great force to Sligo, and burned it, and slew Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill, namely, Tomaltach Mac Donogh, and many others,

William, son of John, the son of Donal O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died at an advanced age, after a well spent life; and two chiefs were then nominated for Annaly; namely, Rossa, son of Murtogh Midhiach, the son of Bryan O'Ferrall, was nominated by the entire tribe of Murrough O'Ferrall; and Donal Buidhe, son of Donal, the son of John O'Ferrall, was nominated chief by the clan of Hugh, and the clan of John O'Ferrall, and by all his friends; the country was very much disturbed between them, until at length they made peace by dividing Annaly between them.

Roderick, son of Thomas Mac Guire, the son of the lord of Fermanagh, died.

Mac Gillfinnen, namely, Bryan, chief of Muin-tir Peodachain (in Fermanagh), a man distinguished for hospitality, and for defending his rights against neighbouring enemies, died.

Donogh Ballach Mac Gauran, heir to the chieftaincy of Tullaghaw (in Cavan), died.

Dermot O'Toole, lord of Clan Toole (in Wicklow) was slain while endeavouring to recover a plunder taken from him the same day by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dempsey, being at the time eighty years of age.

Conor, the son of O'Connor Kerry, was slain by Mahon O'Connor, his kinsman, both being in the same boat at the time going to Iniscatha (Scattery Island on the Shannon).

Richard Mac Quillan (in Antrim), was killed.

Thomas Dillon and young Richard Dillon died.

Laighnagh, the son of Hugh Buighe Mac Geoghegan, was slain at Cuill an Connaidh (the wood of Connaidh in Westmeath), by the sons of Murtogh Oge Mac Geoghegan.

Donogh Bacach O'Rourke died, and West

Brefney nominated Donogh, the son of Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke.

A. D. 1446.

Owen O'Lennon, prior of the monastery of Lisgoole, died.

Roderick, son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, lord of Oriell, died; and his son Hugh Roe was appointed his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great force into Connaught to aid his friends, first to O'Rourke's place, and from thence through Moy Nisse (in Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon), crossed the Shannon into Moylurg through the plain of Connaught, and through Clanconway; and Mac William Burke having come to meet him at Dunamon, took him with him to Conmaicne Cuile Tola (Kilmaine in Mayo).

Peregrine, son of Maine, the son of Niall Sionach (Fox), lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Byrne, lord of Hy Faolain (borders of Wicklow and Kildare), died, and Dunlaing O'Byrne was appointed his successor.

Donogh, son of Art, the son of Dermot (Mac Murrough), lord of Hy Kinsellagh (in Wexford and Carlow), was killed by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles.

A great contest was carried on between O'Connor Faigy and the English of Meath, a great part of Meath was burned and plundered, and many of the people slain; the predatory parties often advanced as far as Tara, northward, and as far as Cuil Maighe Claraigh¹ eastward; and Bryan, the son of the Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the English in that war.

A contest arose between the two O'Conors in the plain of Connaught, in which Dermot Roe, the son of Teige O'Connor, was slain by O'Connor Don, aided by the Clan Maurice-na-mbrigh (Clan Morris, in Mayo), and by some of the Clan Felim

(O'Conors), in Cuil O'Fionntain (Coolavin in Sligo).

A great commotion took place in Thomond, by which the entire territory was spoiled, and O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard having entered Thomond forcibly, liberated O'Brien, and restored all to order.

The Mac Donoghs, Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, and O'Connor Don, having joined Mac William of Clanrickarde, for the purpose of appointing a Mac Donogh (in Tirerrill, county of Sligo), they finally agreed on electing two Mac Donoghs, giving half of the country to each, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donogh, and Teige, the son of Tomaltach More Mac Donogh.

Feilim, the son of John O'Rourke, was killed within the precincts of Fenagh by his own clan, namely, by the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donal O'Rourke was killed by the sons of Donogh, the son of Tiarnan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on great Christmas day by the sons of Redmond, the son of Gillaisa O'Reilly.

Donal O'Coffey, a good military leader, and a learned poet, and his two sons, were slain on Croinis of Lough Annan² of the son of Nemeth, by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin, and the sons of Fiacha Mac Geoghegan.

Tanaidhe, son of Maoilin, the son of Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, died in Clan Feorais, between the two Easters, and was buried in the monastery of Baile-*ui-Bhogain*.³

Teige Mac Clancy (in Leitrim), was killed by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, the son of Mac Maurice Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Bryan O'Dowd was killed by the people of Tyrawley.

Dermot, son of Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain.

A. D. 1446.

1. *Cul Maighe Claraigh*, or the district of the level plain, was an extensive tract in the south-eastern part of Meath, situated between Killeck and Dunboyne, and the name is still retained in the parish of Moyglare.

2. *Lough Ainninn of the son of Neimid* was so called from Ainnian, the son of Neimid, or Nemedius, a Scythian, who planted the colony called Nemedians in Ireland, in the early ages; it is now

known as Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in Westmeath, and Croinis was the name of one of the islands on the lake.

3. *Baile-*ui-Bhogain**, a parish in the barony of Upper Moyferagh, county of Meath, where there was an ancient Augustinian abbey. The Clan Feorais, above-mentioned, signifies the Berminghams, as it appears that this district belonged to the Berminghams of Kildare.

A. D. 1447.

The abbot of Fenagh, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A great plague raged in the summer and harvest of this year, of which the following died: the prior of Ballybogan (in Meath); the prior of Connala (Connell in Kildare); the baron of Calatron (Hussey, baron of Galtrim in Meath); Gerald, the grandson of Waldron, and a great many in Meath, Munster, and Leinster; and some say that seven hundred priests died of it.

The church of Aghalurcher (in Fermanagh), was roofed, and the eastern tower was raised, by Thomas Oge Mac Guire, lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God and SS. Tigearnach and Ronan, for the benefit of his own soul.

Donal Ballach, son of Thomas, the son of Philip Mac Guire, was killed by Donogh, the son of Philip Mac Guire, aided by the sons of Art Mac Guire, and the people of Orgial, and by the sons of O'Daivin; for Donal was in opposition to Mac Guire, and against Philip, the tanist of the country; and it happened, while he was returning from Brefney O'Reilly, on his journey to the town of Henry O'Neill, that he was attacked and slain; and he was buried in the monastery of Lisgoole.

Hugh, son of Thomas Oge Mac Guire, the son of the lord of Fermanagh, died.

Feilim, son of John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, a worthy heir to the lordship of Brefney, for noble deeds and hospitality, having gone to Trim (in Meath), to visit the king of England's viceroy, lord Furnival, was taken prisoner by him, and died of the plague, after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance, and was buried in the monastery of Trim.

Fionnguala, daughter of Calvach O'Conor Faily, and of Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was first the wife of O'Donnell, and afterwards of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, the most distinguished woman in Ireland in her time, except her mother alone, for personal figure and form, in fame and nobility, having exchanged this transitory world for eternal life, entered a religious and devout order in the monastery of Killaghy (in King's county).

Hugh, son of Murtogh Oge Mac Geoghegan, the most active champion of the southern Hy Niall, and heir to the chieftaincy of all Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), died of a short sickness.

Edmond, son of Edmond Burke, and Felim, son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gillananeev, son of Aireachtagh, the son of Solom (Solomon) Mac Egan, chief Brehon and professor of laws in Ireland, died.

William O'Doran, chief Brehon of Leinster, and his wife, died of the plague.

Owen, son of Pedras, the son of Saordalaidh O'Breslen, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and head erenach of Aireach Maolain (Derryvullen in Fermanagh), died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branan (in Roscommon), having resigned his lordship, Tomaltach Carrach, son of Con, the son of Hugh, was appointed his successor.

The monastery of Leix (Abbeyleix in Queen's county), in Leinster, in the bishoprick of Leighlin, was founded by O'Moore, in honour of St. Francis; and he selected it as a burying place for the O'Moore and his posterity.

A. D. 1448.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, the son of Hugh O'Ferrall, Dermot Mac Conway, and Henry Duv Mac Tcheden, three of the friars of Longford O'Ferrall, died.

Conor Mac Faolchudha, bishop of Ros Ailithir (Ross), died.

The abbot of the Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, the son of the earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faily, was killed by the English of Leinster.

Cuchonaecht, the son of Philip Mac Guire, died after having gained the victory of repentance, and was buried in the church of Aghalurcher. O'Hara Riavach was killed. O'Loughlin, lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Mulloy was killed by the people of Hy Riagain (in Queen's county).

Conor, son of John, the son of Eachmarcach Mac Branan, lord of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), for thirty six years, died at Dumha Sealga in Moy Aoi, having resigned his lordship the year previous, and was interred at Roseommon.

Cathal, son of Felim, the son of Roderick O'Conor, was killed by the sons of Roderick, the son of Cathal O'Conor, namely, Torlogh and Dermot.

Teige Oge, son of Teige, the son of Gillacollam O'Higgin, chief professor of poetry of Ireland and Scotland, died after repentance, at Kilconla (in Galway), and was buried in the monastery of Ath-leathan (in Mayo).

Dermot, son of Owen, the son of Mahon O'Daly, chief professor of the men of Meath, a learned man and poet, died, and was interred at Durrow of Columkille (in King's county).

A. D. 1449.

Donogh, son of Tiarnan Oge (O'Rourke), lord of West Brefney, being in a consumptive disease of the chest for a year, died, and Tiarnan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected by West Brefney as his successor.

Owen, the son of John (O'Reilly), lord of Muinter Maolmora (county of Cavan), died, and John O'Reilly, his son, was appointed by O'Neill, and by the tribe of John O'Reilly; and Fergal, the son of Thomas More O'Reilly, was elected by the Clan Mahon O'Reillys, and by the English, in consequence of which a great contention and commotion arose between them; the lord justice (Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin) and the earl of Ormond, having gone to aid Fergal O'Reilly, John, with his forces, made an attack on the van of their army, and slew and took prisoners three score of them, with the son of Torlogh, and the son of Donal Bane O'Reilly.

Bryan Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, the son of Philip Mac Guire of the Battle Axe, the wife of Art, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

A. D. 1449.

1. *Duke of York.* Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, earl of March and Rutland, earl of Ulster and Cork, lord of Connaught, Clare, Trün, and Meath, landed at Howth in July, 1449, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, the conditions on which he accepted the appointment being, that he should be the king's lieutenant in Ireland for ten years, and that to support the charge he should receive all the king's revenues without account; and that he should also be supplied with treasure out of England, namely, four thousand marks the first year, and two thousand pounds advanced beforehand, and for the other nine years should receive two thousand pounds per annum; that he might let or farm any of the king's lands, and place or displace all officers at his pleasure; that he might levy what numbers of men he thought fit, and might be at liberty to appoint a deputy, and return at his pleasure. During his administration in Ireland, for a period of eight years, the following *Lords Deputies* acted under him, namely—in 1450, James Butler, earl of Ormond; in 1452, Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin; in 1453, John Mey, archbishop of Armagh; in 1454, Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; in 1455, Edward Fitz Eustace, baron of

Manus Buighe, son of Carbury, the son of Dun-Mac Guire, died.

Mac Quillan defeated Murtoogh Roe O'Neill in an engagement, in which the son of Maolmuire Mac Sweeny, the constable of O'Neill's son, and Aongus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, with many others, were slain.

A great commotion arose among the Connallians, by which much damage was done.

O'Felan and Gillcreest Mac Ward, died.

Hugh, son of Loughlin, the son of Geoffrey (O'Flanagan), for a considerable time lord of the Clan of Cahill, the son of Muiredach Muilleathan (king of Connaught in the seventh century), having resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented to have Dermot, the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, appointed in his place, died.

The duke of York¹ having arrived in Ireland with great honour, the earls of Ireland, and the Irish on the borders of Meath, came and submitted to him; and gave him as many oxen as he desired, for the use of his kitchen.

A. D. 1450.

The archbishop of Connaught, namely, the son of the parson, the grandson of John Burke, died in Galway, (according to Ware, John Burke, archbishop of Tuam).

Pierce or Peter Maguire, bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgoole.

The bishop O'Gallagher (of Raphoe) died.

Edmond, abbot of Eas Roe (at Ballyshannon), died.

Conor O'Donnell, tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Portlester; and in 1456, Thomas, earl of Kildare, a second time. The duke of York had extensive hereditary estates in Ireland, derived from the de Burgos, earls of Ulster, the Mortimers, earls of March, and Lionel, duke of Clarence, and had many contests with the Irish chiefs, particularly the Mac Geoghegans of Westmeath, of whom he complains in a curious letter, given in *Campion's Chronicle*, that they had burned one of his chief towns, called Rathmore, in Meath. His administration in Ireland is stated to have been conducted with great equity and moderation, and he became very popular amongst all classes. The duke departed from Ireland in 1460 to assert his claim to the crown of England against King Henry VI., of the house of Lancaster, for as head of the House of York he was heir to the throne; a great number of the Anglo-Irish nobility and gentry of Meath, and other parts of the English pale, accompanied him to England, but were mostly all killed at the battle of Wakefield, A. D. 1460, in which the Lancastrians were victorious, and nearly three thousand of the Yorkists, together with the duke himself, were slain. The duke's son succeeded to the throne of England as King Edward IV.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, namely, Thomas, son of Thomas, the son of Philip of the Battle-Axe, went on a pilgrimage to Rome, and in a week after his departure Donogh Dunchadhach, brother of Maguire, namely to Thomas Oge, proceeded to the residence of Cathal, the son of Maguire, and took him prisoner in his house at Cnoenindidh (Knockninny in Fermanagh), and after having plundered his place he brought him to Gort-an-Fheadain, where he slew him, and then proceeded to Tullaghnoloh (in Cavan), to attack Edmond and Donogh Maguire; and some time after Donogh Duncadhach went to hold a conference with Edmond and Donagh at their place, where they made peace with each other; but, however, Edmond at length took Donogh Duncadhach prisoner by surprise, and brought him with him to Aughalurcher, where he cut off one of his hands and feet, in revenge of the death of Cathal.

Murtogh O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermanagh), having gone to Rome on a pilgrimage, died after having gained the victory of repentance, and his brother Cormac succeeded him.

Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, having collected their forces, marched into *Trian Congaile*¹ to aid Mac Quillan; and Niall, the son of Henry, the son of Owen, went to commit depredations on Murtogh, the son of Niall Buighe, and plundered him; but Owen, the son of Bryan Oge O'Neill, overtook him, defeated his party, and gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, by which he killed him, and he was buried at Armagh with great honours.

John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donal Ban O'Reilly, concluded a peace with each other, and Fergal, the son of Thomas More, (O'Reilly), having resigned the lordship, received pay from John, the son of Owen, who got possession of all Brefney.

Teige, son of Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, was killed by the sons of Cormac Mac Gaughran, and was buried at Lisgoole.

Andrew, son of Gillcreest O'Droma, a wise and pious man, died after returning from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil (Coole in Fermanagh), namely,

Teige, the son of Joseph, chief physician of Fermanagh, died.

O'Higgin i. e. Tuathal, chief professor of Ireland in poetry, died of a sudden sickness.

Great depredations were committed by the son of Mac Geoghegan on the English, during which he plundered and burned Rathwire, Killucan, (both in Westmeath), Bally Portel, Bally-na-nGall Orgiall (the town of the English of Oriel), and Kilbixy (in Westmeath); and during that commotion he took Carbury, the son of Lisagh, the son of Rossa, (O'Ferrall), prisoner, and slew the two sons of Tobias, the son of Hoberd, and Bryan, the son of Lisagh, the son of Rossa, in the great town of Lough Sendy (in Westmeath), and, in short, spoiled an immense deal during that war. The English of Meath, and the duke of York, with the king's standard, marched to Mullingar; and the son of Mac Geoghegan, with a great force of cavalry in armour, marched on the same day to Benl-athaglas, to meet the English, who came to the resolution of making peace with him; and they forgave him all he had committed on them, on conditions of obtaining peace.

Donogh O'Gallagher, the coarb of Adamnan (abbot of Raphoe), died.

A. D. 1451.

Redmond, son of William Bermingham, died on his journey from Rome, after his appointment to the see of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll, i. e. Teige, the wife of O'Conor Faily, namely, the Calvaeh, the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who gave two general entertainments of hospitality in one year to the poor, died after the victory of extreme unction and repentance, and having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Felim O'Conor, the son of the Calvaeh, and of the forementioned Margaret, heir to the lordship of Offaley, a man of great fame and nobility, died, after having been in a consumptive disease for a long time; and there was only one night between the death of each.

A. D. 1450.

1. *Trian Congail* appears to have been a large territory in the

southern part of the county of Antrim, of which the O'Neills of Claneboy were lords, as stated in the course of these Annals.

Murrough O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmcha, (in Galway), the most provident man in his own territory, and of the most valiant hand and best government, died.

Roderick, son of Maolmora Riavach O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Conor Mac Gillfinnen, son of the chief of Muintir Peodachain (in Fermanagh), and Gillpatrick Buighe Mac Gillfinnen, were slain by Cuchonacht, the son of John, the son of Cuchonacht Maguire, on the 6th of the Ides of February.

A great commotion arose amongst the Hy Manians (O'Kellys of Galway), and O'Conor Don marched to the aid of O'Kelly, who gave him his son, along with two other hostages, as security for twenty marks, which the Hymanians had previously received, viz.: fourteen marks in purchase for peace land from Torlogh Oge, which Hugh O'Conor had paid in, and six marks more from Mac Geoghegan in the same contest; and he (O'Conor) defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Corra Finne was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duv, the son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donogh, was killed.

Cathal, the son of Bryan Mac Donogh, was killed by Bryan himself, who cast a *skean* at him while opposing him respecting his protection.

The three sons of Malachy O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donogh, were slain at Cluain Creamha, (Cloncruff, in Roscommon), in one hour, by the tribe of Malachy Mac Rannall, and by Donal, the son of Bryan O'Beirne.

Felim O'Conor plundered O'Gara, and O'Gara plundered the inhabitants of the great town of O'Flynn (probably Castlereagh, county of Roscommon).

Dermot, son of Teige, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was killed; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More (both in the county of Cork), was killed in revenge of him.

Cathal Roe, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, died.

Gillpatrick Oge O'Felan, a distinguished poet, died.

A. D. 1452.

Naghtan O'Donnell, the son of Torlogh of the Wine, lord of Tirconnell, Kinel Moain, Inisowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave defending hero, the capital letter of peace or war of the north, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, in the dusk of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, because he had previously expelled from Tirconnell those sons of Niall, namely, Donal and Hugh Roe; Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was slain.

Great commotions and dissensions arose between Donal, the son of Niall Garv, and Roderick, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, about the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was in confusion between them, each having friends and abettors, in plundering and destroying one another; many were slain and destroyed, and great plunders and depredations were committed on both sides.

O'Neill, i. e. Owen, with his forces, joined by Maguire, marched into Feadha (the woods or Fews in Armagh), to war with the English of the plain of Oriel (Louth); the son of O'Neill, namely, Owen Oge O'Neill, and Maguire's people, proceeded to Cloch-an-Bhodaigh¹ to plunder the English, from whom they carried off a prey to their camp, the English, and the people of Mac Mahon, with their friends, pursued them, to recover the prey, until they came to the camp; O'Neill and Maguire, with their forces, prepared to oppose them, and a conflict ensued, in which Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, namely, Sorley More, and many besides, were slain, and others of their forces (O'Neill's and Mac Guire's forces), taken prisoners. O'Neill returned to his fortress that night, in great wrath, and Henry, his son, on receiving intelligence of this, came to his father's place, and after that Mac Mahon went to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other, and an eraic (fine) was given to O'Neill as a reparation for the dishonour done him, and also a fine for the death of Mac Donnell.

The earl of Ormond (James Butler) lord justice of Ireland, demolished the castle of Uaithne (Owney, on the borders of Tipperary and Limerick), on Conor O'Mulryan; he took the castle of

A. D. 1452.

1. *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, or the Giant's Stone, is a name applied

to some huge stones, part of a Druidical monument, or cromleac, which still remains in the parish of Ballymascaulon, near Dundalk.

2 L 2

Leige (the castle of Ley, near Portarlinton), from the O'Dempseys, who suffered him to march to Airem, in order to release the son of Bermingham, who was imprisoned there, after which he burned Airem; from thence he proceeded into Offaley, and O'Conor came, and submitted to him as a surety for releasing the son of Birmingham; from thence he went into Annaly, and O'Ferrall came and submitted to him, and promised him nine score of oxen for obtaining peace; both parties proceeded from thence into Magh Breaghmaine, where they demolished the castle of Barraeh², and destroyed the greater portion of the corn of the country; from that they marched to Fore (in Westmeath), and from thence to Magh Maine, where the O'Reillys (of Cavan), came and submitted to him, and paid him his tribute; from thence he proceeded to the plain of Oriel (in Louth), where the Mae Mahons paid him his tribute, after which he went to the O'Neills (in Tyrone), and compelled Henry O'Neill to put away from him the daughter of Mae William Burke, whom he had as wife after the death of O'Donnell, who had been her husband, and to take back to him again his own married wife, namely, the daughter of Mae Murrough, the earl's own sister (sister-in-law); he then proceeded to Baile-Atha-Firdiadh Mae Damhain³, where he died between the two Lady Days, after having performed all these journeys in one half-quarter (six weeks). The daughter of the earl of Kildare, namely, the countess of Ormond, died three weeks previous to the death of her husband, the forementioned earl.

The peace which was established between the English and Irish became dissolved after the death of the earl, and sir Edward Eustace was appointed lord justice.

More daughter of O'Conor Faily, the wife of Mae William of Clanrickard, died of the plague.

A most surprising occurrence happened this year, some time before the death of the earl, viz.,

the river Liffey was dried up for the space of two miles.

John Mac Donogh, the joint-chief of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor Don, died.

Torlogh Roe, the son of Bryan Ballach O'Conor, Torlogh, son of Teige, the son of Torlogh Roe O'Conor, and Henry Crumthain, the son of William Mae David, were slain on Corrslieve-na-Seag-sa (Curlew mountains, in Roscommon), by the forces of the Mae Donoghs, in the summer of this year.

David O'Moore, the son of the lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

Cathal, son of William, son of John, the son of Donal O'Ferrall, was killed by the cast of a dart, after the burning of Fore.

Giollananeev, son of Hugh O'Hanley, lord of Kinel Doffa (in Rosecommon), died at Clooneoirpthe, being blind for a considerable time there, after having previously resigned his lordship.

Loghlin Oge O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Doffa, was treacherously slain in the Cranoge (fortress) of Lough Leisi, by Murrough, the son of Giollananeev O'Hanley, and by Mae Uaitne, the son of Giollananeev, after he had been betrayed by his own people, namely, Donal Carrach O'Mulbride, his son, and Thomas, the son of Gillcreest O'Mulbride; and Roderick Buighe, the son of Giollananeev, was appointed chief, who hanged the three guards of his own people for their evil deeds in having betrayed Loghlin.

Teach Munna (Taghmon, county of Westmeath), was plundered and burned by Fergal Mae Geoghegan.

Mae Carty Riagh, lord of Hy Carbury (in Cork), died, and Dermot An Dunaigh was appointed his successor.

Bryan, the son of Calvaeh O'Conor and of Margaret, was killed by a fall.

2. *The Castle of Barraeh*, that is, the castle of Barry, which was situated in the parish of Tashinny, in the county of Longford, on the borders of Westmeath. Magh Breaghmaine, here mentioned, was the plain of Brawney, from which the barony of Brawney, in the county of Westmeath, took its name. Magh Maine, above-mentioned, signifying the plain of Maine, was so called from Maine, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland, who got that territory in the fifth century. It comprised the present barony of Demifore in Westmeath, and the name is still

retained in the parish of Mayne, near Castlepollard.

3. *Ath Firdhia*, signifying the Ford of Firdia, now Ardee, in the county of Louth, get its name from Fir Dia, a Damnonian, or Firlbolg warrior, who was slain at the ford on the river there, by the celebrated champion Cuchullain, who was one of the chiefs of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster about the commencement of the Christian era, and resided in his fortress at Dundegal, now Dundalk.

Fergal Roe Oge, son of Fergal Roe, son of Fergal Roe, son of Donogh, the son of Murtogh More Mac Geoghegan, a commander of an army of great fame and renown in his time, was killed by the son of the baron of Delvin (Nugent), and the sons of Pierce D'Alton, at Cruach Aball (Noghaval in Westmeath), and he was beheaded by them, and his head was carried to Trim and to Dublin, at which places it was exhibited, and it was brought back again and buried with his body at Durrow of Columkille (in King's county).

Malachy, the son of Iorard O'Maolconry, died of the cholic, on the festival of St. Michael, which happened to be on Friday.

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet and a man of hospitality, died of the plague in Fearsa Tullach (Fertullagh in Westmeath).

Cuchonacht O'Felan and Gillaisa O'Felan, died.

O'Duigenan of Bally Cailleach Foghair, i. e. Manus, the son of Malachy Roe, died.

Hugh, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, the son of Philip of the Battle Axe Maguire, was killed in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. of Tiarnan, son of Teige, the son of Tiarnan, by Bryan, son of Donogh, the son of Hugh Maguire, on the 6th of the Ides of April.

Conor Mac Gillfinnen, chief of Muintir Peodachain (in Fermanagh), died on the sixth of the Kalends of April.

A. D. 1453.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Roderick, a man of great piety and hospitality, learned in the arts, and distinguished for his feats of arms and noble deeds, died on Easter eve, in his own house at Lurgan (Lurgan-Green, in Louth), and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Bryan Mac Mahon, was appointed his successor over the Orgiallans (people of Louth and Monaghan).

Cormac, son of Giolla Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, the son of Dun Carrach Maguire, died on the 16th of the Kalends of July.

A. D. 1453.

1. *Ardglass*.—The battle here mentioned was fought at Ardglass, a sea-port in the county of Down, and the circumstances above narrated were as follows: A fleet of pirates from Wales having carried off some ships from the Bay of Dublin, and having at the same time taken prisoner Michael Tregury, then archbishop of Dublin, and a native of Cornwall, the pirates were pursued by a fleet from Dublin, which overtook them off the coast of Down or

Roderick, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was killed by the son of John Burke, in Conmaicne of Dunmore (in Galway).

Roderick, son of Cathal, the son of Roderick O'Conor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtogh, son of Owen, the son of Donal O'Conor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donal and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donal Ban O'Reilly, and Philip, the son of John O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Torlogh O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The O'Neills of Claneboy sustained a great overthrow at Ardglass¹ by the Savadges, and the English of Dublin, who, with a large fleet, pursued as far as the northern sea a Welch fleet, by which the shipping of Dublin had been plundered, and the archbishop of Dublin taken prisoner; and on their return Henry, the son of O'Neill Buighe, met the English at Ardglass; and they took him prisoner, and slew Cu-uladh, the son of Cahwar Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Arten, and also fourteen leaders from the Routes (in Antrim), and their entire loss amounted to five hundred and twenty.

Bryan, the son of Conor Mac Donogh, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donogh was forsaken by his own friends.

A. D. 1454.

Donal, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was appointed to the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to O'Donnell, i. e. Roderick, the son of Naghtan; and not long after that, Donal was treacherously taken prisoner by O'Dogherty, in his own house, and was sent by him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inch (on an Island in Lough Swilly, county of Donegal). When Roderick received intelligence of this, he mustered a force, and being joined by the forces of O'Kane and Mac Quillan, they immediately proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donal was imprisoned and

Antrim, defeated them, and liberated the bishop; and, according to some accounts, 520 of the pirates were slain; but, according to these Annals, it would appear that 520 of the Irish forces were killed in the battle with the English, and the Savadges, who were a powerful family, of English descent, settled in the county of Down, and carried on frequent contests with the O'Neills of Claneboy, and other Irish chiefs in that county, of whose lands they got possession.

guarded by a few persons under Cathal O'Dooyiar-ma; Roderick and his party set fire to the portal-door and gateway of the castle, and the stairs took fire, and Donal perceiving that he had no longer time to live than the interval of these forces entering the fortress, he entreated, as a man for death would entreat, to be released from his chains, for he considered it treacherous that he should be killed while in confinement and in chains; his request was complied with, and they set him free from his chains, after which he got up on the battlements of the castle to take a view of the forces, and seeing Roderick beneath him, who was waiting for the flames to subside, that he might enter to put Donal to death, Donal took a large flag stone, which he found by his side, and letting it drop directly over Roderick, it exactly fell on the crest of his helmet on the top of his head, which it completely smashed, and instantly killed him; after his death his forces fled, and Donal saved his life and the lordship of Tirconnell by that blow.

Donal, the son of John O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

John Buighe and Gillpatrick, the sons of Awlave, the son of Dunearrach Maguire, were treacherously killed by Niall, son of Cormac, son of Giolla Duv, the son of Hugh (Maguire), from whom the tribe of Clanawley, son of Awlave, son of Philip, son of Awlave, the son of Dunearrach, &c., derived the name (in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh).

Bryan Mae Donogh, chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Kalends of January, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo, after extreme unction and sincere repentance.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Mulloy, lord of Fercall (in King's county), died, and his son Peregrine succeeded him; and Peregrine with his forces having proceeded to the eastern part of Fercall, against Theobald O'Mulloy, who was endeavouring to obtain the chieftaincy for himself, they seized on much prey, and Theobald having forsaken his fortress and cattle, their forces carried off the booty, and, having left the son of O'Mulloy with a small party in the rere, Theobald and the sons of Hugh Buidhe Mac Geoghegan, and the people of Ily Riagain (Oregon, in Queen's county), pursued

the force and overtook the son of O'Mulloy at Ucht Mona (the brow of the bog), where they slew him with several others, and took Teige O'Carroll prisoner, and Theobald, and the grandson of Cosnavach O'Mulloy, were then appointed chiefs in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, (of Galway), i.e. Flann (Florence), the son of Cormac, died.

Donogh, the son of Cathal O'Madden (in Galway), was killed by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, lord justice of Ireland, died; and the son of John Cam, the son of the earl, assumed the earldom of Kildare (Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare), and was appointed lord justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Brien (or O'Byrne), was treacherously killed by his brother's son, on leaving Kilmantan.

Fergal Roe Mae Geoghegan having resigned his lordship, entered the monastery of Durrow, of Columkille (in King's county), having lost his eye-sight, and Niall Mae Geoghegan succeeded in his place.

Torlogh Dall (the blind), the son of Torlogh Oge O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Torlogh, son of Murtoogh, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was killed by the Clan Ceithernaigh (in Mayo).

A. D. 1455.

Thomas O'Cairnen, prior of Athlone, the most distinguished man in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge in his time, died.

Torlogh Carrach, son of Donal, the son of Murtoogh (O'Conor), lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir, the son of Murrogh O'Conor Faily (in King's county), was slain by the son of the Calvach O'Conor, who also killed Cuilen O'Dempsey on the same day.

Cuvsradh, the son of Conor O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

A contest arose between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh and Mac Gauran (of Cavan); Philip having encamped at Ben Eachlabhra,¹ from which the sons of Philip, Bryan, and Torlogh proceeded with

A. D. 1455.

1. *Beinn Eachlabhra*, now called Benaghlan, is a very large hill adjoining Cuileagh mountain, near Swanlinbar, on the borders of

Cavan and Fermanagh, a place famous in fairy legends, and mentioned in one of the tales quoted in Neilson's Irish Grammar.

twelve horsemen and twenty-seven foot, and burned the town of Mac Gauran, and a great portion of his country, and slew Malachy Dun Mac Gauran and many of his people, and returned home victoriously.

Torlogh, the son of Philip Mac Guire, having gone to Loch Melge (Lough Melvin, in Leitrim), took and plundered the Cranoge (the fortress on the lake), of Mac Clancy.

Owen O'Neill was deposed from his lordship by his son, Henry; and the coarb of St. Patrick, together with Maguire, Mac Mahon, O'Kane, and all the O'Neills, accompanied Henry, son of Owen, the son of Niall Oge, to Tullaghoge,² to inaugurate him, and he was nominated the O'Neill, according to the usual custom.

Henry, the son of O'Neill of Claneboy, returned home from his imprisonment with the English.

The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislean-na-Sraide (in the parish of Street, in Westmeath and Longford), was demolished by O'Ferrall, and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him in taking the castle.

Mulroona, son of Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, the son of Cathal (O'Ferrall), lord of Clan Hugh of the Mountain,³ died.

Owen Mac Dermott Roe, lord of the woods (in Roscommon), was slain by his own clan.

Maine, the son of Malachy Mac Cabe, the intended constable of the two Brefneys (Leitrim and Cavan), of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy, of Cuile (barony of Coole, in Fermanagh), i. e. Dermod Roe, the son of Niall Roe, died.

A. D. 1456.

O'Neill, i. e. Owen, the son of Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, died.

2. *Tullaghoge*, as already stated in the note on Tir Eogain, was the place of inauguration of the O'Neills as princes of Tyrone. This place is in the parish of Desertreight, near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and the O'Hagans, who were chiefs of the district about Tullaghoge, presided as chief Brehons of Tir Eogain at the inauguration of the O'Neills; and there are still some earthen ramparts and large stones, the remains of the ancient fortress of the O'Hagans at Tullaghoge. There was also a seat of large rude stones in former times at Tullaghoge, which served as the coronation chair of the O'Neills, and was called *Leac-na-Riogh*, or the

A great contest arose between Donal, the son of Niall Garv (O'Donnell), lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, i. e. Henry, after the expulsion by O'Donnell of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tyrone; O'Neill and Maguire, with the sons of Naghtan, marched into Inisowen, and they did not halt until they encamped in the neighbourhood of Cuil-Mac-an-Treoin (Kilmacrenan in Donegal). When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he, with Hugh Roe and his brother, and the son of Mac Sweeney, of Fanad, i. e. Maolmuire, quickly repaired on their horses, unaccompanied by any others, and proceeded to Cuil-Mac-an-Treoin to garrison the castle there, to resist the great force led thither at the instance of the sons of Naghtan; on O'Donnell leaving the town with his few attendants, he was discovered by the other party, who pursued them with all possible expedition, and having overtaken them, they did not grant them the chance of man to man, or of single combat, but the host fell on the few, and slew O'Donnell, namely, Donal the son of Niall Garv, there, on the 18th of May, exactly on a Friday; and Hugh Roe and Mac Sweeney's son were taken prisoners; Torlogh Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Fergal, son of Conor Mac Dermott, tanist of Moylurg, and Lasarina, his daughter, the wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

A. D. 1457.

Bryan, son of Philip of the Battle Axe Maguire, the son of the lord of Fermanagh, died after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

A contest arose between Maguire and the sons of Roderick Mac Mahon, and Mac Guire mustered the forces of his territory to march into Oriel (Monaghan and Louth). When the Mac Mahons received this intelligence, they fled with their cattle

Stone of the Kings, as mentioned in these Annals at A. D. 1432; but this memorial of the sovereignty of the O'Neills was barbarously broken by order of the lord deputy, Mountjoy, in the reign of Elizabeth. The coarb of St. Patrick, above-mentioned, who attended at the inauguration of O'Neill, was John Mey, archbishop of Armagh.

3. *Clan Hugh of the Mountain*, now called the Clanhugh mountains, in the barony and county of Longford, of which a branch of the O'Ferralls were chiefs.

into their fastnesses, viz., into Eoganaigh, and the Mourne Mountains; Mac Guire, and Philip (Mac Guire), proceeded into Dartry of Coininsi (in Monaghan), and finding no prey before them, they burned Dartry, and the town of Owen, the son of Roderick Mac Mahon, viz., Lis-na-Gabhar, and afterwards returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Mac Guire, and his sons, marched with a force into Brefney O'Rourke, but O'Rourke sent his cattle from them into the fastnesses of the country, and Philip then proceeded to the town of O'Rourke, which he burned, together with the entire country; O'Rourke overtook Philip, and an engagement ensued, in which Tiarnan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and Mac Manus, were slain, and the son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, with many others, were put to flight by the men of Fermanagh, on that occasion.

Bryan, the son of Murtoth Oge O'Ferrall, lord of Clan Awlave O'Ferrall (in Longford), died.

A. D. 1458.

The church of Achaidh Beithe (parish of Aghavca, in Fermanagh), was burned, together with a great number of valuable books in it, belonging to the official (vicar or vicar-general), namely, Niall, the son of Mac Craith Mac Mahon.

O'Donnell, i. e. Torlogh Cairbreach, accompanied by O'Neill, namely, Henry, marched their forces into the lower part of Connaught, from whence they proceeded to Brefney, and preyed and burned the country from the mountain westward, and they also burned the town of O'Rourke, that is, Drumahaire; they took the hostages of the of Connaught, and they were delivered to O'Donnell, after which they returned home.

O'Conor Faily, namely, the Calvach More, the son of Murrogh of the victories, lord of Offaley, a man who never refused hospitality to any person, a lord of the Leinster men, who received most tribute from the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died and was buried at Killaghey; and his son Con O'Conor was appointed his successor.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath (the grey), lord of Brefney, died.

Art O'Neill, son of Owen, the son of Niall Oge, the most hospitable and brave of the men of Tyrone, died.

Mac Gauran, i. e. Thomas, the son of Fergal, died.

Tomaltach, the son of Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, Artagh, Tir Tuathail, &c. (in Roscommon), a general entertainer of the learned of Ireland, a great remunerator of military men and retainers, died on the eve of the festival of St. Bartholomew, and his lawful son, Cathal Mac Dermott, having died a fortnight before that time, they were both buried in the monastery of Boyle; Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermott, succeeded Tomaltach.

Geoffrey, son of Edmond, the son of Thomas O'Ferrall, was killed by John, son of Doual, the son of John O'Ferrall, and the sons of Conor, namely, Lisagh, &c.

Edmond Burke, lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the inhabitants, the most distinguished of the English of Ireland in form, in personal figure, symmetry, nobility, hospitality, justice and truth, died in the latter end of this year.

Fergal Roe Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha, (in Westmeath), died on the 17th of February.

A. D. 1459.

O'Brien, i. e. Torlogh, lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara was treacherously slain.

Connla Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha, was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlín.

O'Beirne, i. e. Bryan, chief of Tir Briuin (in Roscommon), died.

Fergal, the son of Thomas O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

The earl of Kildare (Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitzgerald), gave a great overthrow to O'Conor Faily, namely, Con, the son of Calvach, in which Con himself was taken prisoner, and the grandson of William O'Kelly, with a great many of his people, were slain.

The Kinel Duachain (in Leitrim), were plundered by Bryan, son of Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire.

Moysleacht (Fenagh in Leitrim), was plundered by Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, and the town of Mac Gauran (in the barony of Tullaghaw, county of Cavan), was burned by him on that expedition.

Glaisne, the son of Conor O'Reilly (of Cavan), was killed by the sons of Roderick Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, namely, Henry, the son of Owen, led a force of the English to Caislean-na-hOghmaidhe (the castle of Omagh in Tyrone), to wrest it from the clan Art O'Neill, but they concluded a peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-uladh Mac Ward (in Donegal), died.

O'Curneen, i. e. Manus, chief historian to O'Rourke (of Leitrim), died.

Maolmuire O'Keenan, an intended chief historian and poet (of Fermanagh), died.

Murtogh O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

A. D. 1460.

The monastery of Moyne¹ in Trawley, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donoghoe, the first provincial vicar in Ireland of the Observantine order of St. Francis.

The bishop O'Brien of Killaloe was killed by Bryan of the fleet, the son of Donogh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, at Inis-Cluana-Ramhfhoda.²

Roderick, son of Manus O'Moghan, parish priest of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Maolmurry, the son of Mac Sweeney Fanat, were liberated from their imprisonment by O'Neill, i. e. Henry, after they had been four years in confinement with him, for he considered the sons of Naghtan to be more faithful to him than the sons of Niall.

O'Connor Faily, that is, Con, the son of the Calvach, gave the English a great overthrow, in which the baron of Calatrom (Hussey, baron of Galtrim), and many others were slain.

A. D. 1460.

1. *Moyne Abbey* was beautifully situated on the western side, near the mouth of the river Moy, in the parish of Killala, county of Mayo, and some extensive and interesting ruins of the abbey and church still remain. Nehemias O'Donoghoe, above-mentioned, was the first who introduced into Ireland the Reformed Order of Franciscan Friars, called De Observantia, that is Observantines, or Observants, and provincial chapters of the order were frequently held at the abbey of Moyne, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but in the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth, a grant of this friary and its possessions were given to Edmond Barrett, at a rent of five shillings annually.

2. *Inis Cluana Ramhfhoda*, anglicised Clonroad, was the ancient name of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare, and so called from its insular situation on the river Fergus, and the name Clonroad is still retained in one of the suburbs of Ennis. The bishop above-mentioned was Torlogh, or Terence O'Brien.

3. *O'Reilly*. An account of this affair is given in Lodge's Peerage on the family of Taaffe, and it appears that the O'Reillys,

The English gave a defeat to O'Reilly,³ namely, John, son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gillaisa Roe, in which O'Reilly, and Hugh his brother, together with Owen Cooch, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and many others were slain; Cathal (O'Reilly) the son of Owen, succeeded in his place.

Mac Gauran i. e. Owen, died.

Roderick Ballach, the son of Murtogh O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke, who succeeded Edmond Burke as the Mac William, died.

Mac Cabe, i. e. Henry, the son of Gillcreest, having gone into Annaly with O'Ferrall, namely, Donal Buigh, died suddenly at Lisardabla (Lisard in Longford), and his remains were attended by fourteen score (280) galloglasses, with their battle-axes, conveying him to his burial place in Cavan.

Mac Manus of Tir Tuathail (in Roscommon), Roderick, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, a full worthy lord of that territory, was killed by Con O'Donnell, i. e. Con, the son of Niall Garv, the son of Torlogh of the Wine, and by Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, who were preying the country, and they carried off the booty to Airgead Glen,⁴ and the chiefs of the Mac Manus took the booty from them in that glen, after Mac Manus had been slain.

Donal, the son of Dermot O'Malley, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley (the O'Malleys of Mayo), having gone with their shipping along with the sons of O'Brien to Corca Baiscinn (in Clare), on an expedition against Mac Mahon, the three (O'Malleys) were slain before they reached their ships, Donal O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded going to his ship, and was drowned before he could reach it, and their people were slaughtered on that expedition.

at the head of about 2000 of the men of Brefney, entered Oriol or Louth, and attacked and plundered the English settlements. Sir Robert Taaffe, son of Sir Nicholas Taaffe, who had been high sheriff of Louth, having collected all the English forces of the county, and being joined at Ardee by the mayor of Drogheda, at the head of 500 archers, and 200 men armed with pole-axes, marched against O'Reilly, and a fierce battle was fought at Malpas bridge, in Louth, in which, after a long contest with great loss to the English, the Brefnians were at length defeated, and O'Reilly's son, with his brother Hugh, Mac Cabe, captain of the galloglasses, Mac Brady, and other chiefs, and 400 of their men were slain. For this signal service of the men of Drogheda, King Edward IV. gave the corporation of that town a sword, to be carried before the mayor, and the annual sum of £20 for the maintenance of the same.

4. *Airgead Glen*, supposed to be the valley of the river Arigna, in the parish of Kilronan, county of Roscommon, near Lough Allen, on the borders of Leitrim.

Bryan O'Malley was killed by his brother Hugh, in a dispute between them; they were the sons of Teige O'Malley.

A monastery was founded on Inis Arcain⁵ in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, for friars of the

5. *Inis Arcain*, now Inisherkan, anciently Iniskiaran, so called from St. Kiaran, an island situated between Cape Clear and the bay of Baltimore, in the county of Cork, on which some ruins still remain of this ancient abbey, which was founded by Florence O'Driscoll.

6. *Inis Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, where the above mentioned Franciscan monastery was founded by Donal Mac Murrough Cavenagh, and of which some ruins still remain; its lands were given by Queen Elizabeth to John Travers, who conveyed them for a term of years to the poet Spenser, who was secretary to the lord deputy, Arthur Grey, in the reign of Elizabeth, and Spenser assigned them to sir Henry Wallop, ancestor of the earls of Portsmouth.

1. *Moy Liffey and Bregia*.—In this article will be given the history and topography of the territories comprised in the present counties of Dublin and Kildare, together with their chiefs and clans.

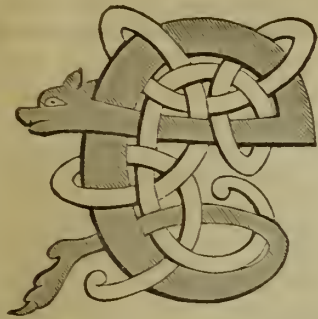
Magh Liffe, signifying the Plain of the Liffey, was the name applied in ancient times to the plains on both sides of the river Liffey, comprising a great part of the present county of Kildare, on both sides of the river Liffey, including the Curragh of Kildare, which was called Cuireach Liffe, and also parts of Dublin, along the Liffey.

Bregia, in Irish *Magh Breagha*, which signifies the fair or magnificent plain, was the name applied to the immense plain comprising the present counties of Meath and Dublin, extending from Dublin to Drogheda, to Dulceek, Slane, Navan, Kells, Trim, Tara, Dunboyne, thence to Dunshaughlin, Cloonee, and Castleknock. In the account of the battle of Clontarf, in the Annals of Innisfallen, it is mentioned that Bryan Boru fell in Bregia, thus the plain of Clontarf was part of Bregia. This extensive territory was divided into North and South Bregia, as frequently mentioned in the Annals. Doctor Charles O'Connor translates *Magh Breagha* into *Campus Brigantium*, signifying the plain of the Brigantes, as he considered that it was chiefly possessed in ancient times by the *Clanna Breogain*, or Irish Brigantes, a branch of the Milesians, of whom an account has been given in the note on Ily Kinsellagh.

Fingall, a name still retained, was applied to a large territory, part of ancient Bregia, extending between Dublin and Drogheda, along the sea coast, and a few miles into the interior, containing the greater part of the present baronies of Coolock, Nethercross, and Balrothery, in the county of Dublin, and got its name, according to various authorities, from a colony of Norwegians who settled there in the tenth century, and were called by the Irish *Fionn Ghaill*, signifying the Fair-haired Foreigners, and the Danish colony, who are stated to have been partly located south of the river Liffey, near Dublin, were called *Dubh Ghaill*, signifying Dark-haired Strangers. In the Annals of the Four Masters Fingall is written in the Irish *Fine Gall*, which signifies a Colony of Foreigners. The territory of Fingall, together with the city of Dublin, was possessed by the Danish and Norwegian colonies for about three centuries, as hereafter explained. All that part of the present county of Dublin north of the river Liffey was, it appears, part of Bregia, and was comprised within the ancient kingdom of Meath, as explained in the note on Meath; and when Hugh de Lacy obtained a grant of the kingdom of Meath from king Henry II., Hugh Tyrrell, one of de Lacy's friends, was made baron of Castleknock, and another of his barons, namely, Adam Feipu, or Phepoe, obtained Skrine, Santriff, or Santry, and Cluntorth, now either Clontarf, near Dublin, or Clontarf. That part of the present county of Dublin north of the river Liffey, being included in the ancient kingdom of Meath, was subject to the kings of Meath; and the part south of the Liffey was subject to the kings of Leinster. A great part of the county of Kildare, as above ex-

plained, was included in Moy Liffey, and the rest of Kildare belonged to different other territories, as shewn in the notes on Meath, Ossory, Offaley, and Leix, partly to the kingdom of Meath, which contained parts of the baronies of Ikeath and Carbery; partly to Offaley, which contained the two baronies of Offaley, in the principality of O'Connor Failey, and in part of Clanmaliere, or O'Dempsey's country; partly to Leix, which contained the barony of West Narragh and Rheban, in the principality of O'Moore, and partly to the O'Tooles, princes of Imaile in Wicklow, who possessed, as shewn in the notes on Ily Kinsellagh and Cualan, parts of the baronies of South Naas, Kilcullen, East Narragh, Kilkea, and Moone.

Ancient History.—The territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare are connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history. Partholan, the Scythian, who planted the first colony in Ireland, according to our old annalists, about fifteen centuries before the Christian era, had his residence at *Binn Eadair*, signifying the Hill of Eadair, now the Hill of Howth, which was also called *Dun Eatair*, signifying the fortress of Eatair, and derived its name, according to the Book of Dinseanechus, from Eadar, or Eatar, one of the Tuath de Danan queens, who was buried there, and to whose memory a great cairn was raised. This is a more probable derivation for Binn Eadair than that of various writers, who state that it signified the Hill of Oaks. Partholan was cut off at this place by a plague, together with his entire colony, consisting of nine thousand persons, all of whom were buried at Moy nEalta, or the Plain of the Birds, so named from the great numbers of sea fowl that resorted thither, and afterwards called Clontarf. According to O'Brien and others, however, the Partholians were buried at a place called Tamhlachta Muintire Partholain, signifying the burial cairns of Partholan's people, which is now the Hill of Tallaght, near Dublin. Fulman, one of the Milesian chiefs, about one thousand years before the Christian era, is stated to have erected a fortress at a place called *Raith-Arda-Suid*, now Swords, near Dublin. Conary the Great, who was monarch at the commencement of the Christian era, had a royal residence and fortress on the Hill of Howth, and made many military expeditions into Gaul and Britain. Criomthán Níuair, monarch of Ireland in the first century, also had his chief residence and fortress, called Dun Criomthain, on the Hill of Howth; he was a famous warrior, celebrated for his military expeditions to Gaul and Britain, and brought to Ireland from foreign countries many valuable spoils, amongst other things a gilded war chariot, three tables ornamented with gems, four rich garments, two golden-hilted swords, adorned with precious stones, and shields embossed with silver; two hounds coupled together with a silver chain, valued at three hundred cows; and, according to the Glossary of Cormac Mac Cullenan, this was the first introduction of greyhounds into Ireland. Criomthán brought over various other articles of great value, as mentioned in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and in the old historians. The ancient Irish chieftains, like their Celtic or Scythian ancestors, and various nations of antiquity, fought in war chariots, in the same manner as the Gauls and Britons described by Cæsar and Tacitus, in their battles with the Romans, and our ancient bards and annalists give copious accounts of the Irish chiefs fighting in their chariots, amongst others the celebrated champion Cuchullin, who was one of the chiefs of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster about the commencement of the Christian era, and had his fortress at Dun Dealgan, now Dundalk; and his contemporary Meava, the famous heroine and queen of Connaught, like the British queen Boadicea, is described as commanding her own forces in person, mounted on a magnificent gilded chariot, and wearing a golden *Asion* or crown on her head, and attended by a great retinue of chiefs, also in their war-chariots. In the second century, Dublin is mentioned by our old historians un-



A. D. 1461.

EDWARD IV.¹ was proclaimed king of England, on the 4th of March.

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit; and he was a man distinguished for hospitality and feats of

der the name of *Ath Cliath Dubhlinne*, signifying the Ford of the Hurdles on the Black Pool, and so called from a ford over which a passage was constructed by hurdles, on the boggy pool of the Liffey. About the middle of the second century, Mogha Nuadbat, called also Eogan More, a celebrated king of Munster, having long contended for the sovereignty of Ireland with the monarch Con of the Hundred Battles, they at length agreed to divide the island between them by a line, drawn direct from Dublin to Galway, along the river Liffey to Leixlip, thence through Kildare and Offaley, now part of the King's county, to the Shannon at Clonmacnois, and onward to the bay of Galway. This boundary was marked, according to O'Halloran and others, by ramparts, and a chain of fortresses, and was called *Eisgir Riada*, from Eisgir, which signifies a ridge, and a chain of small hills is still traceable along the line of this ancient boundary. The southern division of Ireland, belonging to the king of Munster, was called *Leath Mogha*, or Mogha's Half, and comprised the ancient kingdoms of Leinster and Munster, and the northern division, called *Leath Cuinn*, or Con's Half, comprehended the ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, and these two great divisions of Ireland, in the political contests of various kings, were recognised afterwards for many centuries, as several sovereigns were styled kings of Leath Cuinn, and others kings of Leath Mogha, and these divisions are frequently mentioned in our Annals, even down to the sixteenth century. Amongst the notices of Dublin in those early times, it may be mentioned that Laoghaire, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century, had a royal residence and fortress at a place called from him *Dun Laoghaire*, afterwards Duncairy, now Kingstown. Many of the most celebrated battles recorded in Irish history in ancient times, have been fought on the great plains of Meath, Dublin, and Kildare; and many of those battles, as those of Cnucha, Maistean, Almhain, Athrodain, and Beallach Mughna, have been described in the notes on Hy Kinsellagh, Ossory, Offaley and Leix.

The Battle of Gaura, called by the Irish writers *Cath Gabhra*, celebrated in the writings of the ancient annalists and bards, was fought, according to the Four Masters, A. D. 284; but in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* it is placed at A. D. 296. In the Four Masters it is called the battle of Gabhra Aichle, a place situated near Tara in Bregia, and considered to be Skreen, in Meath; but, according to others, the place where the battle was fought is supposed to be that now called Gurrystown, in the county of Dublin, on the borders of Meath; and the circumstances which led to this battle were as follows:

The Fenians, called by the Irish writers *Fianna Eirionn*, signifying the Fenians of Ireland, are mentioned in the Four Masters under the name of Fene, or Feine, which, according to Dr. O'Connor in his notes to the Four Masters, signifies the Phenicians of Ireland, as Feine, according to Dr. O'Brien, in his Dictionary at the word Fearmoigh, signifies Phenicians; and they were probably called so from the tradition that Phenicians came to Ireland in the early ages. They are also called by the Irish writers *Clann-Ua-Baoisgine*, and so named, according to Keating and others, from Baoisgine, who was chief commander of these warriors, and ances-

arms, an entertainer of learned men and strangers, a man who purchased more poems, and possessed a greater collection of poetry, than any other man in his time: he died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Hugh, son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, lord of half Connaught in opposition to Teige O'Connor, a worthy representative of a king of the province of Connaught, in form and personal figure, in valour, in warfare, and in patronage of learned men, and of all others who were deserving of it, died at Ballintobber of St. Bridget (in Roscommon), on the Ides of May, after extreme unction and repentance,

tor of the famous hero Fionn, the son of Cumhall; but according to O'Connor, in his notes to the Four Masters, they were called Baoisgine, as being descended from the Milesians who came from Basconia, in Spain, now Biscay, in the country anciently called Cantabria. The Fenian warriors were a famous military force, forming the standing national militia, and instituted in Ireland in the early ages, long before the Christian era, but brought to the greatest perfection in the reign of the celebrated Cormac, monarch of Ireland in the third century. None were admitted into this military body but select men of the greatest activity, strength, stature, perfect form, and valour, and, when the force was complete, it consisted of seven *Cutha*, that is, battalions or legions, each battalion containing three thousand men, according to O'Halloran and various other historians, making 21,000 for each of the five provinces, or about one hundred thousand fighting men in time of war for the entire kingdom. The *Ardrigh*, or head king of Ireland, had, for the time being, chief controul over these forces, but they often resisted his authority. A commander was appointed over every thousand of these troops, and the entire force was completely armed and admirably disciplined, and each battalion had their bands of musicians and bards to animate them in battle, and celebrate their feats of arms. In the reign of the monarch Cormac, the celebrated Fionn Mac Cumhaill, who was descended from the Heremonian kings of Leinster, was the chief commander of the Fenian warriors, and his great actions, strength, and valour are celebrated in the Ossianic poems, and various other productions of the ancient bards; he is called Fingal in Mac Pherson's Poems of Ossian; but it is to be observed that these are not the real poems of Ossian, but mostly fictions fabricated by Mac Pherson himself, and containing some passages from the ancient poems. Fionn had his chief residence and fortress at Almhain, now either the hill of Allen, near Kildare, or Ailinn, near Old Kilenallen, where a great Rath still remains, which was a residence of the ancient kings of Leinster. The Fenians were the chief troops of Leinster, and were Milesians of the race of Heremon; and their renowned commander Fionn, according to the Four Masters, was slain by the cast of a javelin, or, according to others, by the shot of an arrow, at a place called *Ath Brea*, on the river Boyne, A. D. 283, the year before the battle of Gaura, by the Lugnians of Tara, a tribe who possessed the territory now called the barony of Lune, near Tara, in Meath; and the place mentioned as *Ath Brea*, or the Ford of Brea, was situated somewhere on the Boyne, between Trim and Navan.

Clanna Morna, so called from Morna, one of their celebrated chiefs, were the warriors of Connaught and of the Firbolg race, called Fir Domnians or Damnonians, and were afterwards commanded by a famous champion named Goll, the son of Morna.

The Red Branch Knights of Ulster, called *Curaidhe-na-Craoibhe Ruaidhe*, signifying the Warriors of the Red Branch, were the chief military force of Ulster, principally residing about Emania, where stood the palace of the kings of Ulster, near Armagh, and highly celebrated in the first century under their champions Cuchullain, and Conall Cearnach or Conall the victorious.

in the 63rd year of his age, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, namely,

The Clanna Deaga, or Degadians, in the first, second, and third centuries, were the chief warriors of Munster: they were Heremonians originally from Ulster, but settled in Munster in early times, and an account of them has been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond.

The Dalcassians, called by the Irish writers Dal-gCais, from Cormac Cas, a famous king of Munster of the race of Heber in the third century, were the chief warriors of Munster from the third to the twelfth century, and formed mostly by the clans of Thomond, now the county of Clare, with parts of Limerick and Tipperary; and they are highly celebrated in Irish history, particularly under Brian Boru, who was himself of the Dalcassian race; an account of them has been given in the notes on Thomond and Desmond.

In the reign of king Cairbre Liffeachair, son of the monarch Cormac, the Fenian forces revolted from the service of Cairbre, and joined the famous Mogh Corb, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians. After the death of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, the Fenians were commanded by his son Oisín or Ossian, the celebrated warrior and bard; and at the time of the battle of Gaura, Osgar, another famous champion, the son of Oisín, commanded the Fenian forces. The army of Munster, commanded by Mogh Corb, a name which signifies the Chief of the Chariot, and by his son Fear Corb, that is, the man or warrior of the chariot, was composed of the Clanna Deagha and Dalcassian troops, joined by the Fenians and their Leinster forces; and it is stated in the Ossianic poems, and in Hammer's Chronicle, from the Book of Howth, that a great body of warriors from North Britain, Denmark, and Norway, came over and fought on the side of the Fenians at Gaura. The army of the monarch Cairbre was composed of the men of Meath and Ulster, together with the Clanna Morna, or Connaught warriors, commanded by Aodh or Hugh, King of Connaught, son of Garadh, grandson of Morna of the Damnonian race. The Munster forces, and Fenians, marched to Meath, where they were met by the combined troops of the monarch Cairbre, and fought one of the most furious battles recorded in Irish history, which continued throughout the whole length of a summer's day. The greatest valour was displayed by the warriors on each side, and it is difficult to say which army were victors or vanquished. The heroic Osgar was slain in single combat by the valiant monarch Cairbre, but Cairbre himself soon afterwards fell by the hand of the champion Simon, the son of Ceirb, of the race of the Fotharts of Leinster. Both armies amounted to about fifty thousand men, the greater part of whom were slain; of the Fenian forces, who consisted of twenty thousand men, it is stated that eighteen thousand fell; and on both sides, thirty thousand warriors were slain. In the following year, Hugh, king of Connaught, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, defeated the Munster forces in a battle at Spaltrach, near the mountain Senua, in Muscry, in which he slew Mogh Corb, king of Munster. The tremendous battle of Gaura is considered to have led to the subsequent fall of the Irish monarchy, for after the destruction of the Fenian forces, the Irish kings never were able to muster a national army equal in valour and discipline to those heroes, either to cope with foreign foes, or to reduce to subjection the rebellious provincial kings and princes: hence the monarchy became weak and disorganised, and the ruling powers were unable to maintain their authority or make a sufficient stand against the Danish and Anglo-Norman invaders of after times. The following passages respecting the battle of Gaura, have been literally translated from one of the poems attributed to Oisín on that subject, and supposed to have been written in the third century, though it is to be observed that many of the poems called Ossianic were written long subsequent to that period, as they refer to events which occurred several centuries afterwards, and appear to be additions to the original poems of Oisín. The best collection extant of the Ossianic poems in Irish MS., with translations into English, are in the library of sir William Betham, and if published by that learned antiquary and Irish scholar, would form a valuable contribution towards ancient Irish literature. In the poem, Oisín

Hugh Roe and Owen, having mustered all their forces, marched to Fanat (in Donegal), to the residence of Maolmuire, the son of Mac Sweeney,

the bard, the father of Osgar, is introduced as narrating the events of the battle, as follows:

"On our march from Binn Eadair (Howth)
The entire of our numbers were
Three hundred Fenian chiefs,
With their respective bands of warriors.

"There were thirty descendants
Of the race of Fionn of the Fenians,
Who always bore shields and spears,
In the time of conflict and slaughter.

"There were the Fenian champions
From Alba (Scotland) and from the king of Britain,
Through their friendship for the Fenians of Albuin,
Who joined us in that great battle.

"From the commander of nine upwards,
There were of the mighty Fenians of Lochlin (Denmark),
Numbers who joined us in that great conflict,
And who also shared in the slaughter.

"In this battle of Gaura of fearful blows,
Fighting against Osgar, my son,
Was the monarch Carbery of the Liffey
With all the forces of Erin.

"There was Hugh, the son of Garadh,
With his ten hundred warriors;
The king of Connaught and his forces
Were against us in that battle.

"There were five battalions from Ulster,
Together with the men of Meath
Who joined against us, with Carbery,
And we were unequal to the number of our foes.

"When my son Osgar had seen
The king of Erin taking the lead,
He vowed, himself, to slay the monarch
And cut him down with his keen sword.

"Then Osgar the Great and Generous
Eagerly requested permission
To lead the van of the battle,
At the head of his own battalions.

"And Beine, the son of Breasal,
A hero of great strength and valour,
Said that he and the Fenians of Britain
Would march in the same rank with Osgar.

"The son of Lughaidh the brave,
Who was always victorious in battle,
Said that he, accompanied by Cuiroll,
Should lead the army in the battle of Gaura.

"Then Cuiroll cast his spear
At random with fierce rage,
And drove the unlucky dart
Through the body of the son of Breasal.

"The noble Osgar, in a loud voice,
Then demanded from Cuiroll,
'Why hast thou slain my friend,
Thou son of Fionn, the son of Cumhall?'

"Cuiroll the Fair then made answer
In a violent passion to Osgar—
'If thou be the son of Oisín
I wish that thou hadst fallen in his stead.'

to aid him against O'Donnell, i. e. Torlogh Cairpreach, who was wreaking his vengeance on the son of Mac Sweeney, and on the entire of Fanat,

for his having allied himself to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall, and the sons of Mac Sweeney, held a consultation to determine on what they

"My son was seized with anger
On hearing such utterance,
And, on the instant, demanded
A combat from the champion.

"Then Osgar and Cuiroll
Met each other in conflict,
Whilst I endeavoured to intercede
Along with Faolan and Fiachra.

"With regard to my son, Osgar,
In this contest with Cuiroll,
Two hundred of the Fenians fell
In our efforts to appease their anger.

"We then raised our standards
To commence the battle of Gaura,
We ourselves, and the Fenians of Leinster,
Against Carbry and the Clanna Morna.

"Then Fergus the poet prepared,
The chief bard of the Fenians,
To encourage us on to the fight
In advancing to the battle of Gaura.

"March onward, O! valiant Osgar,
Thou cleaver of the helmets of heroes,
And by thy prosperous standard,
Obtain renown and victory.

"Acquire fresh conquering courage
Against Hugh, the son of Garaidh,
And against the opposing kings,
And completely subdue them by slaughter."

"We advanced closely to the conflict,
And rushed against the king and his forces;
And such a sight as then appeared
Will never again be recorded.

"The Fenians of Britain, who fought on our side,
Against a thousand men of the son of Garaidh,
Were fiercely cut down in that battle;
Oh! unhappy to us was their destruction.

"The Fenians of Leinster were likewise cut down,
And the Fenians of Alba, by the son of Garaidh,
Ten hundred valiant warriors
In that onset were slaughtered.

"My son then rushed onward
On the battalions of Tara,
Like a hawk amongst small birds,
Or like a dashing wave of the ocean.

"He made a fierce charging onset
Against the forces of the men of Erin,
When three hundred chieftains fell,
By Osgar of the powerful strokes.

"Ten hundred, without fear,
Of our determined enemies
Now came on with the son of Garaidh,
Who had not before engaged in the contest.

"The son of Garaidh rushed onward,
After arranging his men for battle,
To meet Osgar of the purple armour.
Brave and terrific were those chiefs.

"Twenty-four wounds were inflicted
On the body of the brave Osgar,
Which he received from the men of Carbry,
Before he advanced against the son of Garaidh.

"On the body of the son of Garaidh,
On retiring from the combat with Osgar,
Were inflicted three score wounds,
And very deep and dangerous were they.

"From the overwhelming blows of Osgar,
And of the descendants of Morna of combats;
You might behold, over the glens,
A flashing fire from the clash of their arms.

"The son of Garaidh was subdued,
And great indeed was the loss,
By Osgar, who was never conquered,
Either in combat or in the battle field.

"A dart was cast by the king of Erin,
Who bore in his hand the poisoned arms,
Which pierced the body of the sharp-sworded Osgar,
And this fatal wound extended to his heart.

"Osgar, my son, fell to the ground,
Who had never before been conquered,
But before he fell his pointed spear
Pierced the body of the monarch Carbry.

"Seven princes in that battle,
Who were eligible to the throne of Erin,
Were slain that day by my son,
Before he encountered Carbry.

"Numerous were the pools of blood,
On the extensive plain of Gaura,
And many heads were strewn there,
Severed from their bodies by the carnage of that battle.

"Of the valiant heroes who fell on that plain
Were two hundred presumptive heirs,
Who were by right entitled
To royal crowns in Erin.

"With undaunted valour we fought
That dreadful battle of Gaura;
Together the Fenians bravely fell
Eighteen of their kings and royal princes.

"Many a polished buckler you might behold,
And standards of chieftains of the finest *Srol*,
Many lifeless heroes, with their shields,
Strewed in heaps all over the plain.

"We did not collect the precious ornaments
But of heroes famed for victory,
We did not take away from the battle field
But the jewels of kings and exalted chiefs.

"From the day of the battle of Gaura
The Fenians never after raised their voices,
And there passed neither night nor day,
That we did not spend in grief and sighs.

"There has not been found from India in the east
To the very extremities of the world
A king who has not been under our controul,
Until the time of fighting that battle.

"No foreign invading prince ever came
To the land of Fodhla (Ireland), in our time,
But was forced to return without conquest,
And retrace his steps by our valour.

"Lastly we raised the heroic Osgar,
Exalted on the shafts of our spears,
We conveyed him to a rising ground,
To warn the Fenians of our sorrowful loss.

should do in defending themselves against the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell and their forces, for they (the Mac Sweeneys) resolved to be revenged of

"We constructed the graves of the heroes,
And buried them with princely honours,
The tombs of the noble and valiant Osgar,
And of the son of Gara, the son of Oisín.

"We buried Osgar the brave
On the north side of the great Gaura,
And likewise Osgar, the son of Glonn,
And Osgar, the son of the king of Lochlin.

"And the hero who was liberal of gold,
The son of Lughaidh, the great champion.
May some delight come over my words,
For great is my sorrow this night."

The Danes in Dublin.—For a period of more than three hundred years, in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, and down to the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow, the Danish and Norwegian colonies were in possession of the city of Dublin and of the territory of Fingall, and Danish kings ruled over Dublin during that time; but they appear to have been occasionally under subjection and tribute mostly to the kings of Leinster, and sometimes to the kings of Meath; and in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, some of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, of the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, and of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, became kings over the Danes of Dublin. In A. D. 1170, the Anglo-Normans, under Strongbow, Raymond le Gros, and Milo de Cogan, with their Irish allies under Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, took the city of Dublin, and expelled Asculph Mac Thorkell, the last Danish king of Dublin, who in the year 1171, having collected a great force of Danes and Norwegians from the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Mann, attempted to recover Dublin, but his forces were defeated by the Anglo-Normans under Milo and Richard de Cogan, and Asculph himself was slain. An account of the Danish kings of Dublin will be given in a future number.

Introduction of Christianity.—Some account of the missions of Palladius and St. Patrick, as intimately connected with the diocese of Dublin, will be necessary in this place.

Palladius, a Roman deacon, and considered to have been a native of Britain, was consecrated a bishop by Pope Celestine, who sent him, in the beginning of the fifth century, on a mission to preach the Gospel to the Irish, then called *Scoti* or Scots, a name which was long afterwards applied to the people of that part of North Britain, now called Scotland. Palladius having departed from Rome, set out on his voyage, accompanied by Sylvester, Solinus, Augustine, Benedict, and other missionaries, and landed in Ireland in the beginning of the year 431, in some harbour either of Wexford or Wicklow, in the territory then called *Hy Garchon*, which was part of the ancient principality of Hy Kinsellagh, and extended along the sea coast, comprising parts of the present counties of Wexford and Wicklow. Proceeding on his mission, he baptized many persons, and founded a church called Cill Fine, in which he deposited the sacred books, and some relics of SS. Peter and Paul, and other saints, which he had brought from Rome, besides his writing tablets, all of which were long preserved with great veneration. Two other churches were afterwards erected by his companions, one called *Teach-na-Romhnaich*, signifying the house of the Romans, and the other named *Domhanach-arda*, that is, the church on the height, from which the parish of Donard, in the county of Wicklow, got its name, and the church was erected on the great mountain now called *Slieve Gadoe*, on which there are still some ruins of an ancient church with a holy well, much resorted to as a place of pilgrimage in honour of the missionaries Sylvester and Solinus who were buried there, and whose memory has been always held in great veneration by the people. The progress of Palladius in his missionary labours being opposed by Nathi, a Pagan chief, who was the lord of Hy-Garchon, he forced Palladius to fly from the country, but his companions, Sylvester and Solinus,

the others for their enmity and their evil deeds. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan received intelligence that the sons of Niall had gone to

remained in Ireland. Palladius was not altogether one year in Ireland, being compelled to quit the country in the latter end of A. D. 431, the year of his arrival; and having sailed to North Britain, he died there soon after in the land of the Cruthneans or Picts, at the place now called Fordun, in Mearns or Kincardine, in Scotland; and at Fordun, under the name of St. Paldi, his memory was long revered.

St. Patrick.—There are various contradictory opinions and controversies amongst the most learned ecclesiastical writers as to the birth place of St. Patrick, and the point is extremely difficult to determine. Some contend that he was descended from one of the Roman families in Britain, and a native of North Britain, born at the place now called Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton in Scotland, but many others, particularly the learned Lanigan, have maintained with greater probability that he was a native of Armorica Gaul, and born at the place called Bononia, now Boulogne, on the coast of France, part of the ancient territory of Armorica. His family were respectable Roman citizens of Gaul, and his father's name was Calphurnius, and that of his mother Conchessa, and she is said to have been a sister, niece, or some relative of St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours. A difference of opinion respecting the time of his birth and death exists, as well as concerning the place of his nativity. Usher, Ware, Colgan, the Annals of the Four Masters, and other authorities, place his birth at A. D. 372 or 373, and his death at A. D. 493, in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age; but Lanigan, from accurate chronological computations, places his birth at A. D. 387, and his death in A. D. 465, in the 78th year of his age; they all agree as to the day of his death, the 17th of March, on which his festival has been always celebrated in the church. According to all our Irish historians, the celebrated Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the fourth century, made many military expeditions into Gaul and Britain, and in one of these brought to Ireland 200 captives, amongst whom was a youth named Patrick, then in the 16th year of his age, and he was sold as a slave to a chief named Milcho, Milcon, or Miliac, who possessed a district in that part of Dalaradia now the southern part of the county of Antrim, where he tended the flocks of his master beside Slieve Mis Mountain. After a captivity of seven years, admonished by a vision, Patrick effected his escape, and returned to his family in Gaul. He studied many years in the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and also under St. German of Auxerre, and became eminent for his great piety; in A. D. 429 he accompanied St. German and Lupus of Troyes to Britain, in their mission for the purpose of extirpating the Pelagian heresy; and in the year 431 was sent to Rome by St. German, who recommended him to Pope Celestine as a person, for his piety and virtue, fit to be appointed on the mission then preparing for Ireland; and in the year 432, being then in the 45th year of his age, he was consecrated a bishop, and appointed successor to Palladius on the Irish mission. Having embarked in Gaul, he sailed to Britain, where he made no delay, but proceeded to Ireland, where he arrived in A. D. 432, in the first year of the pontificate of Sixtus III. The place of his landing is supposed to have been on some part of the coast of Wicklow or Dublin, but being repulsed by the natives, he sailed northward, and landed at a small island off the coast of Bregia, which island was afterwards called Holm Patrick, or St. Patrick's Isle, and is situated near Skerries, in the county of Dublin; having rested here for some time, he proceeded northwards and landed at Inver Slaince, in Dalaradia, now either Strangford Lough or the Bay of Dundrum, in the district then called Magh Inis, a peninsula which now forms the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. Here he converted Dicho, chief of that territory, being the first convert he had made to the Christian faith; and in this place St. Patrick erected a church called Sabhal Phadraie, or Patrick's Barn, from which the parish of Saul, near Downpatrick, derived its name; he proceeded thence to the northern part of Dalaradia, the residence of his old master Milcho, in the land of the Cruthneans or Irish Picts, and

Fanat, he and his kinsmen, with their forces and the Albanian (Scottish) troops who had joined

him, marched and encamped at Ceannmaghair (in Donegal), to meet them, and watch the movements

having in vain endeavoured to convert Milcho, who remained an obstinate Pagan, he determined to proceed to Tara, the chief seat of the Irish kings. Having set sail from Dalaradia southward, he landed at Inver Colpa, now the bay or mouth of the river Boyne, near Drogheda, and proceeded onward to Slane, and thence to the royal residence at Tara, where, on Easter Sunday, in the year 433, he preached the Gospel in the presence of the monarch Laoghaire and a great assembly of the chiefs, Druids, and people; he made many converts, and, amongst others, it is stated, of some of the bards and learned men, but at the commencement of his mission he received much opposition from the monarch and his chief Druids. On Easter Monday he preached at Tailten, another royal residence near Tara, and proceeded soon after to Teffia, now Westmeath, and preached at the hill of Usneagh, a celebrated seat of Druidism; he then went to Annaly and Conmaigne, now parts of Longford and Leitrim, and to Magh Sleacht in Brefney, now Fenagh in Leitrim, where he destroyed the idols, and great temple of the Druids, and erected a church on its ruins. Crossing the Shannon, he proceeded onward into Connaught, where he spent seven years in the conversion of that province, and erecting churches, and departing thence about A.D. 440, he crossed the river Droghaio in Brefney, at the place now called Bundroos, in the county of Leitrim; and from thence to Easroe, now Ballyshannon; he crossed the river Erne, and proceeded through Tirconnell or Donegal, converting great numbers and founding churches in all those places; he next went to Dalrieda or the northern part of Antrim; and thence to Dalaradia or Ulidia, which territories now form the southern parts of Antrim and the county of Down; thence to Tir Eogain, now Tyrone; and to Orgiall, now the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth, and onward to Ardracan and various other parts of the kingdom of Meath. According to Jocelyn the monk, in his Life of St. Patrick, and some other writers, it is stated that St. Patrick crossed the river at Finglas; and in the year 448, converted Alphin, son of Eochaidh, king of Ath Cliath or Dublin, and baptized him in a fountain, near which a church was afterwards erected in the place on which St. Patrick's Cathedral now stands. St. Patrick proceeded to Leinster to the territories of Hy-Garclion and Hy-Kinsellagh, parts of the present counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Carlow; and also to Leix, now the Queen's county; to Naas and Kilkenny in Kildare; to Ossory, now the county of Kilkenny; to Ormond and other parts of Tipperary; and to Cashel, where he converted and baptized Aongus, king of Cashel; thence to Luimneach or Limerick, where he converted many of the people of Thomond; thence to Desmond, or parts of Cork and Kerry, and spent altogether seven years in Munster, converting kings, princes, and people; returning to Leinster, he crossed the river Brosna, and proceeded into Hy Falgia or Offaley, now the King's county, where it is stated that a chieftain named Failge, an obstinate Pagan, having determined to assassinate the saint, killed by mistake with the thrust of a spear *Odran*, his charioteer, who sacrificed his own life to save St. Patrick; hence St. Odran has been esteemed the first martyr to the faith in Ireland. St. Patrick having returned through Meath and Orgiall, founded many churches, and having lands granted to him by *Daire Dearg*, a prince of the race of Clan Colla, who possessed the territory about Eamhain Macha, now Armagh, he erected a church or cathedral on the hill called Ard Macha, A.D. 455, and thus founded the see of Armagh, which became the metropolitan see or seat of the primacy of all Ireland. According to Jocelyn and others, St. Patrick repaired to Rome about A.D. 460, to give an account of his mission in Ireland to Pope Leo the Great, who confirmed all his acts, and approved of the establishment of the metropolitan see at Armagh. Having, during a mission of about thirty-three years, according to Lanigan, but much longer according to others, converted almost the whole of the Irish to the Christian faith, performed many great miracles, consecrated more than three hundred bishops, with vast numbers of priests or presbyters, and founded many hundred churches, he died at Saul, near Downpatrick, as above stated, A.D. 465, in the 78th year of his

age, according to Lanigan, but Ussher and others place his death at 493, in his 120th year. St. Patrick, according to Jocelyn's Life, was a man of small stature, but of great energy, and activity of mind and body. On the news of his death, vast numbers of the clergy flocked from all parts of Ireland to attend his funeral obsequies, which were celebrated with great pomp for twelve successive days, and with such a profusion of lights and torches that it is said the nights were rendered as bright as day. He was buried at Dun-da-leath-glas, which was also called Dune, latinised Dunum, and from him called Dun-Patraic, or Downpatrick. Jocelyn says he was buried in a very deep grave, being five cubits in depth, under a great stone, as it was feared an attempt would be made to remove his body, for a great contest arose between the Ulidians, or people of the county of Down, and the Orgiallians, or people of Armagh and Louth, respecting the possession of his remains, but the dispute was amicably arranged, and he was buried at Down. The remains of SS. Bridget and Columkille were removed to Downpatrick, and buried there along with those of St. Patrick, of which an account has been given in a note to these Annals at the year 1293. The memory of St. Patrick was for many ages venerated in Scotland and the Isle of Mann, as much as in Ireland, and many churches were dedicated to him in these countries; and it may be observed that Patrick was a favourite christian name with many of the Scottish nobility, as the Grahams, dukes of Montrose; the Drummonds, earls of Perth; the Lindsays, earls of Crawford; the Lyons, thanes of Glamis; the Homes, earls of Marchmont; the Boyles, earls of Glasgow; the Maules, earls of Panmure; the Gordons, earls of Aberdeen; the Dunbars, earls of March; the Murrays, earls of Elibank; the Hays, earls of Kinnoull; the Crichtons, earls of Dumfries; the Oliphants, lords Oliphant. A great number of the heads of all these families, and others, bore the name of Patrick in former times, as may be seen in the Peerages of Scotland, while it appears strange that scarcely any of the old Irish chiefs bore the name Patrick, though the name of the great patron saint of Ireland. A full account of the numerous lives of St. Patrick will be found in the works of Ware, Usher, Colgan, O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.*, and Lanigan, from which the above article has been compiled.

St. Patrick first communicated to the Irish the Roman Alphabet and Latin language, but the Irish had their own Celtic Alphabet, and a *written language*, many centuries before the arrival of St. Patrick, though it has been absurdly asserted by some shallow antiquarians that the Irish had no use of letters before his time.

Antiquities.—Numerous memorials of the most remote ages still exist in the counties of Dublin and Kildare, as in all other parts of Ireland, of which full accounts may be found in D'Alton's valuable history of the county and of the archbishops of Dublin, in Whitclaw and Walsh's History of Dublin, in Ware's and Grose's Antiquities, Vallancey's Collectanea, the Topographies of Seward and Lewis, Rawson's Survey of Kildare, &c.

Cromleacs.—The name Cromleac, signifies the stone of Crom; and they were so called from being used in the worship of Crom, one of the deities of the Irish Druids, said to represent Fate, or, according to Lanigan and others, the god of fire, or the sun, and sometimes called Crom Dubh, or Black Crom, and Crom Cruach, signifying Crom of the Heaps of stones or Cairns, as quoted by Lanigan from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and the Idol of Crom Cruach, as stated in Lanigan and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, quoting from the Four Masters, and also in the Book of Invasions, by the O'Clerys, was destroyed by St. Patrick at the temple of the Druids, on Magh Sleacht in Brefney, now Fenagh in Leitrim, and the last Sunday of summer is still called Douhach Croim Duibh, or the Sunday of Black Crom, being sacred to St. Patrick as the anniversary commemorating the destruction of the idol. This is the real origin of the name Cromleac, and not from the stones being in a sloping position, as absurdly stated by some writers, and derived from the opinions of the common people. The chief deities of the Druids were the sun, moon, stars, and winds; and woods, wells, fountains, and rivers, were also objects of adoration. The sun was worshipped under the designation of *Bel*, *Beal*, or *Baal*, as by the

of the sons of Niall O'Donnell, and of Maolmuire (Mac Sweeney), who accompanied them from his

Phenicians and other eastern nations, and also under the name of *Grian*. The time dedicated to the worship of the moon was called *Sanhuin*, which was one of their deities; and the wind was worshipped under the name of *Gaeth*. The sacred fire of Beal was lighted on the evening of the first day of summer, or May eve, at the temple of the Druids on the hill of Usnesgh, situated a few miles from Mullingar in Westmeath; hence that day is still named in the Irish *La Beal-Teinne*, that is, the day of Beal's fire. The sacred fire of Sanhuin was lighted on the eve of the first day of winter, at Tlachta, in Meath, another chief seat of Druidism, situated at a place now called the Hill of Ward, between Trim and Athboy; and in the Irish *La Samhna*, or Samhuin's day, is the name applied to the first of November. No fires were permitted to be lighted in Ireland, but those obtained from the Druids at May and November, who delivered their sacred fire to the people with great incantations, and for obtaining it a payment of one *screapal*, a silver coin equivalent to three pence of modern money was levied on every house or head of a family. Some remnants of the custom originating from the celebration of the sacred fire of the Druids, is still preserved in the May fires lighted in Ireland. The oak was a sacred tree to the Druids, and the rites of Druidism were chiefly celebrated in the oak groves; and the name Druid, in Irish *Draoi* or *Druí*, is supposed to be derived from the Irish *Dair* or *Duir*, which signifies the oak; or, according to others, it was derived from the Greek word *Drus*, which also signifies an oak tree, as the ancient Gauls are said to have taken the derivation of Druid from the Greek language, which their learned men spoke in Cæsar's time. According to the Dictionnaire Historique de Cultes Religieuses, the word Druid was derived from *Deru*, or *Deru*, which in the Gaulish language signified an oak; and it may be observed, that *Drus* is the Greek for an oak, a word which resembles the Celtic. By Cæsar, Pliny, and other Roman writers, the Gaulish word for Druids was rendered to *Druidæ* and *Druides*, and by modern Latin writers the word Druids has been often translated into *Magi*. Three of the Tuath De Danan kings of Ireland were named from their peculiar deities; one was called *Mac Coill*, or the Son of the Wood, as he worshipped the woods; another *Mac Ceacht*, or the Son of the Plough, his god being that chief emblem of husbandry; and the third *Mac Greine*, as *Grian*, or the sun, was the great object of his adoration. Accounts of Irish Druidism will be found in Ware, Toland, Keating, O'Halloran, and Vallancey, and interesting descriptions of the Druids of Gaul and Britain are given in Cæsar's Commentaries.

The cromleacs are generally composed of from three or four, to six or seven huge pillar stones, standing upright and fixed deep in the earth on their smaller ends, and varying from five or six, to eight or ten feet in height, and on the top is placed a prodigious flag, or table stone, in a sloping position, one end being much higher than the other. These table stones are of enormous size, and some of them estimated to weigh from twenty, to forty or fifty tons; and as many of these cromleacs are situated on high hills, or in deep vallies, and other places of difficult access, and in several instances those stones have been conveyed for a distance of many miles, no such stones being found in the neighbourhood, these circumstances have naturally given rise to the popular opinion, that the cromleacs were constructed by giants, and it would appear that a race of men of gigantic strength were alone capable of placing those prodigious stones, or immense fragments of rocks, in their position; for it would be found extremely difficult to convey those huge stones any considerable distance, and place them in their position, even by the great power of modern machinery.

The *Druidical Temples* were likewise composed of huge stones, standing upright in a circular form, with great top stones placed on them. The most perfect specimen existing of a *Druidical temple* is the stupendous monument of stones called *Stone-Henge*, on Salisbury plain, in England; but in France there are *Druidical remains* far more extensive, though of ruder formation, at *Carnac*, in Bretagne, consisting of huge stones standing upright, some of them from twelve to fifteen feet in height; and of those

own country; when the sons of Niall O'Donnell, and the people of Fanat were informed of this,

immense stones it is stated, that four thousand still remain, formed into numerous concentric circles, and covering an area of about half a mile in diameter. In Ireland there are cromleacs, and remains of *Druidical circles*, or temples of immense stones, to be found in every county; but vast numbers of them have been broken up at various times, by some barbarous persons who have no regard for the venerable remains of antiquity. As *Druidism* was the religious system of the Celtic nations, Gauls, Britons, Irish, &c., *Druidical monuments* are found in all the countries possessed by the Celtic race. The cromleacs were *Druidical altars*, on which they offered up sacrifices, and very often human victims, as the Canaanites did to Moloch; and they were also used as sepulchral monuments, for, on excavating under them, funeral urns, and remains of human bones, have been found; and by the common people in Ireland, the cromleacs are generally called giants' graves. An account has been given in the note on Brehney of the great temple of the Druids at Magh Sleacht, now Fenagh in Leitrim, which was destroyed by St. Patrick. Cromleacs, and other *Druidical remains*, still exist in the county of Dublin, at Mount Venus, near Tallaght; at Glen Druid, near Cahinteely; at Glen Southwell, or the Little Dargle, and at Larch Hill; and on the Hills of Killiney and Howth. In various parts of Kildare, particularly about Naas and Kilcullen, are huge pillar-stones, considered to be *Druidical remains*; and, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, there was in former times on the Curragh of Kildare a stupendous *Druidical monument*, or temple, of a circular form, composed of enormous stones, and exactly resembling Stone-Henge in England, but no traces of it now remain. Geoffrey of Monmouth relates, in a curious legend, that the prodigious stones of the great monument on the plains of Kildare were removed from thence, and fixed upon Salisbury plain, and called Stone-Henge, in the fifth century, either by Aurelius Ambrosius, or Uther Pendragon, kings of the Britons, assisted by the arts and spells of Merlin, the famous magician of Wales. This legend probably signifies, that the model of Stone-Henge was copied from the great monument on the plains of Kildare.

Cairns, so called from the Irish *Carn*, which signifies a heap or pile of stones, were huge heaps of stones, some of them the size of a large house, and containing many thousands of cart loads of stones usually placed on high hills and mountains, and still existing in many parts of Ireland. According to Toland and others, they were partly erected for *Druidical worship*, and also as sepulchral monuments over the remains of warriors and kings; and some of these heaps of stones, used as sepulchres, were called by the Irish *Leacht*, and *Tainleacht*, which signify sepulchral monuments.

Sepulchral mounds, commonly called mounds in Ireland, and barrows by the English antiquaries, are of a circular, or conical form, having the appearance of hillocks, and of various sizes. The interior is generally composed of a heap of small stones, resembling a cairn, but covered with earth, and, when opened, they are found to contain funeral urns, remains of human bones, military weapons, and various other articles, which prove them to have been places of sepulture for kings, chiefs, and warriors, in the Pagan times; for after the introduction of Christianity these sepulchral mounds were discontinued. This mode of burial was used by various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Gauls, Scythians, Scandinavians, Saxons, &c., and the great sepulchral mounds of Achilles, and others of Homer's heroes, still remain on the shores of the Hellespont; and Byron beautifully says—

“——— I've stood upon Achilles' tomb
And heard Troy doubted—time will doubt of Rome.”

The stupendous earthen mound, resembling a large hill, raised to the memory of Alyattes, king of Lydia, near six centuries before the Christian era, is still to be seen in Asia Minor, and in the Crimea remain some of the sepulchral mounds of the old Scythian kings. In England these sepulchral mounds are very numerous, and of great size, on Salisbury plain, and other places; and in Ireland sepulchral mounds are found almost in every county, particularly in Meath, Louth, Dublin, and Kildare. Along the banks

they came to the resolution not to alter their course, or avoid any force however great that might op-

pose them, and having determined on that resolution the sons of O'Donnell, Maolmuire Mac

of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, are many mounds; but the one at Newgrange is the largest in Ireland, covering an area of about two acres, and between eighty and ninety feet in height, having the appearance of a considerable hill; the interior is composed of a huge heap of small stones; but it is covered with several feet of earth; it was much larger than at present, for it was broken into, and several hundred cart-loads of stones carried off by some barbarian road-makers; but these excavations, however, led to an interesting discovery, namely, a long gallery, or passage, covered with huge flag-stones, leading into the interior, and in the centre of the mound was found a large circular chamber, vaulted with a dome; urns and remains of human bones were also found, so that this mound was no doubt the sepulchre of some celebrated Irish king, or warrior; a circle of huge stones standing upright, surrounded the mound at Newgrange, and many of them still remain. It appears, also, that these great mounds were used in ancient times as places where assemblies and great conventions were held for legislative purposes, inauguration of princes, and other great meetings of the people. In the county of Dublin there are sepulchral mounds in various places, and in one of these, at Knocksedan near Swords, it is stated by Ware, that on its being opened in his time, there were found in it the remains of a man of gigantic size, the skeleton measuring, from the ankle-bone to the top of the skull, eight feet four inches; the bones of the skull were very thick, and the teeth of enormous size; the limbs were all very large in proportion, and it appears that this giant, when living, must have been nearly nine feet high. In Kildare, there are many of these mounds on the Curragh, and also at Naas, at Aseul, near Athy, and at Mullaghmast. An account of the *Cemeteries* of the Pagan kings of Ireland, in Connaught, Meath, &c., has been given at pp. 122-3, in the note on South Connaught.

Raths, so called from the Irish *Rath*, which signifies a fort or fortress, but commonly called *Lios*, which also signifies a fortress or habitation. They have been usually called Danish forts, and are circular earthen ramparts, surrounded with a deep fosse, or ditch, some of them composed of a single rampart, others of two, and some having treble ramparts; the usual area in the interior of these raths contains from about half a rood to half an acre, but some of them are much larger, and contain in the interior from an acre to two acres. These raths are mostly situated on hills, and are found in every county; they are extremely numerous in most of the counties of Ulster and Connaught, and there are at least thirty thousand of them still remaining in Ireland, though many of them have been levelled; but as the peasantry and farmers entertain a belief transmitted down by tradition from time immemorial, that it is very unlucky to meddle with them, and always followed by some misfortune, as these places are supposed to be sacred or enchanted ground, and the habitations of fairies, this fear, coupled with a proper feeling of veneration for antiquities, has fortunately preserved from destruction those interesting memorials of remote ages. They are commonly called Danish forts, from some tradition that they were erected as fortresses by the Danes, and the theory of their having been all Danish works, has been absurdly maintained by Ledwich, and other shallow antiquaries. Some of them may have been erected by the Danes, but many thousands of them are found in remote parts, in the interior of the country, where the Danes had no possessions, as those pirates were chiefly located in the towns along the sea-coast, and it is evident that these raths must have formed the fortresses and chief habitations of the ancient Irish, and many of them no doubt erected by the Firbolgs, Danans, and Milesians, more than a thousand years before the Danes arrived in Ireland. In the county of Kildare are some remarkable raths, and very large; the Rath of Mullaghmast contains an area of about two acres, and at Allen, near Old Kilcullen, is another great rath, and there is one of very great size on the Curragh of Kildare. These were no doubt the fortresses of ancient Irish chiefs or kings. In the territory now forming the county of Dublin, the ancient kings, as mentioned in the preceding part of this article, had fortresses at Howth, Swords, and Dunleary; and in Kildare, the kings of Leinster had royal

seats and fortresses at Naas and Dun Leamhna, now Dunlavan, on the borders of Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin. *Dun*, and also *Dinn*, were names applied to ancient fortresses.

Round Towers.—So much has been written about these interesting remains of Irish antiquity, that to enumerate the various theories respecting them would far exceed the limits of this article, and the opinions as to the origin, era, and uses of those beautiful but mysterious structures, whose history is hidden in the night of time, are so various, that, as to whether they were built for Pagan or Christian purposes, still remains a subject of antiquarian controversy. In the county of Dublin there are round towers at Lusk, Swords, and Clondalkin, and some remains of one near the old church of Rathmichael, between Killiney and Bray; and there was in former times a round tower situated in Ship-street, not far from the castle of Dublin, but no traces of it now remain. In the county of Kildare there are five round towers still remaining, situated at Kildare, Old Kilcullen, Castledermott, Oughterard, and Taghadee. In the counties of Dublin and Kildare are many interesting ruins, and remains of ancient abbeys, churches, castles, and other antiquities, too numerous to be here mentioned. The remains of antiquity in Ireland are very numerous, and extremely interesting, though much has been destroyed by the silent hand of time, but much more by the ruthless fury of fanaticism and war,—the barbarians of ancient and modern times, like the Vandals of old, having destroyed various works of art. The stones of many Druidical temples and cromleacs have been broken; sepulchral mounds and raths, the ramparts of ancient fortresses, and even walls of Cyclopean architecture, have been levelled; cairns have been scattered, round towers have been barbarously thrown down, or shamefully suffered to fall into dilapidation and ruin; abbeys, churches and castles have been demolished, and their materials have been placed in other buildings; splendid stone crosses, sculptures, and statues, have been broken and mutilated; golden and silver ornaments of massive size and beautiful workmanship, worn by ancient kings, queens, and chieftains, have been carried off to other countries, or sold to goldsmiths, and melted down, and many other interesting remains of ancient art have been destroyed, though all these memorials of remote ages should be watched over with unceasing veneration, and preserved to posterity with the most sacred care.

The note on Moy Liffey and Bregia, will be concluded in the next number.

A. D. 1461.

1. *Edward IV.* In the year 1461, king Henry VI., of the House of Lancaster, was deposed, and Edward, earl of March, son of the deceased Richard Plantaganet, duke of York, as head of the house of York, was proclaimed king, as Edward IV., on the 4th of March, 1461. The deposed King Henry was confined in the tower of London, but was liberated by his party in 1470, and for a short time restored to the throne; his forces were, however, defeated by those of king Edward in the great battle of Tewksbury, in the year 1471, and he himself being taken prisoner, was sent again to the tower, where he was killed the same year by Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard III.

Lords Lieutenant.—In 1462, George, duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV., was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland for life; he was born in Dublin during the time his father, Richard Plantaganet, duke of York, had been lord lieutenant. The duke of Clarence did not come to Ireland, but appointed various lords deputies to act under him; in 1462, sir Roland Fitz Eustace, baron of Portlester, and viscount of Baltinglass; in 1463, Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, who was afterwards beheaded at Drogheda; in 1467, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who was afterwards beheaded in England, A. D. 1470, for his adherence to king Edward IV. against Henry VI.; in 1467, Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; in 1475, William Sherwood, bishop of Meath and lord chancellor of Ireland; in 1471, sir Roland Fitz Eustace a second time; in 1478, Henry Gray, lord Gray of Ruthin; in 1478, sir Robert Preston, viscount Gormanstown, and Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, all acted as lords deputies to the duke of Clarence. In 1478, the duke of Clarence

Sweeny, Owen Baeach Mac Sweeney, and all those that joined them, of the people of Fanat, marched to meet and oppose O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghtan, at Ceannmaghair; as soon as the two parties approached they did not hesitate to attack each other, on account of their mutual enmity, hatred, provocations, and dissensions; a fierce and desperate engagement ensued, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Torlogh Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan were defeated. Manus, brother to O'Donnell, with many others were slain, and Torlogh Cairbreach O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner and deposed. After this defeat at Ceannmaghair, those chiefs proceeded to Kil-Mac-Nenain (Kilmaerenan), and Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), the son of Niall Garv, was nominated lord (of Tireonnell), according to the established custom, and O'Donnell, that is, Hugh Roe, then nominated Maolmuire Mac Sweeney, the Mac Sweeney of Fanat.

Manus, son of Bryan, son of Donal, the son of Murtogh O'Connor, lord of Carbury (in Sligo), died.

Mae Caghwell, i. e. Bryan, lord of Kinel Feredach (in Tyrone), died, and Owen Mac Caghwell was appointed lord.

Fergal O'Gara, tanist of Coolavin (in Sligo), was killed by Mae Costello.

The dean O'Maoileoin (O'Malone), the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Clonmaenois of the son of Fiodach.

Aongus Magrath, a learned poet (in Thomond), Niall Oge O'Higgin; and Niall, the son of Fergal Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, the son of William O'Ferrall, died.

William O'Flanagan, priest and canon of the chapter of Elphin, died.

Felim Fionn (the Fair) O'Connor was taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Bryan Ballach, and Roderick the son of O'Connor Don, in the beginning of this year, on which account disturbances and commotions arose in Siol Murray (Rosecommon,) and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner.

Mae William Burke and his kinsmen marched with a force into the plain of Connaught, to redeem Felim Fionn (O'Connor), from the son of Bryan Ballach, and they gave him his own demand, and the nobles of Connaught went security for him, and Felim was liberated from his chains; Felim took those nobles with him to Carn Fraoich Mae Fiodhach Foltruidg,² and Mae Dermott put his shoe on him after he had redeemed him; they then took the hostages of the race of Ona, the son of Aongus, and of Hy Briuin (O'Rourke's country, or Leitrim), and Mae William returned home, leaving those hostages with the son of Bryan Ballach. When the sons of O'Connor Roe were informed of this, they redeemed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don for the half-townland of Clar, and after that they allied themselves to the sons of Conor Mac Branán (a chief in Rosecommon).

A great war was carried on by the English of Meath and Leinster, by which a great portion of Meath was spoiled.

O'Connor Faily, and the son of Richard Butler, marched to Druim Turleime (now Drumhurlin, between Collinstown and Mullingar in Westmeath) with an army of upwards of one thousand horsemen all helmeted, fearless, and undismayed, and sent forth their forces, horsemen and scouring parties, to burn and lay waste Meath in every direction, and in the course of this contest the son

being accused of high treason against his brother, king Edward, was condemned; but being allowed the privilege of choosing the manner of death, he requested to be suffocated in a butt of Malmsey wine, which was accordingly done in the tower of London. In 1479, Richard, duke of York, son of king Edward IV., a mere child, being then only four or five years of age, was nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, acted as lord deputy.

2. *Carn Fraoich Mae Fiodhach Foltruidh*, signifies the Carn of Fraoch, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, and was so called from Fraoch, an ancient warrior, who was buried there. This place, now called Carnfree, is situated near Tulsk, in the county of Rosecommon, and, as before stated in these notes, was the place of inauguration of the O'Conors, as kings of Connaught; and the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, holding the office of hereditary marshals of Connaught, presided at the inauguration of the kings of Connaught; the O'Connor inaugurated at this time was

O'Connor Don, and the term above used, of putting on his shoe on O'Connor, signifies that he was inaugurated, as the ceremony of putting on a shoe, or ornamented slipper, was used at these inaugurations; and it is stated that when the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone and kings of Ulster, were inaugurated at Tullaghoge, in Tyrone, as already described, that O'Hagan, chief of Tullaghoge, who presided at the inauguration of the O'Neills, put on the foot of the elected prince a golden slipper, or ornamented with gold, which completed the ceremony; and some of these ornamental inauguration slippers, made of leather and other materials, of very elegant workmanship, have been found in bogs and other places, and to be seen in some museums and collections of antiquities. Ona, above-mentioned, the son of Aongus, was king of Connaught in the fifth century, and is stated to have given his palace, called Imleach Ona, as a present to St. Patrick, at which place he founded the see of Elphin.

of Felim, the son of the Calvach O'Connor, was made prisoner by John, the son of Mac Thomas ; O'Connor received great presents from the English for granting them peace, as was always customary with those who held his place.

Mac Geoghegan committed great depredations on the baron of Delvin (Nugent, in Westmeath), and also on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as Eithne (the river Inny, on the borders of Westmeath and Longford).

Port Loman (a parish in Westmeath) was plundered by the sons of Irial O'Ferrall.

Malachy, the son of Flann O'Donnellan (in Galway), died.

Theobald O'Mulloy, lord of the half of Fercall (in King's county), was killed by O'Mulloy of the Wood.

A. D. 1462.

A monastery of friars minor (Franciscans) was commenced at Monaghan during the time that Felim, the son of Bryan, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was lord of Oriel.

Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan, prior of Devenish (in Fermanagh), died on Lough Derg.

Bryan, son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and generous man of his time in the entire province of Ulster, was killed while in pursuit of his property, which was carried away by force by the sons of Art O'Neill, namely, Roderick and his kinsmen, after having obtained their protection, and being imprisoned by them for some time.

Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was killed by the same Roderick.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, lord of Carbury (in Sligo), died

Teige O'Connor, and his kinsmen, defeated the sons of Bryan Ballach, in which Dermot, son of Donogh, the son of Bryan, and John, son of Teige, the son of Tiarnan of the Corra, were slain ; and the sons of Bryan Ballach were dispossessed of, and expelled from their lands and properties ; the two sons of Bryan fled in terror to Mac Bran's place at Greanchaidh (in Roscommon), but Mac Bran was obliged to forsake them, so that they were proclaimed through every district, and Mac Bran himself was expelled from his country into Annaly, where he was

received by O'Ferrall, who gave him lands for his cattle, and possessions in the country for his people.

Mac William of Clanrickard, marched with an army into Hy Cairin (Ikerrin, in Tipperary), where O'Magher, i. e. Teige, with his supporters, met and opposed them ; and William Burke, the son of Mac William, was slain by the son of O'Maher, with the cast of a javelin, by which blow O'Maher was victorious, and the same O'Maher, lord of Ikerrin, after his death, was succeeded by his son.

Mac Bran, i. e. Tomaltach Carrach, the son of Con, the son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young earl of Ormond (John Butler), arrived in Ireland, with a powerful host of Saxons, and a great war arose between the earls of Ormond and of Desmond, in which Gerald, the son of the earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers, who also took possession of Waterford ; both parties finally resolved on giving each other battle, and it was against the will of the earl of Ormond that the son of Richard (Butler), went to fight the battle on that day ; however he was defeated in the engagement, and he himself taken prisoner, and some state that 410 of them (the Butlers), were buried on that day, besides their commander and officers. The Geraldines, after gaining that battle with great slaughter, took Kilkenny, and the great towns of the territory, from the Butlers ; the young earl of Ormond, with his English, were in the town of Dangan (in Kilkenny), which could not be taken from them. Another brother of the earl (of Ormond) arrived in Ireland, and seized on four ships belonging to the earl of Desmond, at sea, with all they contained, through which the Butlers gained great power.

Con O'Melaghlin, with the Dillons, and Lisagh, son of Rossa (O'Ferrall), defeated O'Ferrall at Noghaval (in Westmeath), and Edmond, the son of O'Ferrall, and eleven men of the race of Murtogh Oge O'Ferrall, were taken prisoners ; the loss in prisoners and slain was seventy.

Thomas, son of Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Ferrall, tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-athana-pailise (in Longford), by night, while endeavouring to recover his property, carried away by a party of the Dillons, the O'Conors, and the sons of Murtogh ; they carried off his head and his property, he having at the time only a few attendants, which was a rare occurrence with him.

A.D. 1463.

Gillcreest Mac Edigein, vicar of Teampul Patrick, at Elphin, and canon of the chapter, died.

Conor, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, lord of Clan Bibacht (in Leitrim), died.

James, son of Gerald, earl of Desmond, died.

Dermod More, the son of Dermod O'Conor, was killed by the sons of Teige O'Conor, at Easda-conna, on the river Boyle.

Culein O'Dempsey (in the King's county), was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballach, the son of Conor Mac Donogh, the most distinguished chief's son of any in North Connaught for nobleness, hospitality, and feats of arms, and also the most learned and intelligent in the arts, died after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, made an attack on the castle of Mulin Adam (in Sligo), in retaliation for the loss of his eye; he was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned on his pursuers, and slew fifteen of them, with the son of Manus, the son of Dermod Mac Donogh, and the sons of O'Neill, who had on a former occasion deprived him of his eye at that castle.

The son of Maju Barrett, lord of Tyrawley, and Siacus Cam, the son of Fergal, lord of the Clan Awlave O'Ferrall, died.

Graine (or Grace), the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, the wife of Mac Donogh, died.

Teige, son of Donal More Mac Donogh, lord of the half of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, son of Felim O'Reilly, was killed by Donogh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillpatrick Maguire, died.

The king of England sent presents to O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, viz., forty-eight yards of scarlet cloth, a chain (or collar) of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave pay to the lord of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Torlogh O'Brien.

A.D. 1464.

Fear Sithe Mac Duibhne (or Mac Devine), bishop of the two Brehnias (Kilmore), died.

Dermod Mac Murcadhain, a worthy priest, died.

Teige O'Conor died on the Saturday after first

Lady day, and was interred with honours at Roscommon, by the race of Cathal Crovdearg (O'Conor), east and west, and the tribes of Siol Murray (in Rosecommon).

Cedach O'Moore, lord of Leix (in Queen's county), died of the plague.

Donal O'Rourke, John, son of the official (vicar general), the son of Murtogh Oge O'Ferrall, Malachy, son of Bryan, the son of Murtogh Oge O'Ferrall, with his wife, More, daughter of James O'Kennedy, the wife of Mac Geoghegan, with her daughter, and Murtogh, the son of John O'Duigenan, died of the same plague.

Murtogh, son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, the daughter of O'Coffey, together with three others, died in the space of twenty-four hours from the effects of a bite of a horse, which had the same lumps (i. e. the prevailing epidemic).

Redmond, son of the prior, the son of Loughlin O'Ferrall, died of the plague.

Donal Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donogh, died.

Mac Dermott Roe, i. e. Dermod, the son of Malachy, Cathal Bacach, the son of Cormac of Fermoy, and Beannumhan, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aongus, the son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Eignaghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim (in Donegal), on the 8th of May.

O'Neill, and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, proceeded with a predatory force into Tirconnell, after the death of Con O'Donnell, and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and carried away many horses and cows; but, however, they did not go with impunity, for they lost the value of what they had taken, namely, Bryan, the son of Conor Oge, the son of Conor Roe Mac Guire, a man distinguished for hospitality and feats of arms, and who kept a house of general hospitality, together with twenty-eight of their forces, who were slain.

Breasal, the son of Donogh O'Kelly, and Malachy, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contention with each other for the lordship of Hy Maine, died in one week at the end of April, for Breasal had said, when the messenger of Malachy came to visit him on his death-bed sickness, "I accept a meeting with Malachy in a week's time,

in the presence of the Lord of us both," and they both attended that call.

A great contest arose between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donogh O'Kelly, after the deaths of Breasal and of Malachy.

The son of Richard Butler, a man of the most exalted fame and nobility of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, tanist of his own territory, a man worthy of being a lord in personal figure and in truth, died a week before the festival of St. Michael, and Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Giolla Glan Dillon in the same week, with the single thrust of a spear, he having been at the time in the company of his mother's brother, William D'Alton.

Donal, the son of Murtogh Bacach O'Conor, lord of Carbury of Drumcliff (in Sligo), together with his kinsmen, except a few, were slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor, and Roderick, the son of Bryan O'Conor, was appointed lord in his place.

Felim, son of Donogh, the son of Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke, and Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiarnan Oge, the son of Donogh, after that, in retaliation.

Tomaltach Oge O'Gara was killed in a nocturnal attack on Slieve Lughra (in Mayo), by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermott Gall, and Edmund Mac Costello of the Plain.

Loghlin, the son of Maoilin O'Maolconry, after a long tribulation, and after having gained the victory of repentance, died and was interred at Elphin.

Loghlin, the son of Fircheirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach, and Donal, the sons of Dun Maguire, were killed by their brother Roderick Glas.

The sons of O'Kelly, namely, Colla, the prior of John's church, and Roderick, went on a preying incursion at the instigation of Bryan O'Breen of Breaghmuine (Brawney, in Westmeath), and the sons of Rossa, the son of Murtogh Midheach O'Ferrall; but misfortune however attended

them, for they were both killed, together with sixteen of their people.

Bryan O'Breen, with ten of his people, and ten others of the people of the Calladh, with William, the son of Donogh, the son of the prior O'Ferrall, were slain by Mac Awley.

O'Donnell, with Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and of the English of Ireland along with them, repaired to Ath-Cliath-Duibhlinne (Dublin), to meet Thomas, earl of Desmond, lord justice of Ireland at that time, and they entered into a league of peace and alliance with him.

Tir Tuathail (in Roscommon), was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg; and Mac Dermott Gall, with the chiefs of Tir Tuathail, went and made their submission for their plundered properties and gave hostages to Hugh, which were retained with the Mac Donoghs since the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermott to that time.

Nine of the lord justice's people were killed in Fine Gall (Fingall near Dublin), at the instigation of the bishop of Meath¹; the lord justice, the bishop, and Preston, proceeded to the king's palace to lodge their complaints against each other.

Thomas, earl of Desmond, returned from the king of England's court with the authority of the king's viceroy in Ireland, and with great presents which he received from the king.

Felim O'Rourke, and Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke were liberated on both sides, and peace, was established in Brefnehy.

William, son of Maine, the son of Hugh, lord of the race of Conor Mac Branan (in Roscommon), died.

Donal Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donogh, died.

A monastery for Franciscans was founded at Athdara (Adare), in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the river Mague, by Thomas, earl of Kildare, and Judith, the daughter of James, earl of Desmond, where they erected a tomb for themselves.

A. D. 1464.

1. *The Bishop of Meath* at that time was William Sherwood, and this affair is thus mentioned by Ware and Leland, namely, that a great dispute having arisen in the neighbourhood of Dublin or Fingall, in which nine of the earl of Desmond's followers were killed, the bishop of Meath was said to be the instigator of this quarrel, from the great enmity he bore the earl, who was then lord

deputy, and a violent altercation having arisen between them, as above-mentioned, both parties sent their agents to England, to lay their complaints before the throne, and the bishop and the earl afterwards repaired to the court of king Edward, to represent the matter to his majesty, and the earl having been received with great honours by the king, he thus triumphed over his enemies.

A. D. 1465.

Thomas, son of Maurice, the son of Matthew, abbot of Lisgoole, died.

Gormley Cavanagh, the daughter of Mae Murrugh, king of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, died, and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermott, was appointed his successor, according to the election of the tribe of Hugh Mac Dermott, both clergy and laity, except alone the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, which happened to be an unfortunate circumstance to them, as, on the day appointed for holding a conference at Carnfree (in Roscommon), which was attended by O'Conor Don, Donogh O'Kelly, and the sons of Roderick, on the one side, and by Mac Dermott and his people on the other, a conflict ensued, in which Dermott, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, was slain, whose loss was much lamented in his own country, and Teige, the son of Roderick Buighe, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don was overthrown.

John Duv, the son of Donogh, the son of Hugh Maguire, was killed by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, son of Alexander, the son of John More Mac Donnell, (in Antrim), was killed by Con, the son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill.

Malachy O'Beirne, chief of Tir Briuin of the Shannon (in Roscommon), and his young son Malachy, named the Giolla Duv, were slain, and their place burned, by their own kinsmen and clan, on the Sunday before November, and his other son, Carbery O'Beirne, was slain with the east of a dart, by the same party, in the Bearnagh Bhalbh, in the same month.

Mac Consnamha¹ and his son were treacherously slain by Donal O'Rourke and his sons, who settled themselves in his country.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermott Gall, lord of Airteach (in Roscommon), died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Kilcrede,² in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan friars by the Mac Carthys, who constructed a splendid tomb as a place of sepulture for their nobility and gentry.

A. D. 1466.

Bryan, the son of Gillpatrick Maguire, abbot of Lisgoole, and Donal O'Lennon, a canon of Lisgoole, died.

Felim, the son of Bryan Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel, died.

Bryan, the son of Awlave Maguire, chief of his own tribe, and lord of Clan Awley (in Fermanagh), died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Geoghegan, the wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Bryan Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gallda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William Burke, the son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, the son of John, the grandson of Walter, died.

O'Duigenan of Kilronan (in Roseommon), i. e. Fergal; Maurice the canon, the son of Conaing the canon O'Maolconry; and Conor, the son of Teige Mae Branan (in Roseommon), died.

Uaithne (Anthony), the son of Fergal O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

Donogh, the son of Murtoogh O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gave the English of the plain of Oriel a signal overthrow.

The English of Meath and Leinster marched with an army into Offaley, and O'Conor Faile, i. e. Con, the son of Calvach, collected his forces to oppose them, and first of all slew John Mac Thomas (Fitzgerald), the best and most renowned general of the English, whose death was an omen of defeat to the English, for on the next day the earl¹ and the English forces were defeated, and he

A. D. 1465.

1. *Mac Consnamha*, a name anglicised to Ford, were chiefs of a district in Leitrim called Muinir Kenny, now the parish of Inismagrath, along Lough Allen.

2. *Kilcrede*, now Kilcrea, according to Seward, in the parish of Killonane, in the county of Cork, where this monastery was founded by Cormac Laidir Mac Carthy, lord of Muskerry; it was dedicated to St. Bridget, and some of its extensive ruins still re-

main, containing several monuments of the Mac Carthys, earls of Clancarthy, and of the Barretts, and other families of note.

A. D. 1466.

1. *The Earl* here mentioned was Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, then lord deputy, and Leland gives the following account of this matter: that the territory of the O'Melaghilins, chiefs in Westmeath, having been attacked by the family of the Petits,

himself was taken prisoner and stripped of his arms and armour, and Teige O'Connor, his foster brother, conveyed the earl to castle Carbery, together with a great many of his army who were taken prisoners along with him, among whom were Christopher Plunket, the prior of St. Mary's church at Trim, young William Nugent, Barnwell, and many others. The English of Dublin afterwards proceeded to castle Carbery and rescued those English who were imprisoned there after the defeat, in spite of their enemies, and took them back. For a considerable time after that battle the people of Offaley were in the habit of sending scouring parties as far as Tara northwards, and as far as Naas southwards, and the people of Brefney and Oriel frequently plundered and burned Meath in every direction, without opposition or pursuit, for a long time afterwards.

Teige O'Brien, lord of Thomond, led a very great force southward across the Shannon in the summer; he plundered the Irish of Desmond and of West Munster (Cork and Kerry), and the Irish of Leinster also paid him tribute, and he then returned home, and after having taken possession of the territory of Clan William (in Tipperary), and of the county of Limerick, which were confirmed to him by the earl (of Desmond), for obtaining peace for himself and his country, and after he (O'Brien), had obtained security of sixty marks being paid (him and his heirs) for ever, from the people of Limerick, he died of a disease at his own house, and Conor, the son of Torlogh O'Brien, was appointed his successor.

Rickard, son of Mac William Burke, the son of Rickard Oge, tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowd and his son were treacherously killed by the sons of Mulroona, the son of Roderick O'Dowd.

The English of Meath gave Mac Mahon (of Monaghan) a great overthrow, in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and the son of Donal of Clan Kelly, were taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, the sons of Roderick, the son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, and Teige, the son of

Bryan, the son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, the son of Teige O'Connor, on Easter Monday, at Cuirech Liathdroma (the marshy plain of Leitrim).

Malachy and John, the sons of Owen Mac Dermott Roe, died both within a fortnight.

Owen, son of John Mac Donogh, and Murtoogh, the son of Cuchonacht O'Daly, died.

The monastery of the Island of the Trinity on Lough Key (in Roscommon), with the images of the Trinity, were burned by a candle.

A. D. 1467.

James O'Ferrall, abbot of Leath-Ratha (Abbey-laragh in Longford), a man distinguished for charity and hospitality, died,

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, the official of Lough Erne (vicar-general of Clogher), and parson of Iniskeen, died.

Owen, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel, died, and Redmond, the son of Roderick, succeeded him in the lordship.

Torlogh Roe, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry; O'Reilly, namely, Cathal, the son of Owen; and Mac Caghwel, i. e. Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Bryan O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone, and he was succeeded by Hugh of the Wood, the son of William O'Kelly.

Donal Buighe O'Ferrall, head chief of Annaly, and Lisagh, son of Rossa, son of Conor, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died.

Irial O'Ferrall succeeded Donal, and John succeeded Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donagh, son of Bryan Ballach (O'Connor), Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Bryan, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, the son of Dermot O'Connor, were slain in an attack by Dermot O'Connor, aided by the sons of Dermot Roe, the son of Teige O'Connor, and by Cathal, the son of Roderick Oge O'Connor.

Colla, son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of

English settlers, who had the title of barons of Mullingar, the O'Melaghlin's made incursions into Petit's possessions, and the earl of Desmond, having collected the English forces, marched against the O'Melaghlin's, who, as stated by Taaffe, being joined by the O'Reillys of East Brefney, or Cavan, they attacked the troops of

the earl of Desmond, and defeated them with great slaughter in a severe conflict, in which many of Desmond's most distinguished officers were slain, and he himself taken prisoner by O'Reilly, who, however, soon after generously liberated the earl, without ransom, at the request of his friend, O'Connor Faile.

his people along with him, were slain, in pursuit of their property plundered by the Brehnians.

David Mae Costello (in Mayo), was killed by Thomas Bermingham.

Donogh, son of John, the son of Malachy O'Ferrall, died on the journey to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, the son of Fergal O'Reilly, was slain.

The son of Mae William of Clanrickard died of a sudden sickness, for there is no earthly glory but ends in sorrow.

Christopher Plunket, Pierce, son of James D'Alton, James junior, the son of James D'Alton, and the son of Petit, of Mullingar, i. e. the prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, son of the D'Alton, was slain by his own people.

Torlogh, son of Cathal O'Conor, was killed at Rosecommon by the sons of Donal, the son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill, namely, Henry, marched with his forces into O'Kane's country, and on that expedition Thomas, the son of Philip Maguire, the best man in his territory in his time, was slain.

Mae William of Clanrickard, and the O'Briens, defeated O'Kelly, and the sons of William Burke, in the battle of Croise Croinn (in Galway), in which were slain William Caoch Burke, the son of Mae William, the two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Buighe, the son of Torlogh Mae Donnell, constable of the galloglasses, ten of the chiefs of Clan Donnell, together with eight score (160) of the galloglasses, and many others besides.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, having marched into Connaught to revenge that defeat, because Mae William and O'Kelly

were his friends and allies, compelled the people of Clanrickard to yield to peaceable terms, and he afterwards returned in safety to his home.

The island of Lough Cairgin was taken by O'Conor Don, and the Clan Felim (O'Conors), from the guards who were in its care.

Teige O'Conor, with Mae Geoghegan and Bermingham, committed numerous depredations in the plain of Tefia (in Westmeath), and they plundered the country from Impor (Empor), to Ballymaewilliam (in King's county).

The castle of Collooney (in Sligo) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballach Mae Donogh, from the tribe of Cormac Mae Donogh.

A Saxon lord justice having arrived in Ireland, Thomas (earl of Desmond), was removed, a circumstance which caused the ruin of Ireland.

A. D. 1468.


Conor O'Melaghlin, bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, earl of Desmond,¹ who had been lord justice of Ireland, the son of James, son of Gerald, the most renowned of his race in Ireland in his time for personal figure and form, for hospitality, feats of arms, charity, and humanity to the poor, and the pilgrims of God, in bestowing of precious presents and property on the laity, clergy, and poets, and for suppressing theft and misdeeds, proceeded to Drogheda, to meet the Saxon lord justice, and the English of Meath; they however treated him treacherously, and beheaded him, though innocent, and the greater portion of the men of Ireland were very much grieved at those tidings; his body was afterwards conveyed to Tralee, where he was buried, in the sepulchre of his ancestors, with great honours and veneration.

A. D. 1468.

The earl of Desmond was Thomas Fitzgerald, lord deputy of Ireland, and the circumstances which led to his death are stated, by Cox and Leland, as follows; namely, that the earl, having made some disrespectful remarks on the marriage of king Edward IV. with lady Elizabeth Gray, being so much the king's inferior in rank, and that he called her a tailor's widow, which excited the implacable resentment of the queen, and she gave instructions to the new lord deputy, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who is mentioned above as the Saxon earl, to use his utmost endeavours to make out charges against Desmond, for his destruction. Tiptoft with alacrity complied with the queen's wishes, particularly as he was jealous of the great power of the Geraldines, hence various charges were brought against Desmond, for having formed alliances and fosterage with the Irish, and not having acted with sufficient rigour against the Irish enemies, of exacting the unlawful military tax called Coyne and Livery, &c., and in a parliament held at Drogheda by the deputy Tiptoft, in 1467, Desmond was accused

of high treason, condemned, and beheaded at Drogheda, on the 15th of February, 1467; his head was sent to Dublin, and fixed on the castle, and his body was buried, according to some accounts, either in St. Peter's church, or in the Dominican monastery of St. Mary Magdalen, at Drogheda; but, according to these Annals, it appears it was afterwards removed for burial to Tralee. The earl of Desmond was one of the most powerful noblemen in Ireland, and very popular for his munificence, and patronage of arts and literature; he founded the celebrated Collegiate Church of Yonghal, in 1464; and in a parliament convened by him at Drogheda, in 1465, he passed an act for founding a university in that town, with privileges similar to Oxford, but this important institution was never established, not being endowed, in consequence of the earl's death.

 ERRATUM.—At A. D. 1450, p. 258, line 18, 1st col., after "surprise," add "at Gabhail Liun (now Glengervliu, in Cavan)."

O'Rourke, namely, Tiarnan Oge, the son of Teige, the lawful lord of Hy. Briuin (Brefney O'Rourke, or Leitrim), and of the tribe of Hugh Fionn, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil; and Donal, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was appointed his successor, by O'Donnell and all his friends.

The tribe of Tiarnan, son of Tiarnan More, the son of Ualgarg (O'Rourke), unjustly opposed the appointment (of Donal), and they themselves, aided by the Carbreans (of Sligo), and the Mac Donoghs, nominated as prince Donogh Losg, the son of Tiarnan More. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of this, marched with a very great force from the north, across the Erne, spoiled the northern part of Connaught, and committed great depredations in the eastern part of Tireragh, Cuil-Cnamha, and Coillte-Laighne (all in Sligo), and he carried off the spoils to his own place. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick (Burke), the son of Ulick of the Wine, and O'Conor Don, with their English and Irish forces, marched to the relief of North Connaught; they burned the town of O'Rourke, but effected nothing more, and they returned to their homes without battle or booty.

Roderick, son of Conor Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill and of Ballindoon (in Sligo), died, after having gained the palm of victory over the world and the devil.

Torlogh, son of John O'Reilly, was appointed to the lordship of Brefney.

O'Kane (of Derry), i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, sole chief of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), died at his own house, on the first Sunday of Lent, after having gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance; and his son Teige Mac Rannall was appointed chief, and William Mac Rannall was also nominated chief of the tribe of Malachy Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, lord of Meath, was killed at Cnoc-*ui-Chosgraidh* (the hill of O'Cosgry, in Westmeath), on Easter Tuesday.

O'Moore (of Leix), and Mac Gillpatrick (of Ossory), died of the plague.

Bean Mumhan, daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, son of Bryan, died.

Edmond Mac Costello, of the plain (in Mayo), was killed by his brother William Mac Costello.

Conor Buighe, son of Cormac Mac Branan (of Roscommon), died.

Anthony, son of Mac Geoghegan (of Westmeath), was killed by the cast of a dart in the castle of Knock O'Cosgry.

Roderick, son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carby O'Conor, died of a sudden sickness.

Teige Mac Tiarnan, an affluent landed proprietor, and his wife Nuala, daughter of Fergal Mac Donogh Riavach, died.

The Giolla Duv, son of Cormac Buighe Mac Donogh, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, son of Malachy O'Hanley, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Maolconry, chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon), in history and poetry, died, in his own house at Lis Firbain, after the festival of St. Patrick, and after having gained the victory of repentance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Maolconry succeeded him in the chief professorship.

O'Conor Faily, namely, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundroos (in Leitrim), which was in possession of O'Donnell, was delivered up by him again to the tribe of Murtogh Baccach (O'Conor).

Rickard Burke, having gone into Moylurg, made peace with Mac Dermott; and both proceeded to meet O'Donnell, who, previous to their arrival, crossed the Erne, and they did not meet on that occasion; Rickard then returned back into the plain of Connaught, where he took hostages from the O'Conors Roe; and he brought with him the Clan Felim (O'Conors), because they did not consent to give him hostages; Clan Conway (in Galway), was spoiled by Edmond Mac William, himself, and his sons, through arrogance and vain glory. Felim Fionn (O'Conor) committed great plunders on O'Conor Don, which he carried off with him into Moylurg; and he also took great preys from Hy Maine, and likewise from the tribe of Felim Cleireach, and from Muintir Beirne (in Roscommon), which he conveyed to Killaraght (in Sligo), to meet Rickard Burke and his forces; and he kept the forces without separating for the space of a week, during which they were supported solely by their own

provisions; and he would have prevailed on them to remain longer, had they consented to remain. Felim carried off another great prey from Kiarraidh Mac Kethern (in Mayo); and on the same day he slew the grandson of Hugh Caoch O'Connor; but Felim was encountered at Iomaire Uairain (Oran, in Roscommon), by Edmond Mac William, with sixty galloglasses, sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own country; many were wounded on both sides, and the booty and also his horses were wrested from Felim.

Gerald, son of the earl of Desmond, laid waste a great deal in Meath and in Leinster, in revenge of the death of Thomas, the earl.

The town of O'Reilly² and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English, and the Saxon who had beheaded the earl of Desmond.

Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, gave the English of Lecale (in county of Down), a great overthrow at Beinn-Uamha, in which Murtogh Roe O'Neill, lord of Claneboy, was taken prisoner; and Angus, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, lord of Lecale, and many of the English and Irish were slain.

Felim Fionn and Mac Dermott, that is, Conor, son of Cormac, committed excessive depredations at Ballintobber; but O'Connor, with all his forces and tribes, and Roderick O'Connor and his forces, with a great number of the Clan Conway, and the entire Clan Felim (O'Conors), on his side, encountered them; the sons of Dermod, son of Roderick Mac Dermott, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermott, who were encamped at Beola-Coilleadh, also overtook them, but Felim made a fortunate retreat to Scor More, in Clan Cathail Mac Murray; Felim and Mac Dermott afterwards valiantly and victoriously turned on their pursuers, and defeated and dispersed them in all directions. Owen, son of Torlogh Dall, son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, and Felim, son of Torlogh Roe, son of Bryan Ballach, and many other chiefs along with them, were slain; Felim, after his victory and slaughter, carried away his booty, leaving his enemies in sorrow and discomfiture.

Donogh, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an

attack on Philip, son of Cuchonacht Maguire, in Tirkennedy (in Fermanagh), and carried away great spoils; Donogh's people proceeded with their booty into Clankelly, leaving Donogh with a few men in the rear of the preying party, and he was pursued and overtaken by Philip; but Donogh turned on the son of Cuchonacht, and slew himself and his son on that occasion.

Roderick, son of Geoffrey Roe Maguire, and Malachy, son of Donogh Mac Caffrey, died.

A great many of the Clan Caffrey were slain, including Mac Caffrey himself, i. e. Donogh, his son Felim, his brother John, and his son Dermod, with three others, by the sons of Hugh, son of Philip of the Battle-axe Maguire.

A. D. 1469.

John Buighe, son of John More Magrath, the coarb of Termon Dabog (abbot of Lough Derg, in Donegal), died; and Dermod, son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was appointed his successor as coarb.

Mac Carthy More, lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, lord of Ily Maine, the most distinguished man in Ireland for hospitality, and who never refused a favour to any man, was treacherously slain by the tribe of Donogh O'Kelly, namely, the sons of Breasal and Teige, son of Donogh, on Shrove Monday, two days before the festival of St. Berragh; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him, namely, William, son of Hugh, son of Bryan, and Teige Caoch, son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, tanist of Brefney, died.

Donal, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Giolla Duv Maguire, and Gillaisa, son of Cormac, son of Gillaisa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir Manchain, at Port Achaidh Inver (in Fermanagh), on the ninth of the Kalends of September.

The sons of Philip Maguire, and the sons of Thomas Oge, made an attack on the sons of Hugh Maguire, at Miodhbolg (in Fermanagh, near the river Erne), and carried off great spoils

2. *The town of O'Reilly* was the town of Cavan, and the Saxon who had beheaded the earl of Desmond, above-mentioned, was John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, of whom an account has been

given in the foregoing note, and whose government in Ireland, according to all accounts, was conducted with great cruelty and rapacity.

on that occasion; and Bryan Maineach, son of Donogh, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

The sons of the same Philip made another attack on the sons of the forementioned Hugh, in pursuit of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire; and they slew Flaherty, his son, on that expedition.

Torlogh, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige of the Dark Eyes, son of Magrath Maguire, was killed by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, daughter of Philip, son of the Giolla Duv Maguire, the wife of Mac Gillfinnen, i. e. Teige, son of Bryan, died.

The son of Savadge, i. e. Young Patrick, was taken prisoner by the family of White (both in the county of Down); and Patrick White assumed the lordship of Lecale by the aid of O'Neill, that is Henry, and of Mac Quillan; and they expelled all the Savadges from the territory.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, son of Tomaltach Oge, son of Tomaltach More, lord of Coolavin (in Sligo), died between the two Lady Days in harvest, and his lawful son, Owen, died shortly afterwards of a sudden sickness; and Dermot, his other son, succeeded his father in the lordship.

Teige, son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, lord of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after the festival of St. Michael; and was succeeded by two chiefs, namely, Donal, son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain; and William, son of Hugh, who was the grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, lord of Siol Maolruain (in Roscommon), and his brother, were slain by Malachy O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the chieftaincy.

Mac Dougall (of Antrim), i. e. Owen, son of Owen, was treacherously killed in his own house, by the sons of Mac Dougall.

Hugh, son of Anthony O'Hanley, and Teige, son of Murtogh, the grandson of Tomaltach O'Hanley, died, and Teige, son of Bryan, son of Tomaltach, assumed the chieftaincy.

Owen, son of Hugh Buighe Mac Geoghegan, tanist of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), was killed by the Clan Colman (O'Melaghlin of Westmeath).

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, having resigned his lordship, Richard, son of Edmond Burke, was appointed his successor.

O'Donnell, i. e., Hugh Roe, along with the chiefs of Tirconnell, and all those of North Connaught, marched with a very great force, and did not halt until they arrived at the place of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard, son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell; the resolution that those chiefs came to was, to march against Mac William of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick, son of Ulick of the Wine, to be revenged on him for his evil deeds, and for the victory previously gained at Crois-Moighe-Croind, by Mac William of Clanrickard, against Mac William Burke; and having agreed to that resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard, where they first plundered and burned Machaire Riavach, and encamped for a night in the town of Clar, viz., the town of Mac William (in Galway), which they afterwards burned; and they continued for some time spoiling and plundering the country in every direction.

Mac William, i. e., Ulick, mustered all his forces, and invited the sons of O'Brien (of Thomond), to his aid, namely, the Giolla Duv, son of Teige, and Murtogh Garv, son of Teige, who brought to his assistance a great force of the chiefs of the Dalcassians. Mac William, with all those forces and his own, overtook O'Donnell, when departing from the country; the cavalry of Mac William, and of the O'Briens, made their first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, at Ballinduff, but were courageously encountered by O'Donnell's cavalry, commanded by Eigneachan, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who had charge of the rear of O'Donnell's forces, and who finally defeated the cavalry of Mac William, and of the O'Briens; and in this encounter Donal, son of O'Connor of Corcomroe (in Clare), with many others who are not recorded, were slain. Mac William and the O'Briens, having again collected their forces, and having marshalled them in regular array and order, they with one accord pursued O'Donnell's troops; but this proved of no advantage to them, for O'Donnell's men having turned on their cavalry at the river called Glanoge, they defeated them a second time; they there lost many men and horses, and much property, and the rest of them fled in a confused retreat; and this was called the battle of Glanoge.

A. D. 1470.

Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roc Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermagh, the most distinguished chief's son for charity and humanity, and the best warrior in his time; and O'Flanagan, chief of Tura (in Fermagh), i. e., Cormac, son of Gillaisa, died.

O'Neill, i. e., Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great force into Claneboy (in Down and Antrim), to aid Mac Quillan in the Duv Thrian (the Black District), the son of O'Neill Buighe, and the forces of Claneboy, having gone to plunder Mac Quillan, were overtaken by O'Neill and Mac Quillan, and a battle ensued, in which the Claneboy were defeated; Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Buighe (O'Neill), Mac Sweeney of the Wood, and John Roe Mac Sweeney, were taken prisoners; Art, the son of Donal Caol O'Neill, was made prisoner, and the castle of Sgathdeirge (Scatrick island, in Strangford lake, on which there is a castle), was taken by O'Neill on that expedition, and given in charge to Mac Quillan, to guard it.

Bryan, son of Teige Mac Donogh, lord of Ath-Cliath of Corran (Ballymote in Sligo), was killed by Teige, son of Bryan Mac Donogh, who deprived him of his castle and slew many of his people; and he also slew the son of Mac Donogh of the east in a skirmish on the same day.

Roderick Baeach, son of O'Neill, was killed by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the tribe of Henry Aimhreach (O'Neill); Henry and Bryan, sons of Art O'Neill, i. e., the O'Neill, and four of the tribe of Henry, were slain by Con, son of O'Neill, on the same day, in revenge of him (Roderick

Baeach). O'Neill and his sons attacked the castle of the sons of Art, i. e., Caislean-na hOghmhaighe.¹

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghtan, went and leagued themselves with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, son of Donal Ballach Maguire, was killed by Roderick, son of Bryan, son of Philip Maguire.

Donal and Donogh, sons of Owen, son of O'Connor Roc, were killed by Roderick, son of O'Connor Don, who also took prisoners, Con, son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, son of Felim Fionn.

Conla, the son of Hugh Buighe Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha, was slain at Aehadh Buidhe, at the house of St. Bridget, of the town of Ath-an-urehair (Ardnorcher, in Westmeath), by the son of Art, the son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clan Colman, in revenge of the death of his father Art, who had been formerly slain by Mac Geoghegan.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell, from Donal, the son of Owen O'Connor, after besieging it for a considerable time, and O'Donnell received his own terms of payment on that occasion, besides submission and tribute-tax from North Connaught; it was on this expedition he received the Leabhar Gearr² and Leabhar-na-Huidhri; also the chairs of Donal Oge, which had been carried westward in the time of John, son of Con, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Rourke marched with their forces to Cruachain O'Cuprain³ to inaugurate O'Rourke; O'Reilly, with the English and the people of Tullaghonoho proceeded to oppose them to Bel-atha-Conaill, and Edmond, the son of Hugh

A. D. 1470.

1. *Caislean-na-hOghmhaighe*, that is, the castle of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone; Omagh, which is the name of a town and barony in Tyrone, is derived from the Irish *Ogh*, which signifies fair or beautiful, and *Magh*, a plain.

2. *Leabhar Gearr* and *Leabhar-na-Huidhre*. The *Leabhar Gearr*, or Short Book, was an Irish MS. of some note, but now lost; the *Leabhar-na-Huidhre*, still extant, is an ancient Irish MS. written on vellum, transcribed from an old record in the eleventh century by Maolmure, a learned scribe of the abbey of Clonmacnois. It is considered a very valuable work, and contains, amongst other interesting matters on Irish history and antiquities, a very curious account of the cemeteries and sepulchres of the Pagan kings of Ireland.

3. *Cruachan O'Cuprain*, now the hill of Croaghan near Killeshandra, in the county of Cavan. *Bel-atha-Conaill*, where O'Reilly collected his forces, is now called Ballyconnell, which got its name from the circumstance of the celebrated Conall Cearnach, or Conal the Victorious, who was chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, about the commencement of the Christian era, having

been slain there by the men of Brefney, who defeated his forces on his return from his expedition to Cruachan, the seat of the kings of Connaught, near Elphin, and after having plundered the palace of Cruachan, and killed Oilioll, king of Connaught, and while returning with his spoils, he was killed in a battle fought with the men of Brefney at the ford on the river at Ballyconnell, which was from that circumstance called *Beal-atha-Conaill*, signifying the Mouth of Conall's Ford; and it is supposed that he was buried on the hill now called Carn Hill, in the adjoining parish of Kildallon, and the great heap of stones or cairn there, erected over him as a sepulchre. It appears that O'Reilly's forces, joined by the people of Tullaghonoho, that is, the tribe of the Mac Tiarnans, or Mac Kernans, possessors of that barony, opposed the inauguration of O'Rourke, as prince of Brefney at Croaghan, not recognizing his right to that territory. The son of the bishop O'Gallagher, who was slain in this engagement on the side of O'Donnell, was, it appears, the son of Laurence O'Gallagher, bishop of Raphoe, who, according to Ware's Bishops by Harris, was punished for his incontinence, in A. D. 1463, before John Bole, archbishop of Armagh.

O'Reilly, and the son of the bishop O'Gallagher, were slain on either side, and many men and horses were wounded; O'Donnell and his forces were obliged to return, and prevented from proceeding to Cruachan on that occasion.

The Saxon lord justice,⁴ the remnant of the curse of the men of Ireland, by whom Thomas the earl had been beheaded, was quartered by command of the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence; and it was in revenge of the death of Thomas that he was treated so ignominiously, and the earl of Kildare was then appointed lord justice.

Felim Fionn O'Conor made peace with the tribe of O'Conor Roe, and with all others in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis-laichtnin⁵ in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfert, by O'Conor Kerry, who had selected it for himself.

A. D. 1471.

A monastery was founded by the Franciscan friars at Gallbaile Eatharlach,¹ in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, and it was plundered the year following.

O'Conor of Corcomroe, namely, Conor, the son of Bryan Oge, was slain at Leithinsi (Lahinch, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, county of Clare), by the sons of his own brother, Donogh O'Conor.

Teige, the son of O'Conor Faily, i. e., Calvach, and of Margaret O'Carroll the hospitable, the conqueror of both English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermott Roe, lord of Coillte Conchubhair (the woods of Conor, in Roscommon), died.

Hugh, son of Donal, son of Murtogh O'Conor, was slain by the forces of Richard Burke, who marched to his place at the instance of Roderick, the son of Bryan O'Conor.

Donal, son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Bran-nan, was treacherously slain at Lis O'Dubhthaidh (in Roscommon), in opposition to the securities of the lords and chiefs of Siol Murray, by Con, the

son of Teige Mac Bran-an, after he had previously made his submission to him; and Edmond, the son of Bryan, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, son of Murtogh, son of Hugh O'Conor, was killed by Felim, the son of O'Conor Don.

Hugh, son of Torlogh, son of Roderick Mucaill O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the tribe of Owen, the son of Roderick.

Bryan, the son of Felim O'Reilly, made a hostile incursion into the country of Clankee (in the county of Cavan), to attack Fergal, the son of John O'Reilly, and sent the prey on before them; Fergal however overtook them, and a skirmish ensued, in which Cathal, son of Irial, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain, and Fergal was taken prisoner by the other party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Conor committed immense depredations on the cattle of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoghs, south of Sligo.

Mac William Burke marched with a great force into North Connaught, to aid Roderick, the son of Bryan O'Conor, and he attacked the castle of Sligo; the sons of Owen O'Conor were at that time along with O'Donnell, and Donal, the son of Owen, entered the castle, but Mac William demolished the gate tower, after which they made peace.

The son of Thomas, the earl (of Desmond), was created earl, and was taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in the month of May, accompanied with lightning and thunder, which destroyed the blossoms and fruit, and each stone measured from two to three inches, and they inflicted great wounds and sores on those who were struck by them.

O'Donnell marched with his forces into North Connaught, and laid waste by fire and sword that portion of Tireragh which belonged to Cosnamhach O'Dowd.

tine Franciscans, and of which some ruins still remain; the place derived its name from Lachtin, a saint of the seventh century, to whom the church was dedicated.

A. D. 1471.

1. *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, that is, Galbally of Aherlow, now the parish of Galbally near the great glen of Aherlow, and the Galtee mountains, in Limerick, on the borders of Tipperary, where this monastery was endowed by the O'Briens of Thomond, and where extensive ruins of ancient churches still remain.

4. *The Saxon Lord Justice* was John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who had been lord deputy of Ireland, as mentioned in the note at p. 273, and who was beheaded after his return to England for his adherence to king Edward IV. against Henry VI., and also for his having put to death at Drogheda, as before stated, Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, who is mentioned above as Thomas the earl.

5. *Lios Laichtnin*, now Lislaghtin, near the Shannon, in the county of Kerry, where this monastery was founded, either by Conor O'Conor or John O'Conor, princes of Kerry, for Observan-

The sons of O'Connor Faile carried off a prey from the Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), and slew Anthony, the son of Mac Geoghegan, together with the son of Niall, son of the Sionach (Fox, of Westmeath), and many others.

The castle of Omagh (in Tyrone), was taken by O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen; and the manner in which it was taken was as follows:—a conflict having taken place between the sons of O'Neill and the sons of Art (O'Neill), in the beginning of winter, the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, with many others, were slain, as we have before stated. O'Neill and his sons, having besieged the town, Sile, daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Niall Garv, the wife of Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with many others, and Niall himself and his kinsmen had gone to join O'Donnell, and the Connallians; O'Neill remained before the town from the beginning of harvest to the end of spring, when at length the sons of Art came to O'Neill and delivered up the castle to him, which he gave to his own son Con, and after that he returned home.

The entire of Trian Congail (Upper and Lower Claneboy, in the counties of Down and Antrim), was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Buighe (O'Neill), and the chiefs of the territory submitted to him, namely, the son of O'Neill, Mac Quillan, and Henry, the son of Bryan Ballach (O'Neill).

A great contest arose in Offaley, between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor; Teige having gone to the English, obtained a force from them, with which he marched into Offaley, and spoiled the entire country.

The earl of Kildare (Fitzgerald), and the English of Meath having marched with an army into Fearnmaigh (Farney, in Monaghan), committed great depredations on Mae Mahon; and Mae Mahon after that mustered the forces of his country, and committed great plunders, burnings, and slaughters on the English, in revenge for the plunders they had committed.

Roderick, son of Donogh, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at

Alt-Ruadhin, in Termon Dabeog;² Donogh Oge, the son of Donogh, the son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son on the following day in the same place, through the miracles of God and St. Dabeog.

O'Neill marched with a force into Tir Breasail (Clanbrassil, in Armagh), which he burned; and the sons of the chiefs of all Tireconnell, with the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater portion of his life-time in performing acts of charity, hospitality, and noble deeds; and he conferred the lordship on his son Edmond, appointed his second son tanist, and left his third son Rossa, in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtoigh, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, son of Bryan, son of Philip of the Battleaxe Maguire, died on the 16th of the Kalends of March.

A. D. 1472.

Mahon, the son of Torlogh O'Brien, tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Roderick Ainsheascair, was treacherously slain by Mae Quillan, namely, Semus Cinearrach; Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, mustered his forces, and Geoffrey O'Kane, the brother of the same Roderick, having proceeded to the Routes (in Antrim), to take revenge on Mae Quillan, for the death of Roderick, a battle ensued, in which Geoffrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Roderick Mae Quillan, with the east of a dart. On the following day Con (O'Neill) made an attack on the people of the Routes, gave them a complete overthrow, and slew Mae Quillan himself, namely Cormac, after which Roderick was nominated the Mae Quillan, who made peace with Con, the son of Hugh Buighe, and both agreed to hold a conference with the O'Kanes; Mae Quillan having entered a small boat at the mouth of the Bann, to appear before O'Kane, a party of O'Kane's people

2. *Termon Dabeog*, signifying the sanctuary or church lands of Dabeog, and so called from St. Dabeog, who founded a monastery here in the sixth century, on the island in Lough Dearg, which became a celebrated place of pilgrimage; it is situated in the parish

of Templeearne, which is in the diocese of Clogher, partly in the county of Fermanagh, and partly in Donegal, and the ancient church-lands were called Termon Magrath, from being possessed by the clan of the Magraths, as erenachs of those lands.

met him on his arrival at the landing place, and they slew and drowned him in the Bann.

Donogh, the son of Thomas Oge Mac Guire, was taken prisoner by his own brother Edmond, i.e. the Maguire, at his own town, and he exacted a great ransom for his release.

Mac Sweeny of Fanad, i. e., Mulmurry, and Donal, the son of Felim O'Dogherty, were slain in the battle of Tappadan (Tappaghan in Tyrone), by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and O'Neill; his son, Roderick Mac Sweeny, succeeded him.

Bryan, son of Felim, son of Dunn, son of Cuchonacht Maguire, was slain by the sons of Shane Buighe Mac Mahon, and the Mac Donnells of Clan-kelly (in Fermanagh).

O'Driscoll More, i. e., Fingin, the son of Mac Con, son of Mac Con, son of Fingin, son of Donogh Gud, died at his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James (at Compostella in Spain), and his son Teige died penitently a month after his father's death, after having performed the same pilgrimage.

The sons of Mac Rannall, namely, Conor and Malachy, the two most distinguished chiefs' sons in Connaught for hospitality and nobleness in their time, were slain by the tribe of Malachy Mac Rannall, on the same day, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Soinin, and having put the entire country, as far as Slieve Cairpre (in Sligo), under their subjection, and gained victory in every contest until that day.

Eochy, the son of Conor Mac Dermott, died on the Friday before the festival of St. Bearraigh.

Murtogh, son of Tomaltach, son of Ivar O'Hanley, died.

Dermod, son of John, son of Malachy O'Ferrall, was slain by the sons of John, the son of Donal O'Ferrall.

Tomaltach, son of Conor Mac Dermott, was killed by the sons of Dermod, son of Roderick Mac Dermott, on Passion Sunday, at Bel-atha-Caisil-Bracain.

William, son of Teige Caoch, the son of William O'Kelly, was killed by the son of Teige, the son of Donogh O'Kelly.

O'Kelly made a great attack on Muine Liath (Monilea in Westmeath), but he was overtaken by the English of Westmeath, namely, the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrells, Darcys, and D'Altons; O'Kelly

was defeated, Donogh O'Kelly with many others were made prisoners, and a number of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

An extraordinary animal (a camel or dromedary), was sent by the king of England to Ireland, of a form resembling a mare, of a yellow colour, having the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, an ugly trailing tail, scarce of hair, having a saddle of its own (the hump); wheat and salt were its food, and it would draw a sliding car with the greatest burden by the tail, and go on its knees when entering a door, and in taking a rider on its back.

The young earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys, and Gerald, the son of the earl, was expelled by him.

Maine Sionach (Fox), lord of Muinter Tadhgain (in Westmeath), was killed, and Teige, the son of Maine, succeeded in his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballach O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

Mac William Burke marched with an army into Hy Maine, to aid Teige Caoch O'Kelly, and after gaining power over the Hy Manians, from the Suck westward, and taking hostages from them, great punishment was executed against them ultimately, for six-and-twenty soldiers, along with the grandson of Walter Burke, the sons of Mac Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Auveely, and others, having fled from the forces, were taken, and all put to death by the Hy Manians, except alone Mac Jordan, who made his escape, though wounded, through his valour; Mac Willian returned home in sorrow.

Giolla Glas, son of O'Higgin, died in the harvest of this year.

A. D. 1473.

Donogh, son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died at his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Art, the son of Donal Ballach Maguire, died, after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Cathal Riavach, the son of Dun Cathanach, son of Manus Maguire, and Roderick, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire, i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Ranal, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftancy of Conmaiene (in Leitrim) died.

Murtogh, son of O'Conor Faily, was killed.

Edward (Nugent), the son of the baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdeeds.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard, died, having resigned his lordship sometime previously for the love of God.

Thomas Bermingham, lord of Athenry and of Conmaiene of Dunmore (in Galway), died, after having spent a good long life, and his son Thomas Oge succeeded him; but the son of Richard Bermingham was nominated in opposition to him.

Roderick, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh Oge O'Conor, king presumptive of Connaught, was slain by William, the son of Edmond Mac William (Burke), at Cill Bruigh of the town of Torlogh (in county of Mayo).

Edmond, son of Matthew, son of Cuchonacht O'Ferrall, died.

William Mac Rannall, the joint-chief of Muintir Eoluis, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, (in King's county), died.

Mulroona, the son of Fergal Mac Dermott, died.

Mulroona, son of Cathal, son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott, was killed by Cormac, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, at Bealach-na-Hurbron.

Donogh, son of Fergal, son of Owen, son of Tiarnan More O'Rourke, was killed by his own kindred.

Conor, son of Dermod O'Conor Faily, died.

Edmond, son of Donal Buighe O'Ferrall, died.

A great commotion broke out in Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), and much destruction was committed both by burning and slaying; Mac Rannall made an attack on the town of Mac Seanlaoich (Mac Shanley), which he burned, and slew Donogh, son of Donogh Mac Shanley, with several others; the clan of Malachy having collected together on the Tulach, which they burned along with the town, were overtaken by Mac Rannall, Roderick Mac Donogh, the sons of Cormac Ballach, the son of Mac Donogh, Walter Mac Dougall (Mac Dowell), and Donogh the son of Torlogh Mac Dougall, and an engagement ensued between both parties at Doire Bally-na-Cairge (probably Carrigallen in Leitrim) in which the Clan of Malachy were

defeated, and the following, namely, Fergal, son of Murrough Mac Rannall, a worthy lord of Conmaiene, Dermod, son of William Mac Rannall, Cathal, son of Anthony, son of Murrough, Bryan, son of Dermod Mac Rannall, Bryan Mac Shanley, Richard Mac Searaidh (Foley), together with many others, were slain.

O'Donnell marched with a force into North Connaught (in Sligo), and exacted tribute from O'Conor himself.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, Giollaespuc Mac Donnell, the son of John of Ile (Islay in the Hebrides), died.

O'Dwyer (of Ormond), i. e., Thomas, son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e., Gillananeev, the son of Roderick More, died.

Bryan, son of Robert Mac Egan, chief professor to O'Conor Don and to O'Hanley, died.

The town of Galway was burned on the second day of the month of June, being on a Friday, and much was destroyed there.

O'Ferrall, i. e. Irial, was blinded.

A. D. 1474.

The monastery of Donegal was founded by Hugh Roe, i. e., the O'Donnell, the son of Niall Gary, and his wife, Fiongualla, the daughter of O'Brien (of Thomond), namely, Conor-na-Srona, and was by them dedicated to God, and the friars of St. Francis, for the benefit of their souls, and for the purpose of forming a burying-place for themselves and their posterity; and that was not the only benefit they conferred on them (the Franciscans), but they gave them many other grants besides.

Nicholas (Nicholas Weston), the bishop of Derry, died.

O'Conor Faily, i. e. Con, the son of Calvach, died in the harvest, and his son Cahir was appointed his successor.

Mac Geoghegan, i. e. Peregrine, the son of Niall, lord of Kinel Fiacha, was killed by Hugh the son of Fergal Mac Geoghegan, and O'Conor Faily spoiled the country, demolished the castle of Ballynee (in Westmeath), and expelled the race of Fergal Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e., Roderick Oge, died after

having gained the victory over the devil and the world.

Don Roe, the son of Cuchonacht Maguire, was killed by the son of Richard Mac Caghwel.

Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died at his own house, after the victory of repentance.

Fergal, son of John O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill's people, viz., on Hugh Ballach, the son of Donal.

A great contest arose between O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the O'Neills of Claneboy; O'Neill marched with his forces into Tirconnell, burned Tir Hugh, and returned home safe. O'Neill made an attack on the son of Hugh Buighe, and on the sons of Art O'Neill, in the north, and drove before him a great prey; the entire of the people of Trian Congaile overtook him, but O'Neill carried off the prey, and returned safe to his home.

A day was appointed for holding a conference by O'Conor Don, i. e., Felim, the son of Torlogh, and by O'Kelly, and having met at that conference, they disputed, and a battle ensued, in which O'Conor was defeated, he himself wounded, his son Owen Caoch taken prisoner, together with Torlogh Caoch Mac Sweeney; and Owen Caoch Mac Sweeney, and the son of Duv gall Gruama Mac Sweeney, were slain; the constable of Mac Donogh was taken prisoner, and all the galloglasses were either slain or taken prisoners; O'Conor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated his successors, namely, Donogh Dubhshuileach (the Dark-Eyed), and Teige, the son of Owen O'Conor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e., Teige, the son of Conon, and Dermot, the son of the bishop O'Brien (of Killaloe), having encountered each other, on account of a dispute they had about land, Teige endeavoured to make Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the crown of the head, and let out his brains; but Teige's people having taken him prisoner, spared his life; Teige died on the spot, and Dermot was afterwards hanged by O'Brien for having killed his son.

The Gilla Duv O'Hara, i. e., the son of O'Hara, was killed by his brother Owen.

Teige O'Brien, lord of Arra (in Tipperary), died.

Laighneach, the son of Niall Mac Geoghegan, died.

Malachy, son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunket, the best Englishman of the English of Meath, died.

Donogh, son of Murtoth, son of Hugh O'Connor, the last of the race of the Clan Murtoth Muinach (O'Conors), died at Tobar Oilbhe, in Moy Ai (in Roscommon).

John, son of Malachy O'Ferrall, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermott Gall, died.

Dermot, son of Conon, son of Geoffrey (O'Flanagan), chief of Clan Cathail (in Roscommon), died on the Friday before the festival of St. Michael.

Carbry, son of Hugh, son of Roderick, son of Bryan Ballach, was killed by the tribe of Teige O'Conor.

Giollaíonn Mac Egan, the chief professor (Brethon), to O'Conor Faily, and Thomas, the son of Donal O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e., Carbry, died.

John O'Ferrall assumed the chieftaincy of Annaly, conjointly with his brother, who was blind.

A. D. 1475.

Donogh, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeney, prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, generosity, nobleness, and good actions, the prince presumptive of Tyrone, died at his own house, after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a boat, at the mouth of the Bann.

Conon, son of Bryan Mac Donogh, died in the month of January.

Donal, son of John O'Ferrall, was killed by the sons of Cathal, the son of William O'Ferrall, and they themselves were expelled among the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmcha (in Galway), and Dermot, the son of Bryan O'Beirne, died.

John O'Ferrall, chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after having given his inauguration banquet before he received any of its benefit, and was buried in the monastery of Abbeylaragh.

Roderick, son of Rossa, son of Murtoth Midheach, the son of Bryan O'Ferrall, died, near the time he was about assuming the chieftaincy of

Annaly, and Roderick, son of Cathal, the son of Thomas, was nominated chief, in opposition to the tribe of John, the son of Donal O'Ferrall.

Sionach (Fox) the chief of Muintir Tadhgain (in Westmeath), was killed by Murrogh, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Malachy O'Hanley, a worthy chief of the three districts (in Roscommon), died, four days after the festival of St. Michael, being on a Thursday.

A great contention arose between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Roderick, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon; the sons of Hugh Roe forcibly entered into Farney (in Monaghan), and an English force marched to meet and assist them. Mac Mahon entered Eoganaidh, from whence he proceeded into Farney, at which time the sons of Hugh put themselves under the protection of the English; and Mac Mahon, with his forces, made an attack upon the English; the sons of Hugh Roe, and the English of the plain of Oriel (in Louth), overtook and defeated him, and took himself, and Bryan, the son of Roderick Mac Mahon, prisoners, and many others of his people were either slain or taken prisoners on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, made a circuitous march with his forces, and was accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of North Connaught; they first proceeded to Beal-atha-Conaill (Ballyconnell, in county Cavan), to confer with Bryan, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was a friend and ally to O'Donnell, and to make peace between O'Reilly and O'Rourke; O'Reilly came to O'Donnell at Ballyconnell, and O'Donnell concluded a peace between him and O'Rourke, and also for Bryan, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was delivered into the hands of O'Donnell as a security for loyalty to him, and for the fulfilment of their compact, together with his, (O'Donnell's) own demand; after that he (O'Donnell) proceeded to Feanagh of Moyrein (in Leitrim), where Mac Rannall waited on him, and from thence he marched into Annaly to aid the sons of Irial O'Ferrall, who were his friends, and he spoiled and burned the entire of Annaly, except that portion of it which belonged to the sons of Irial, whom he left in sway and power; he afterwards marched into Westmeath, burned the towns of Castle Delvin, and the surrounding country, and encamped

for a night in Cuirene of Meath (Kilkenny West, in Westmeath); the Dillons and D'Altons came and submitted to him, and made peace with him; from that he proceeded into Offaley (King's county), at the request of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Cahir, son of Con, son of the Calvach, who was a kinsman of his, to take revenge for the death of his father, Niall Garv, on the English, and he remained for some time in Offaley, preying and plundering Meath in all directions; he demolished and burned Castle Carbury (in Kildare), and the town of Myler (Birmingham), and he also burned and plundered Tir Briuin and Fir-Tulach (Fertullagh in Westmeath), and received presents from the people of Mullingar, for sparing their town from plunder; after having spoiled the country in every direction, he afterwards marched to Coilte-an-Ruba (the Woods of Ruba), at the invitation of Colman O'Melaghlin, and commenced plundering Clan Coleman (in Westmeath), viz., the estate of O'Melaghlin; he burned the castle of Moy Tamhnach, and the castle of Moy Heille, and on that expedition O'Donnell gained the battle of Garbh Eisgreach against O'Melaghlin, with all his forces, and this was also called the Battle of Bealagh-nageorgad (Bally Corkey, near Mullingar), from the snares made of withes, which the people of that country used to cast about the necks of some of the soldiers, which they effected by the narrowness of that pass. On the same day O'Donnell gained the battle of Bally-Lough-Luath (Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath), in which the son of Mac Awley, with many others, fell; O'Donnell after this remained encamped for the night at that place, and on the next day he marched with his forces to the Shannon. The party of the O'Kellys who accompanied O'Donnell's forces collected all the boats they could find in the neighbourhood, by which O'Donnell and his men crossed the Shannon into Hy Maine, where he remained until his forces rested and recruited after their long campaign; after that he proceeded into Clanrickard (in Galway), Conmaicne Cuile, and into Clan Costello (both in Mayo), and returned through the plain of Connaught to his own country, after having received his tribute, and gaining victory and sway in every place through which he marched.

Hugh, son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor; William, son of Teige O'Kelly; Hoberd, son of

Roderick, son of Rossa O'Ferrall; and the baron of Delvin, died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were killed by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Caislean-an-Chalaidh (or the castle of the Port), was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and was given by him to the son of Malachy O'Kelly, his own daughter's son.

Cormac O'Curneen (of Leitrim), chief professor of Ireland in literature, died.

Gillananeev, the son of Malachy O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and the son of Savadge (of the county of Down), were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Buighe (O'Neill), but the son of Savadge made his escape from him afterwards.

A. D. 1476.

The bishop Mac Gauran (bishop of Ardagh), died and was succeeded by John the son of Bryan.

Geoffrey, the son of Siacus, prior of the monastery of Deirg, died.

Anthony, grandson of Cathal O'Connor, the light of Ireland in wisdom, and head master in the arts, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously killed by his brother Roderick.

Donagh, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man distinguished for his benevolence, hospitality and nobleness, died after the victory of repentance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was killed by the English of the plain of Oriel.

Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, died.

Hugh, the son of O'Kelly, i. e. William, was killed by his own brother Teige, at Athlone.

O'Hara Riavach of the West, i. e. William, died.

Teige, son of Owen, the son of Roderick O'Connor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, namely, the son of Roderick Roe, son of Owen, son of Cathal, and Cahir, the son of Mac-anabadh O'Connor, and the son of Donogh O'Teige, and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was immediately after retaken from them.

Edina, daughter of Donal, son of Murtogh, the wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dearvorgail, daughter of Felim Fionn O'Conor, the wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Bryan, son of Fergal Roe O'Higgin, the chief of his own tribe, and chief professor of the schools of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died on Maunday Thursday, and was buried at Athleathan (in Mayo).

Donal Riavach, the son of Gerald Cavanagh, lord of Leinster, died.

O'Neill made an attack on Oriel, and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond and Bryan, the son of Roderick, and all the Orgiallians from Eoghanach inwards, fled westward into Machaire Tulcha; O'Neill carried off preys and booty from the same plain, and from the borders of Brefney, and returned with victory and triumph.

O'Neill marched with a great force against the son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, attacked the castle of Bealfeste (Belfast), which he took and demolished, and afterwards returned home.

John, son of O'Hanlon, was killed by his brother.

Mac William Burke marched with a great force into the lower part of Connaught, and O'Donnell marched with another force to oppose him; O'Donnell proceeded as far as Cuil Cnamha, and Mac William as far as Coillte Luighne (near Ballysadare); Mac Dermott came to the aid of Mac William and Mac Donogh to assist O'Donnell; O'Donnell marched across Fearsaid-na-Fionntragh (the ford of the white strand near Ballysadare), and lost some of his horses and people going into Carbury; Mac William pursued him across, and both parties remained for some time in view of each other, until at last they made peace, and divided North Connaught into two portions between them, viz. O'Dowd's country, and Lieney, and the half of Carbury was allotted to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh Breaghmaine (Brawney in Westmeath), and they demolished Rath Riabhach,¹ plundered the chief residence, burned the monastery of Sruthair, destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and departed without making peace.

Mac Rannall entered Brawney and destroyed all

A. D. 1476.

1. *Raith Riabhach*, now Rathreagh, a parish in Longford, ad-

joining the river Inney, on the borders of Westmeath. *Sruthra*, above-mentioned, is Abbeyshrule in the county of Longford.

the corn which remained unspoiled by the English forces.

A great war arose between the English of Meath and of Leinster, in which the son of John, son of

Mac Thomas (Fitzgerald), was slain; his three brothers, the son of Art, son of Con O'Mclaghlin, and the son of Maurice, son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faily.

11. *Moy-Liffey and Bregia*.—In this article is continued from p. 273, the history and topography of the ancient territories which now form the counties of Dublin and Kildare, together with an account of the kings and principal chiefs of Meath, a subject which has been partly but not sufficiently explained at p. 5, in the note on Meath. At p. 266, in the note on Bregia, the printer has omitted three words, which the reader will please to correct, and instead of "Bregia was the name applied to the immense plain comprising the present counties of Meath and Dublin," read, "Bregia was the name applied to the immense plain comprising the greater part of the present counties of Meath and Dublin."

The monarchs of Ireland and Kings of Meath.—Meath was for many ages the seat of the Irish monarchy, the chief royal residence being at Teamhair or Tara, hence called *Teamhair-na-Ríogh*, or Tara of the Kings, being the chief seat of the *Ard-Rígh*, that is, the high king or monarch who presided over the five provincial kings and kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster and Munster, forming the Irish *Pentarchy*. It appears from the old historians, that the Firbolg, Tuath de Danan, and Milesian kings resided chiefly at Tara, and the monarchs also had royal seats at *Tailtean*, now Teltown, between Navan and Kells, near the river Blackwater, and at *Tlachtgha*, now supposed to be the Hill of Ward, between Trim and Athboy, in Meath, and at the Hill of *Uisneach*, a few miles from Mullingar, in Westmeath; *Tlachtgha* and *Uisneach* were likewise two of the chief seats of Druidism in Ireland.

The Pagan Kings.—The Irish historians reckon one hundred and thirty-six Pagan kings, who were supreme monarchs of Ireland from the earliest ages to the middle of the fifth century, and of these kings nine were of the Firbolg race, and nine of the Tuath de Danan, and the remaining one hundred and eighteen monarchs were Milesians from Heremon to Dathi. The Milesian colony from Spain, of whom accounts have been given in various other notes, having arrived in Ireland about one thousand years before the Christian era, according to our ancient annalists, conquered the Danans in a great battle at *Tailtean*, in Meath, and became masters of Ireland. The posterity of the three sons of Milesius were divided into three great branches, namely, the Heremonians or race of Heremon, the Heberians or descendants of Heber, and the Irians or posterity of Ir.

The Heremonians became the most powerful race, and ruled as kings over Meath and Leinster, and many of them also over Ulster, Connaught, and Munster, and sixty of the Heremonians were supreme monarchs of Ireland; all these were of the Heremonians of Meath and Leinster, with the exception of four, who were of the Heremonians of Ulster, and three who were of the *Clanna Deagha*, or Heremonians of Munster.

The Heberians or race of Heber, chiefly ruled as kings of Munster, and twenty-nine of them became monarchs of Ireland.

The Irians, who were also called *Clanna Ruadhraidhe* or *Clanna Rory*, anglicised *Rudricinns*, and were so named from *Rudhraidhe Mor*, or *Rory the Great*, one of that race who was king of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland about one hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, ruled as kings of Ulster, and twenty-four of them were monarchs of Ireland, together with one supreme queen of that race called *Macha Mongruaidh*, or *Macha of the Red Tresses*, so designated from the colour of her hair; her reign is placed about four centuries before the Christian era, and it is remarkable that she was the only supreme queen that ever reigned in Ireland. The Irians ruled as kings of Ulster for more than a thousand years but were deprived of the sovereignty of that province in the fourth and fifth centuries, by the Heremonians of the race of *Clan Colla* and *Ily Niall*, as explained in the notes on *Orgiall* and *Tir Eogain*.

The Ithians or race of Ith, called *Clanna Breogain*, who may be considered as a branch of the Milesians, and of whom accounts have been given in the notes on *Thomond*, *Desmond*, and *Hy Kin-*

sellagh, were, many of them, kings of Munster, and three of them were monarchs of Ireland.

Firbolg Kings.—In the second century, one of the monarchs who usurped the throne, namely, *Cairbre Ceancait*, was of Firbolg descent; but since the Milesian conquest, no other Firbolg was monarch of Ireland, but some of them were kings of Leinster, and they were for many centuries kings of Connaught, and they continued to rule over that province down to the third century.

Christian Kings.—*Laoghaire*, son of *Niall of the Nine Hostages*, who became monarch of Ireland about the middle of the fifth century, is considered the first Christian king, and was at least cotemporary with *St. Patrick*, though it is doubted if he was converted to Christianity. From the middle of the fifth to the latter end of the twelfth century, fifty-five Milesian monarchs ruled over Ireland; they were mostly all Heremonians, and forty-eight were of the *Ily Niall* race. The race of *Ily Niall* took their name from their ancestor, the celebrated *Niall of the Hostages*, of the race of Heremon, and monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century. The *Ily Niall* were divided into two great branches, namely, the Northern and Southern. The Northern *Ily Niall* were also divided into two branches, namely, the *O'Neills*, princes of Tyrone and kings of Ulster, and the *O'Donnells*, princes of Tírconnell or Donegal, as explained in the notes on *Tir Eogain*, *Tir Conaill*, and Meath. The Northern *Ily Niall* were the kings and chief rulers of Ulster, and many of them became monarchs of Ireland, namely, sixteen of the race of the *O'Neills* called *Kinel Eogain* or *Eugenians*, as descendants of Eogan, one of the sons of *Niall of the Hostages*; and nine of the race of the *O'Donnells*, called *Kinel Conaill* or *Conallians*, as descendants of *Conall Gulban*, another of the sons of *Niall of the Hostages*. The Southern *Ily Niall*, called also *Clan Colman*, from *Colman*, one of their princes, a descendant of *Niall of the Hostages*, and of whom an account has been given in the note on Meath, were kings of Meath for many centuries, and twenty-three of them became monarchs of Ireland. The Southern *Ily Niall* or *Clan Colman*, took the name of *O'Melaghlin* from *Mnolscaehlain* or *Malachy I.*, king of Meath and monarch of Ireland in the ninth century. The race of *Ily Niall* furnished altogether forty-eight monarchs, and they exclusively reigned over Ireland for a period of about six hundred years, namely, from the fifth to the eleventh century, when *Malachy II.*, monarch of Ireland, was deposed A. D. 1002, by *Brian Boroinhe*, king of Munster, head of the *Dalcassians* of the race of Heber, who became monarch of Ireland. In the eleventh century, three of the *O'Briens*, descendants of *Brian Boru*, were kings of *Leath Mogha*, or Leinster and Munster, and generally acknowledged as titular monarchs of Ireland, namely, *Donogh O'Brien*, the son of *Brian Boru*, *Torlogh O'Brien*, his grandson, and *Murtogh O'Brien*, the son of *Torlogh*, who died in the beginning of the twelfth century, A. D. 1118. *Diarmaid Mae Maol-na-mbo*, a celebrated king of Leinster, of the *Cahirian* race, or Heremonians of Leinster, was from his great power also acknowledged as titular monarch of Ireland for many years, in the eleventh century, and died A. D. 1072.

In the twelfth century *Donal Mac Loghlin O'Neill* and *Murtogh Mac Loghlin O'Neill*, two powerful princes of the northern *Ily Niall* race, were generally acknowledged as kings of *Leath Cuimn*, and monarchs of Ireland. In the twelfth century also, *Torlogh O'Conor*, and his son *Roderick*, kings of Connaught, of the *Ily Briane* race, or Heremonians of Connaught, became monarchs of Ireland; and *Roderick O'Conor*, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, having abdicated the throne in A. D. 1184, in consequence of the English invasion, died A. D. 1198, in the 82nd year of his age, at the monastery of *Cong*, in Mayo, and was buried in the cathedral of *St. Kieran*, at *Cloumacnois*.

Cormac's Palace at Tara.—An account of the palace of the celebrated *Cormac*, monarch of Ireland in the third century, is



A.D. 1477.

ERALD, the son of the earl of Desmond, was slain and eighteen of the Geraldines were put to death after that.

Bryan, son of Maurice Mac Dermott, was killed by his own tribe.

Ailbe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, who gave herself and her property a year before her death to

God and the monastery of Lisgoole, died.

Hugh, son of Donogh, son of Thomas Maguire,

and Bryan, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Roderick, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously killed by Cuchonacht, the son of Redmond Riavach, son of Don, son of Cuchonacht Maguire.

Don, son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was killed by Donogh Oge, son of Donogh, the son of Hugh.

Matthew O'Leinnin, erenach of Ardes (in the county of Down), a learned historian, died.

Dissensions and strife arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and Niall, the son of Donal O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Torlogh O'Donnell, were killed by the sons of Naghtan on that occasion, and much damage was done among them; O'Neill marched with his forces into Tir Hugh, at the invitation of the sons of Naghtan, and having plundered and burned Tir Hugh, he returned home victoriously.

Cormac, the grandson of Donogh, son of Mac

given by various historians. It was called *Teach Míodhchuarta*, signifying either the House of Banquets or the House of Conventions; also *Teach-na-Laech*, which meant the House of the Heroes, and it was the place in which were held the great *Féis Teamhrach* or Conventions of Tara, hereafter described, and in its halls the monarchs gave their great banquets, and entertained the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs. It is stated that the length of the structure was 300 feet, the breadth 50 cubits or about 80 feet, and the height 30 cubits or nearly 50 feet; it contained numerous apartments besides the royal bed chamber, and had on it 14 doors; and it is stated that there were seven other great habitations adjoining the palace. Cormac was the son of Art, son of Con of the Hundred Battles, monarchs of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, and he was one of the most celebrated of the Irish kings for munificence, learning, wisdom, and valour; and the glories of his palace at Tara were, for many ages, the theme of the Irish bards. Amongst other splendid articles it is mentioned that he had at the royal banquets 150 massive goblets of pure gold. Cormac's palace was situated on the Hill of Tara, and a great part of the circular earthen ramparts, together with a large mound in the centre, still remain. The palace is considered to have been built chiefly of wood from the oak forests, in ancient times so abundant in Ireland, and was probably in part formed of stone-work, or a fortress of cyclopean architecture, composed of great stones without cement, and though few of those stones now remain, they may have been removed in the course of ages, and placed in other buildings, particularly as the hill of Tara was easily accessible, and though this royal residence could not be compared with the elegant stone buildings of more modern times, yet it was distinguished for all the rude magnificence peculiar to those early ages. On the Hill of Tara were also erected several other raths or fortresses and mounds, as mentioned by various ancient historians, amongst others *Cathair Crofinn*, that is, the fortress, city, or seat of Crofinn, so called from Crofinn, one of the Tuath De Danan queens, and this building was also named *Tur-Trean-Teamhrach*, signifying the Strong Tower of Tara, and as the term *Cathair* was applied only to stone buildings, this was probably a fortress of Cyclopean architecture, the stones of which may have been removed in the course of time; and the Danans are stated by the old writers to have built fortresses in other parts of Ireland, particularly that called *Aileach Neid* in Tyrconnell, situated on a great hill near Lough Swilly, in Donegal; and of this Cyclopean fortress some ruins still remain. At Tara was also the building called *Mur-*

Ollamham, or the house of the learned, in which resided the bards, brehons, and other learned men; and likewise *Rath-na-Seanadh*, which signifies either the Fort of the Conventions or of the Synods, and said to be so called from great meetings held there at different times by St. Patrick, St. Adamnan, St. Brendan, and St. Ruadban; also *Rath-na-Riogh*, or the Fortress of the Kings, *Dumha-na-nGiall*, or the Mound of the Hostages, where there was a fortress in which the hostages were kept, and *Dumha-na-mBan-amus*, signifying the Mound of the Warlike Women, which was probably either a habitation or burial place of those ancient heroines; there was likewise a habitation called *Cluan Feart*, or the Sacred Retreat, which was the residence of the vestal virgins or Druidesses, according to Dr. O'Connor and others. At Tara were also habitations for the warriors, Druids, Brehons, and bards, and also for the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs who attended at the great national conventions, and therefore the place was considered as a city in those ancient times. There are many remains of the mounds, raths, and other antiquities, still remaining at Tara, but many of those mounds and ramparts have been levelled in the course of ages. According to the ancient historians, many of the kings, queens, and warriors of the early ages were buried at Tara, and several sepulchral mounds were raised there to their memory. In one of the earthen ramparts at Tara were discovered, in the year 1810, two of the ornaments called *torques*, a sort of golden collar of spiral or twisted workmanship, and of a circular form, open at one side, worn on the necks of ancient kings and chiefs, and similar to those which were worn by the ancient kings and chiefs of Gaul, and were called *torc* in the Celtic language. One of the torques discovered at Tara is five feet seven inches in length, and something more than twenty-seven ounces in weight, and all formed of the purest gold; the other torque is beyond twelve ounces in weight, and they form some of the most interesting remains of ancient Irish art.

Tara had various names in ancient times. It was first founded as a royal residence by Slainge, one of the Firbolg kings, and was afterwards called *Liath Druim*, or the Hill of Liath; the Tuath De Danan kings afterwards resided there, and it was, as above mentioned, called *Cathair Crofinn*, or the Fortress of Crofinn, from one of the Danan queens; by the Milesian kings it got the name *Teamur*, or *Teamhair*, anglicised Temor and Tara, and Latinised Temora or Temoria. In the celebrated work called *Dinseanchus*, which gives an account of the origin of the names

Carthy Riavach (in Desmond), was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Teige, son of Cormac, the

grandson of Dermot Ravar, of Muskerry, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, i. e. his uncle's

of remarkable places in ancient Ireland, and was composed by Amergin, chief bard to Dermot, monarch of Ireland, in the sixth century, the origin of the name of Teamur is thus given:—Tephi or Teph, a daughter of Bachtir, king of Spain, having been married to Canthon, king of Britain, died there, but her body was brought back to Spain, and a *mur* or mound was erected to her memory, and called *Tephi-mur*, or the Mound of Teph. Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, and queen of Heremon, the first Milesian monarch of Ireland, having seen the mound of Teph while in Spain, she caused a similar mound to be constructed when she came to Ireland, as a sepulchral monument for herself; and, being hurried there, it was called *Tea-mur*, signifying Tea's mound, and hence was derived the name of Tara. In after times it was called *Teamhair na Riogh*, *Rath Cormaic*, that is, Tara of the Kings, the Fortress of Cormac. It is also mentioned by old writers under the names of *Druim Aiobhin* and *Tulach Aiobhin*, signifying the beautiful or delightful hill. An account of raths has been given in the first part of this article, and the term *Lios* has also been explained, both of which names were applied to the circular earthen ramparts of ancient fortresses. The names *Dun* and *Dinn* were also applied to ancient fortresses, and the term *Dun* it appears was applied to earthen ramparts and also to stone fortresses, as, for instance, the great stone fortress, of Cyclopean architecture, called *Dun Aonguis*, situated on the Island of Arran, off the coast of Galway, of which an account has been given in the note on South Connaught. The names of a vast number of places in Ireland commence with Rath, Lis, and Dun, which shews the great number of those fortresses in ancient times. The term *Aileach* or *Oileach*, derived from *Ail*, a rock or stone, was also applied to stone fortresses, as, for instance, *Aileach* in Donegal, a Cyclopean fortress, and residence of the ancient kings of Ulster. *Caisiol* and *Caislean* were the names applied in more modern times to stone fortresses and castles. An account of the ancient names, and of other curious matters connected with Tara, is given in a poem from the ancient Irish composition called *Dinseanchus*, which has been copied from the Books of Leacan and Ballymote. This poem was composed by the above-mentioned Amergin, chief bard to Dermot, monarch of Ireland, in the sixth century, from information communicated to him by an old sage called Fintan. The following verses are a literal translation of this poem:—

"Temor of Bregia, whence so called,
Relate to me, O learned sages?
When was it distinguished from the Brugh?
When was the place called Temor?"

"Was it in the time of Partholan of battles?
Or at the first arrival of Ceasair?
Or in the time of Nemed famed for valour?
Or with Cioical of the bent knees?"

"Was it with the Firbolg of great achievements?
Or with the race of fairy elves?
Tell me in which of those invasions
Did the place obtain the name of Temor?"

"O Tuan! O generous Finnladh!
O Bran! O active Cu-alladh!
O Dubhan! ye venerable five,
Whence was acquired the name of Temor?"

"Once it was a beauteous hazel wood,
In the time of the famed son of Olean,
Until that dense wood was felled
By Liath, the son of Laighne, the large and blooming.

"From thence it was called the Hill of Liath,
And it was fertile in crops of corn,
Until the coming of Cain the prosperous,
The son of Fiacha Ceannfionan.

"From thenceforth it was called Druim Cain.
This hill, where the great assembled,
Until the coming of Crofinn the fair,
Daughter of the far-famed Alloid.

"The fortress of Crofinn, well applied
Was its name among the Tuath De Danan,
Until the coming of the agreeable Tea,
The wife of Heremon of noble aspect.

"A rampart was raised around her house
For Tea, the daughter of Lughaidh,
She was buried outside in her mound;
And from her it was named Teamur.

"The seat of the kings it was called,
The princes, descendants of the Milesians.
Five names it had ere that time,
That is, from Fordruin to Temor.

"I am Fintan, the bard,
The historian of many tribes;
In latter times I have passed my days
At the earthen fort above Temor."

The following poem on Tara, literally translated from the Irish, was composed by Cuan O'Loelhaín, a celebrated bard who died in the beginning of the eleventh century, A.D. 1024. He was the chief bard and historian of Ireland in his time, and for his great abilities and virtues was appointed during an interregnum Regent of Ireland:—

"It gave great happiness to the women
When Temor the strong was erected,
And the daughter of Lughaidh obtained
A hill on the plain, deserved by a lover.

"The dowry which the wife of Geide requested
Of her husband, as I have learned,
Was a delightful fortress for noble dwellers,
Which she soon with skill selected.

"A dwelling, which was a stronghold and fortress;
The best of mounds, which could not be demolished;
Where after her death was Tea's monument,
Which event perpetuated her fame.

"The gentle Heremon here maintained
His lady, secured in the fortress;
And she received from him all favours she desired,
And all his promises to her he fulfilled.

"Bregia of Tea was a delightful abode;
It is recorded as a place of renown,
And contains the grave of the great Mergech,
A sepulchre which was not violated.

"The daughter of Pharaoh of many champions,
Tephi, the most beautiful that traversed the plain,
Here formed a fortress circular and strong,
Which she described with her breast-pin and wand.

"She gave a name to her fair fortress,
This royal lady of agreeable aspect;
The fortress of Teph, where met the assembly,
Where every proceeding was conducted with propriety.

"It may be related without reserve
That a mound was raised over Teph as recorded,
And she lies beneath this unequalled tomb,
Which mighty queens had formed there.

"The length and breadth of the tomb of Teph,
Accurately measured by the sages,
Was sixty feet of exact measure,
As prophets and Druids have related.

sons; and a commotion arose over all Munster through that death, and the southern half was

"Spain, the powerful, has heard
Of the mild, fair, and comely daughter
Of Cino Bachtir, son of Buirrech,
Whom Canthon, the mild hero, married.

"Tephi was her name; she excelled all virgins,
And unhappy for him who should entomb her.
Sixty feet of correct admeasurement
Were marked as a sepulchre to enshrine her.

"The mourning king of Brigantia ceased not his efforts,
Though they defeated the intentions of Canthon,
Until she should be restored to her native place
By the far-famed king of the Britons.

"The mournful death of Tephi, who had come to the north,
Was not for a moment concealed.
Canthon launched his ship with speed
On the waves of the rough briny waters.

"The idol-god of Canthon was not concealed.
Etherun, in whom they placed their faith,
And the host of the bright blue eyes,
Had been pledged for the restoration of the mighty Tephi.

"The chief of Britain hailed them from the shore,
That he was there for the idol *Etherun*,
And that a meeting should be held to select a sepulchre
In the south, as a tomb for the beloved Tephi.

"It was in that place, according to arrangement,
They nobly constructed the first model
For that of Temor, of unrivalled form
And of delightful and elegant aspect.

"The term Temor is applied to every eminence
On which stands a well-fortified residence,
And to every hill of a level summit;
And it exceeds all places except Emania.

"It was the habitation of great chiefs and warriors,
Who often engaged in fierce contests.
Temor, the impregnable, of lasting resources,
Which conferred on the women high renown."

It appears from the foregoing poem that Tephi, therein mentioned, daughter of Cino Bachtir, king of Brigantia in Spain, was married to Canthon, king of Britain, and as a guarantee that her body should be restored for burial in Spain, the chief idol of the Britons, called *Etherun* or *Taran*, was left as a pledge with the king of Spain; and Canthon, king of Britain, having restored the body of Tephi, she was buried in a sepulchral mound, from which was taken the model of queen Tea's tomb, called *Tea-Mur*, from which was derived the name of Temor or Tara.

Cuan O'Lochan, in another of his poems, contained in the Book of Ballymote, gives a long description of Tara, from which the following few passages have been translated:—

"Temor, the most beautiful of hills,
Under which Erin is warlike.
The chief city of Cormac, the son of Art,
Son of valiant Con of the Hundred Battles.

"Cormac in worth excelled,
Was a warrior, poet, and sage;
A true Brehon, of the Fenian men
He was a good friend and companion.

"Cormac conquered in fifty battles,
And compiled the Psalter of Tara.
In that Psalter is contained
The full substance of history."

completely spoiled between both English and Irish.

After an account of the monarchs, the provincial kings, and their territories, the poem proceeds thus—

"In each province there are
Seven score of chief fortresses.
It is known that Cormac, the king,
Thrice made a visitation of Erin.

"He brought the hostages of every fortress,
Which he exhibited at Temor;
And the *Mound of the Hostages*, of pure hands,
Cormac on those hostages conferred.

"Let us likewise mention the *House of the Heroes*,
Which was called the Bark of the Vain Women.
A strong fortress was the House of the Heroes,
Which was entered by fourteen doors.

"Between the fortress and *The Heroes' Well*,
To the east of the road, is *The Stone of the Fenians*;
Contiguous to the *Rath of the Conventions*,
The Rath of the Synods of great victories.

"In this rath was held the Synod of Patrick,
And the Synods of Brendan and of Ruadan,
And afterwards the Synod of Adamnan.

"South of the *Rath of the Kings* remain
The *Rath of Laoghlaire*, and his fort,
And his monument in the middle of the fort.

"There is also the house of Muirisc the famous,
Who was the prime beauty of Erin.
The house is near the well of Neamhnach.
From this habitation over Meath
Extend the houses of Temor.

"Temor, from which is named Temor of Bregia,
Was the mound of Tea, wife of the son of Milesius.
Neamhnach, to the east, pours its stream into the glen,
On which the first mill was erected by Cormac.

"Between the cairns of the two youths
Is Desies of Temor, south of Crinna;
And north of the great hill
Is the *Rath of Colman*, the brown-haired Damnonian."

Kineth O'Hartigan, a celebrated bard of the tenth century, also wrote a poem on Tara, contained in the Book of Ballymote, from which have been translated the following passages:—

"O, world of deceitful beauty,
The agreeable drinking feast of a hundred heroes;
False are its attractions, numerous to mention,
Except the adoration of the King of all.

"Every law recorded has passed away,
Every right under the sun has been destroyed,
And Temor to-day though a wilderness,
Was once the meeting place of heroes.

"Fair was its many-sided tower,
Where assembled heroes famed in story;
Many were the tribes to which it was inheritance,
Though to-day but a green grassy land.

"It was a famous fortress of wisdom;
It was ennobled with warlike chiefs;
To be viewed it was a splendid hill,
During the time of Cormac O'Cuinn.

The son of Anthony O'Moore was killed at Ballydaithi (Ballydavy near Maryboro, Queen's

county), by the son of Pierce Butler, and by Art O'Conor.

"When Cormac was in his grandeur,
Brilliant and conspicuous was his course;
No fortress was found equal to Temor,
It was the secret of the road of life.

"Strong was the power of hosts
Of that king who obtained Temor;
It is better for us to record the many tribes
And the numerous families of his household.

"Nine ramparts or rough strong trenches,
With nine surrounding mounds,
With groves of fair trees,
And it was a strong and famous fortress.

"His great house of a thousand heroes,
With tribes it was delightful,
A fair bright fortress of fine men;
Three hundred feet was its measure.

"Its circuit was well arranged,
Nor was it narrow by a faulty construction,
Nor too small for separate apartments,
Six times five cubits was its height.

"A fit habitation for a king of Erin,
In which was distributed sparkling wine;
It was a fortress, a rampart, and a stronghold;
In it were three times fifty couches.

"There were in it fifty warriors with swords,
Who were the guards of this fortress,
Which truly was a noble residence,
And there were two couches in each apartment.

"Grand was the host which attended there,
And their weapons were glittering with gold;
There were three times fifty splendid apartments,
And each apartment held fifty persons.

"Seven cubits of exact measure,
Were the dimensions of the fire-place,
Before which the active attendants
Lighted up the brilliant lamps.

"There were seven splendid chandeliers of brass,
Of bright and beautiful appearance.
In that fair and sunny palace
Of feasts and ornamental goblets.

"Pleasingly brilliant was its light,
And twice seven in number were its doors.
It was a law ordained by the king,
That he should first drink to his guests.

"And very great were his guests in number,
Three hundred partook of each festive drinking;
Fifty were noble and learned lawgivers
In company with the exalted upright prince.

"Fifty were festive pleasing companions,
With fifty great and famous heroes,
And fifty warriors standing around,
To attend as guards on the warlike king.

"Three hundred cup-bearers handed around
Three times fifty splendid goblets,
To each of the numerous parties there,
Which cups were of gold or silver all

"Ornamented with pure and precious stones.
Thirty hundred were entertained
By the son of Art on each day

"Enlightened was his train of hards,
Who kept their records in careful order,
And what they said was respected by the professors in
each art.

"The household of the hosts let us enumerate,
Who were in the house of Temor of the tribes,
This is the exact enumeration,
Fifty above a thousand of warriors.

"When Cormac resided at Temor,
His fame was heard by all the exalted,
And a king like the son of Art Aenfear,
There came not of the men of the world."

Tara Deserted.—The Hill of Tara is large, verdant, level at the top, and extremely beautiful; and, though not very high, commands extensive and most magnificent prospects over the great and fertile plains of Meath. Tara became deserted as a royal residence in the sixth century, and, as already observed, some earthen ramparts and mounds are all that now remain of its ancient magnificence. The circumstances which caused its abandonment by the kings were as follows:—Dermot, monarch of Ireland, who was called Mac Carroll, having taken prisoner and punished a brother or relative of St. Ruadhan, who was abbot of Lothra, now Lorrha, in the county of Tipperary, St. Ruadhan laid a curse on Tara; and after the death of the monarch Dermot, in A.D. 565, no other king resided at Tara; and this circumstance is mentioned by one of the ancient bards in some verses, from which the following passage has been translated:—

"From the reign of the brown-haired Dermot,
Son of Fergus, son of Carroll,
From the judgment of Ruadhan on his house,
There was no king at Temor."

Though several of the kings were afterwards styled kings of Tara, they did not reside there, but took their title from it, as the ancient residence of the monarchs. In subsequent times some of the monarchs, it appears, resided at Tailtean; and it is mentioned that Flann Sionna, monarch of Ireland, died at Tailtean, A.D. 916. Some of the ancient monarchs resided at the palace of Cruachan, in Connaught; and some of the kings of Ulster, when monarchs, resided at Emania, now Armagh. The kings of Ulster of the Hy Niall race, when monarchs of Ireland, had their chief residence at the fortress of Aileach, in Donegal: and Brian Boru, when monarch of Ireland, resided at his palace of Kincora, in Thomond, on the banks of the Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county of Clare. The southern Hy Niall race, who were kings of Meath, had their chief residence, called *Dun-na-Sciath*, signifying the fortress of the shields, on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in Westmeath, where Malachy II., monarch of Ireland, died, A.D. 1022; and the kings of Meath also had a fortress where they resided, situated on a high hill, about a mile from Castlepollard, and within about two miles of the Ben or Great Hill of Fore. This fortress was very strong, with a rock on one side, and the rest composed of earthen ramparts; and it is called by the common people *Dun-Dorgais* or *Dun-Torgais*, which signifies the fortress of Torgis or Turgisius, as that celebrated Danish king is traditionally said to have had his chief residence there.

Cemeteries of the Pagan Kings.—An account of the great cemetery of the Pagan kings at Cruachan, in Connaught, near Elphin, has been given in the note on South Connaught, and an account of sepulchral mounds, the burial places of kings and warriors in the Pagan times, will be found in the first part of the note on Moy Liffey and Bregia. There were two great cemeteries in Meath, one at *Tailtean*, and the other at *Brugh-na-Boine*; the latter place signifying the town or fortress of the Boyne, is supposed by some to have been situated near Trim, and by others near the place now called Stackallen, between Navan and Slane.

A great wind happened on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist, in this year, which destroyed an immense deal of stone and wooden

buildings, of Cranoges (fortresses on lakes), and corn stacks.

The Tuath De Danan kings and queens were buried chiefly at Cruachan in Connaught, and at Brugh-na-Boine, but some of them also at Tailtean; and the Firbolg kings and queens were buried, some of them at Cruachan, some at Brugh, and some at Tailtean. The Milesian kings and queens in the Pagan times, were also buried in those three great cemeteries, and, according to Dorban, an ancient poet of Connaught, there were fifty sepulchral mounds at each of the royal cemeteries of Cruachan, Tailtean, and Brugh, in each of which mounds were buried fifty kings, queens, warriors, and bards. Cormac, monarch of Ireland, is considered to have become a convert to the Christian faith, and he gave directions that he should not be buried at Brugh-na-Boine with the Pagan kings, but at Ros-na-riogh, with his face turned towards the rising sun or the east, in reference to the birth-place of Christ; this place is now known as Rosnaree, between Drogheda and Slane, in Meath. Amongst the celebrated persons buried at Tara were the monarch Laoghlaire, in the fifth century, who gave directions that his body should be placed upright in the sepulchral mound, with his spear in his hand, and his face turned towards the south, as in defiance of his enemies the people of Leinster; and the head of the celebrated hero Cuchulain, chief of the Redbranch knights of Ulster, was buried at Tara, and a sepulchral mound raised to his memory.

The Stone of Destiny.—When the Tuath De Danan colony came to Ireland, they brought with them, according to our ancient writers, a remarkable stone called *Lia-Fail*, signifying the Stone of Fate or of Destiny, and from this circumstance Ireland obtained the name *Inis Fail*, or the Island of Destiny. This stone was also called *Cloch-na-Cineadhna*, or the Stone of Fate. The *Lia Fail* was held in the highest veneration, and sitting on it the ancient monarchs of Ireland, both in the Pagan and Christian times, were for many ages inaugurated at Tara, and it is stated that whenever a legitimate king of the Milesian race was inaugurated, the stone emitted a peculiar sound, an effect produced, it is supposed, by some contrivance of the Druids. In Dr. O'Connor's account of the Irish MSS. at Stowe, it is stated that the *Lia Fail* was at a remote period removed from the royal Rath at Tara, to the residence of the kings at Cruachan in Connaught, but ceased to emit its usual sound called *Ges*, which signifies a spell or charm, from the time it was profaned by Cuchulain, who resented its silence when his friend Fiacha Fionn was appointed monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the first century, and the stone did not resume its accustomed sound until the inauguration of Con of the Hundred Battles, in the second century, he being a legitimate monarch. In the beginning of the sixth century Fergus Mac Earca, who was brother to the then reigning monarch of Ireland, Murtogh Mac Earca, having become king of the Irish colonies, settled in Dalriada in Albany, afterwards called Scotland, requested the Irish monarch to send over the *Lia Fail* to be used at his inauguration, in order to give security to his throne, in accordance with the old traditions; but O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, is of opinion, that the Stone of Destiny was not brought to Albany or Scotland until the ninth century, when Aodh Finliath, monarch of Ireland, sent it to his father-in-law Kenneth Mac Alpin, who was crowned king of Scotland. The Stone of Destiny is mentioned by Hector Bœtius, and other Scottish historians, and the following Irish verse respecting it is quoted by Keating and Charles O'Connor:—

"Cineadh Seuit, saor an fhine,
Mun budh breag an fhaidsine,
Mar a fhuighid an Liagh Fail
Dlighid faitheas do ghabhail."

thus rendered into Latin by Hector Bœtius:—

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
Invenit lapidem hunc, regnare tenentur ibidem."

thus translated:—

"If fate's decrees be not announced in vain,
Where e'er this stone is found the Scots shall reign."

This stone was considered by the Scots as the palladium of their kingdom from an ancient prophecy that the Scotie or Milesian race would continue to rule as long as it was in their possession, and it was preserved with great care for many centuries in Scotland, first in the monastery of St. Columkille, at Iona in the Hebrides, afterwards at Dunstaffnage in Argyleshire, the first royal seat of the Scottish kings of Irish race, and it was removed from thence in the ninth century by Kenneth Mac Alpin, king of Scotland, and conqueror of the Picts, who placed it at Scone, near Perth, where it was preserved in the ancient abbey until the year 1296, when Edward I., king of England, having overran Scotland, took away the Stone of Destiny from the cathedral of Scone, carried it off as a trophy of victory, and placed it under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, where it still remains. It is sometimes called by English writers *Jacob's Stone*, from some tradition that it is part of the stone called Jacob's Pillow at Bethel, as mentioned in the Book of Genesis, hence some have considered that it was first brought to Ireland by the Danais from the land of Canaan. It has been asserted in some modern publications on Irish antiquities, that the large stone standing upright on one of the mounds at Tara is the Stone of Destiny, but this assertion is altogether improbable, and opposed to the statements of Keating, O'Flaherty, Ware, Dr. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, and all other learned Irish antiquarians, together with the accounts of the Scottish historians, and it is probable that the huge stone standing on the mound at Tara, which is six feet above the ground, as well as many feet under it, and of immense weight, is the stone mentioned by many of the old Irish writers under the name of *Lia-na-bh-Fian*, that is the Stone of the Fians or Fenians, as connected with the accounts of some of the Fenian warriors.

The Conventions of Tara.—The great conventions or legislative assemblies of Tara were instituted by the celebrated Ollamh Fodhla, a king whose reign is placed by our annalists and chronologists about seven centuries before the Christian era. This Ollamh Fodhla was of the Irian race, and was king of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland; and his name, pronounced *Ollav Fola*, signifies the *Sage of Ireland*, derived from Ollamh, a sage or learned man, and Fodhla, which was one of the ancient names of Ireland. Ollav Fola is celebrated in ancient history as a sage and legislator, eminent for learning, wisdom, and excellent institutions; and his historic fame has been recognised by placing his medallion in *bas-relievo* with those of Moses, and other great legislators, on the interior of the dome in the Four Courts of Dublin. The convention of Tara, called *Feis Teamrach*, from Feis, which signifies a convention or assembly, was ordained by Ollav Fola to be held every third year in the royal residence at Tara, and was attended by the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs—the Druids or Pagan priests, the Brehons or judges, and the bards in the Pagan times; and, after the introduction of Christianity, by the bishops, abbots, and superior clergy; and great numbers of the people also attended at those assemblies, which were held every third year, in the month of November. The ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom were ordered to be written and carefully preserved at Tara by Ollav Fola, and these formed the basis of the ancient history of Ireland, called the *Psalter of Tara*, which was brought to complete accuracy in the reign of the monarch Cormac, in the third century; and from the *Psalter of Tara*, and other records, was compiled, in the latter end of the ninth century, by Cormac Mac Cullenan, archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster, the celebrated work called the *Psalter of Cashel*, of which a full account will be found at page 204, in the note on Ormond. The monarch Cormac, of whom an account has been already given, was celebrated as a legislator; and at the conventions held in his palace at Tara, the provincial kings are stated to have sat in the following order—the monarch himself sitting on a throne in the middle of the assembly hall, the king of Ulster sitting on his right hand, the kings of the two Munsters on his left, the king of Leinster in front, and the king of Connaught behind the throne; the

A.D. 1478.

O'Higgin, bishop of Mayo of the Saxons, died.
Thomas Duv O'Carbry, vicar of Aghalurcher
(in Fermanagh), a man of wisdom and piety, died.

The earl of Kildare died, and his son Gerald
succeeded him.

Richard, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler,
was killed by Fingin Roe (Mac Gillpatrick) of the
Ossorians, the son of Fingin, in the door of the
church of Kilkenny. Cormac, the son of Donogh
Mac Carthy, was blinded by his kinsmen, after
being imprisoned by them for some time.

Donogh, son of Bryan Ballach O'Connor, and
Torlogh, son of Torlogh Roc O'Connor, died.

The Gilla Duv, son of Bryan, son of Felim
O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, son of Pierce Butler, was killed.

Thomas O'Concannon, lord of Hy Diarmada (in
Roscommon), was killed by his own nephew.

A great plague was imported by a ship which

entered the port of Ballyshannon, and this pesti-
lence spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and
throughout the province (of Ulster) in general;
Mac Ward, i. e. Geoffrey of Tireconnell, died of it,
and it did much destruction throughout the entire
province.

Mac Rithbeartaigh (Mac Raverty), i. e. Cioth-
ruadh, chief poet to Maguire (of Fermanagh);
Teige Fionn O'Luinin, a learned physician and
historian; O'Breslein, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen,
chief Brehon to Maguire; and O'Coffey, i. e. Mur-
togh Bacach, died.

Young Hugh Mac Mahon and his household
made an attack upon Bryan, the son of Redmond
Mac Mahon, and they committed great depreda-
tions on him, and took Bryan himself prisoner,
while in pursuit of his plundered property.

Malachy, son of Hugh Buighe Mac Geoghegan,
lord of Kinel Fiacha, was killed while asleep by
two of his own people, at the castle of Leathratha

princes, chiefs, Druids, Brehons, and bards, arranged in due order. These triennial legislative assemblies at Tara, which were the parliaments of ancient Ireland, were held there for many centuries, and continued down to about the middle of the sixth century, the last convention of the states at Tara, according to the annals of Tigernach, being held, A.D. 560, in the reign of the monarch Dermot Mac Caroll. Conventions of the states or legislative assemblies were also held at the *Hill of Uisneach* (situated a few miles from Mullingar, in Westmeath), which was a celebrated seat of Druidism. These assemblies were convened in the month of May, and, after the abandonment of Tara, this was probably one of the chief places for legislative meetings; and it may be remarked, that a great synod or national convention of bishops, clergy, chiefs, and people, was held at Uisneach, or Fiodh Mac Aengasa, A.D. 1111, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, which was attended by Celsus, archbishop of Armagh, and Maolmuire O'Danain, archbishop of Cashel, together with fifty other bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand persons of the clerical order, and also by Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, and various princes and chiefs from different parts of the kingdom, to make laws and regulations both for clergy and people. In the year 1152, a great national synod or council was convened at *Cennanus*, or Kells, in Meath, at which presided Cardinal John Paparo, as legate of Pope Eugene III., having been sent to Ireland to confer the pallium on the four archbishops of Ireland; and this synod was attended by the archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other clergy of Ireland, in great numbers. Great conventions or legislative assemblies, similar to those at Tara, were held in ancient times in the other provinces. The states of Connaught assembled at *Crachan*, near Elphin; the states of Ulster at *Emania*, or Armagh; the states of Leinster at *Naas*, in Kildare; and the states of Munster at *Cashel*. The last great national convention mentioned in Irish history was that of the states of Leath Cuinn, or Meath, Ulster and Connaught, convened at *Athboy*, in Meath, A.D. 1167, by king Roderick O'Connor, to make laws and regulations for the church and state; at which assembly, according to the Annals of the Four Masters and other authorities, there attended a vast number of the princes, chiefs, clergy, and people of Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, together with the Danes of Dublin, who were then under subjection to king Roderick. Amongst the clergy who attended were Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, Cadhla O'Daif, archbishop of Taam, and Laarence O'Toole,

archbishop of Dublin or Leinster, together with great numbers of other bishops, abbots, and clergy. In the whole assembly there were *thirteen thousand horsemen*, namely, six thousand Connaughtmen, under the O'Conors, Mac Dermotts, O'Kellys, O'Dowds, and other princes and chiefs; four thousand of the men of Brefuey, now the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, with Tiernan O'Roarke, prince of West Brefuey or Leitrim, and O'Reilly, prince of East Brefuey or Cavan; four thousand men with Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Orgiall, from Loath, Monaghan, and Armagh, and with Mac Dunslevy O'Heochy, prince of Ulidia, in the counties of Down and Antrim; two thousand men with Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; and one thousand with Reginald, lord of the Danes of Dublin; Donogh, the son of Felan, a prince whose territory is not mentioned, brought two thousand men. It does not appear that those powerful northern princes, O'Neill and O'Donnell, who ruled over Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, attended this assembly; and they probably did not acknowledge the authority of king Roderick O'Connor, actuated by that refractory spirit which so generally prevailed amongst the Irish princes.

The Assemblies of Tailtean, called *Aonach Tailtean*, from *Aonach*, which signifies a large assembly or fair, were held on the plains of Tailtean, now *Teltown*, situated along the river Blackwater, between Navan and Kells, in Meath. Tailtean got its name from Tailte, daughter of Maghmuir, king of Spain, and wife of Eochy, the last Firbolg king. Tailte was buried at this place, and Lughaidh, surnamed *Lamhfada*, or the Long-handed, one of the Tuath De Danan kings, having been in his youth fostered and educated by Tailte, he, in honour to the memory of that queen, instituted the assemblies at Tailtean, which were held annually at the beginning of Autumn, and were continued for fifteen days; and it is said that from this Lughaidh, the First of August, or Lammas, is in the Irish called *La Lughnasa* to the present time. The assemblies of Tailtean were attended by vast numbers from all parts of Ireland, and are said to have resembled the Olympic games of Greece, in the practice of various athletic exercises, feats of strength and activity, such as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the stone, bar, &c., foot-ball, dancing, together with horse and chariot racing; and those assemblies were also remarkable for the arrangement of matrimonial alliances, or match-making, and the ratification of marriage contracts. A remarkable occurrence at the assembly of Tailtean, in the ninth century, is

Abbeylaragh, in Longford), and they were burned (for their crime.

Edmond, son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, son of John O'Ferrall, was killed with a blow of a pole by one of his own people.

A great plague raged throughout Ireland, of which the baron of Delvin (Nugent), and Maurice Airig, died.

Fachtna O'Ferrall was killed by the son of Edmond, son of Hoberd D'Alton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Mac Gauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donogh Ballagh, died.

The son of Fergal O'Gara, and Manus Mac David, were killed by the tribe of Roderick Mac Dermott.

Edmond, son of Teige, son of Loghlin O'Hanley, was killed by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from the guards of O'Donnell, and he gave

it to the son of Bryan O'Conor; Mac William Burke afterwards entered Moylurg, and spoiled the portion of it which belonged to Roderick Mac Dermott; Roderick proceeded to Croaghan to take revenge for those acts on Conor Mac Dermott, who was then the Mac Dermott, and an ally to Mac William, and he then besieged the Rock (of Loughkea), and he received a mechanical war-engine, which was sent to him from Fermanagh, and by the cast of a dart from it the only son of Mac Dermott was slain. The Rock was taken through the means of that shot, and Roderick assumed the lordship of all Moylurg, and expelled Conor.

An awful commotion arose throughout the plain of Connaught, between Felim Fionn (O'Conor), and O'Conor Don on the one side, and the sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of Conor Roe on the other; the entire plain, both churches and country, was completely spoiled

mentioned in the Four Masters as having taken place in A.D. 806, namely, that in consequence of the violation of some of the Temon or church lands of the monastery of Tallaght, near Dublin, by the Hy Niall kings of Meath, the monks of Tallaght seized on the chariot horses of Aodh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland, at the celebration of the games of Tailtean, and retained the horses until ample reparation was made to the monastery, and its lands restored, together with additional grants made by the king. These assemblies were held for many ages, but were frequently interrupted during the disastrous period of the Danish wars; they were renewed at intervals by various kings, and some of them are mentioned as late as the twelfth century; and it is stated that, in July A.D. 1126, the great assembly of Tailtean was revived, after it had been discontinued for a century; but it appears that the meetings of Tailtean were entirely discontinued after the English invasion.

The Fortress of Fionn Mac Cumhaill at Allen.—An account of the celebrated hero, Fionn, the son of Cumhall, commander of the Fenian warriors in the third century, has been given at page 267, in the note on Moy Liffey, and he had his chief residence or fortress at Ahnluin, now the Hill of Allen, in Kildare, and this fortress appears to have been of great extent, and surrounded with many other habitations, as the residence of the Fenian troops under his command; and the place is highly celebrated in the Ossianic poems, and other productions of the ancient bards; and from one of these, called *Buille Oisin*, the following passage has been translated:—

"When I banquetted in the halls of Finn,
At each banquet there have I seen
A thousand costly goblets at the board,
And bound on their rims with golden wreaths.

"Twelve great habitations were there,
Filled with the mighty battalions
Commanded by the son of the daughter of Teige,
At fair Allen of the noble Fenians.

"Twelve constant fires flamed
In each of the princely habitations,
And sitting around by each of those fires
Were an hundred of the Fenian heroes."

The destruction of the fortress of Ahnluin, which it appears was burned in the third century by a champion named Garaidh, son of Morna, who was chief of the Firholg or Damnonian warriors of Connaught, forms the subject of one of the Ossianic poems, from which have been literally translated the following passages:—

"Mournful art thou to me, O ruined pile!
Thou monument that records a great disaster.
Deep beneath thee are heroes entombed;
Their sad fate I well remember.

"Mournful is thy destruction to me,
Thou memorable pile of exalted appearance.
The Clanna Morna are laid low in their monuments;
They were the heroes of combats, this is one of their mounds.

"In the fortress were consumed the steeds of Finn,
And his two highly-ornamented chariots;
And great was the loss of his noble mansion
To Finn of the Fenians, the king of Allen.

"In it were consumed an hundred strong shields,
And an hundred pieces of armour of incomparable value;
Two hundred coats of mail and two hundred swords,
Two hundred breast-plates and two hundred helmets.

"One hundred war-steeds were consumed in the fortress,
Together with the steeds of our chief commander,
With their fair and brilliant coverings,
And their polished and gilded bridles.

"Three hundred hunting hounds were consumed,
Which were deemed to be an excessive loss;
The beautiful hounds of Finn, the son of Cumhal,
By Garaidh the Rough, within this fortress.

"Three hundred treasure-chests were consumed,
Which contained much of silver and gold;
And also, it is stated with truth,
Three hundred goblets and three hundred cups."

The note on Moy Liffey and Bregia will be concluded in the next number.

between them, and Torlugh Roe, the son of Roderick, son of Felim O'Connor, a worthy prince, was slain in that contest.

Teige, son of Dermod Roe O'Connor, was treacherously killed by the tribe of Bryan Ballach.

An awful wind occurred on Christmas night which proved a destructive night to many, from the number of persons and cattle that perished, and the trees and buildings (and ships) that were destroyed both by land and water throughout Ireland.

A. D. 1479.

The monastery of Meelick, (in Galway) was founded by O'Madden, on the banks of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan friars, in which he selected his own burial place.

Pierce, son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who was a

A. D. 1479.

1. *The Culdees.*—The name *Culdee*, in Irish *Ceile De*, is derived from *Ceile*, a servant, and *De* of God, and therefore signified a servant of God, or holy man. By the Latin writers they were called *Colidei*, *Culdei*, and *Kelidei*, and sometimes *Deicole*. The *Colidei* or *Culdees* are mentioned by *Candrensis* and various other ancient writers, and by several Scotch historians they are mentioned as monks in Scotland as early as the fourth and fifth centuries; but the statements of John of Fordun, Hector Boetius, and others, are entirely contradicted by the learned Lanigan; Smith, in his *Life of St. Columbkille*, and Jamieson, in his history of the *Culdees*, have maintained that they were Columbian monks, or members of that order instituted by St. Columbkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides, and also in various parts of Ireland; and they have represented these *Culdees* as a very strict and religious order in those early times, from the sixth to the twelfth century; but Lanigan shows that these statements are erroneous, and that the *Culdees* were not mentioned by the venerable Bede, or any other ancient ecclesiastical writer, as Columbian monks, nor in the works of Osher or Ware, or in the five *Lives of Columbkille* published by Colgan. Lanigan considers that the *Culdees* were first instituted in Ireland in the eighth or ninth century; and Aongus, surnamed *Ceile De*, a celebrated Irish ecclesiastical writer of the eighth century, author of *Lives of Irish Saints*, &c., is supposed to have been a *Culdee*. The *Culdees* are mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and of Ulster, at A. D. 920, in which it is recorded that Godfrey, king of the Danes of Dublin, plundered Armagh, but he spared the churches and *Colidei*. It appears from Lanigan and other authorities, that the *Culdees* were not, strictly speaking, monks, neither were they members of the parochial clergy, but were a description of secular priests called secular canons, and attached to cathedrals or collegiate churches, called prebendaries; and although bound by rules peculiar to themselves, they belonged to the secular clergy, and are to be distinguished from the canons regular, or communities of monks who sprung up at a much later period, and officiated in the chapters of cathedral churches. The *Culdees* officiated as secular clergymen in the cathedrals, sang in the choir, lived in community, and had a superior called prior of the *Culdees*, who acted as precentor, or chief chanter. The principal institution of the *Culdees* was at Armagh, and according to Osher and others, there were *Culdees* in all the chief churches of Ulster, and some of them continued at Armagh down to the middle of the seventeenth century. The *Culdees* had priories and lands in various parts of Ireland, particularly at Devenish Island, in Fermanagh,

canon of the chapter of Clogher, a parson and a prior of the *Ceile De* (*Culdees*),¹ a sacristan of Devinish, and an official of Lough Erne (vicar-general of Clogher), a man distinguished for his benevolence, piety, great hospitality, and humanity, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

A great contest arose between the Tirconnellians and Tyronians, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to war against O'Neill, and much damage was committed between them.

O'Neill made a hostile incursion into Tirconnell, and carried away great booty from the sons of Art and from the Connallians on that expedition.

Bryan, son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, but he afterwards set him at liberty on receiving a great ransom for him, and on getting his two sons as hostages in his place, and Bryan joined O'Donnell again to war against O'Neill.

and at Clones, in Monaghan, both in the diocese of Clogher; also at Ardbraccem, in Meath; and Girddus Cambrensis gives an account of the *Colidei* who lived on an island in a lake in North Munster, which island was called by the Irish *Inis-in-mbeo*, or the Island of the Living, from a tradition that no person ever died on it; it was afterwards called *Mona Incha*, and was situated about three miles from Roscrea, in the bog of Moncla, in Tipperary. In the time of Cambrensis, this island was a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and their residence was afterwards removed to Corbilly, a place near the lake, where the *Culdees* became canons regular of St. Augustine. Though the Irish *Culdees* were generally clergymen, yet some pious unmarried laymen joined their communities. There were also *Culdees* in Britain, particularly in the north of England, in the city of York, where they had a great establishment called the Hospital of St. Leonard, and were secular canons of St. Peter's cathedral, as mentioned in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and got some grants of lands in A. D. 936, in the reign of Athelstan, and continued at York at least down to the time of Pope Adrian IV., who confirmed them in their possessions. In Wales there were *Culdees*, as mentioned by Cambrensis, in the Island of Bardsey, off that coast. In Scotland, the *Culdees* were more celebrated than in Ireland, had numerous establishments, and continued there from the ninth century to the reformation; and according to Chalmers, in his *Calcdoun*, the *Culdees* of Scotland are not mentioned in history till about the commencement of the ninth century, in the year 800 or 815, and their first establishment was at Dunkeld, under the bishop of that see, and they were afterwards placed about A. D. 850, at St. Andrew's, where they had their chief establishment for many centuries; and it is stated by Buchanan, that Constantine III., king of Scotland, who died in 943, spent the last five years of his life in religious retirement amongst the *Culdees* of that city. Chalmers states, that before the introduction of the canons regular at St. Andrew's, in the twelfth century, the *Culdees* alone acted as secular canons in cathedrals, and as dean and chapter in the election of bishops, and that thenceforth both orders were joined in that right, until A. D. 1272, when it was usurped by the canons regular; and he also says, that the *Culdees* of Brechin continued for many ages to act as dean and chapter of that diocese; and according to Jamieson, the *Culdees* of St. Andrew's elected the bishops of that see down to the election of William Wishart, in 1271, when the power was abrogated, but in those early times it appears that the bishops of many sees in Scotland were of the order of *Culdees*.

A. D. 1480.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most distinguished in his time for alms-doing, piety, and hospitality, a man who defended his territory against invading foes, a founder of monasteries and churches, and a donor of chalices, a man who was at Rome, and twice visited the city of St. James (of Compostella in Spain), on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, having selected that as his burying place.

The son of Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Gillpatrick, son of Manus, a worthy landed proprietor, died after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was killed by the sons of Felim Riavach O'Donnell.

O'Neill entered Tirconnell in a hostile manner, and burned and did much damage there.

O'Donnell made a hostile incursion into Tyrone, and was accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill; he committed great depredations on Mac Caghwell, in Kinel Fireadaidh, and they slew Bryan, son of Torlogh Roe, the son of Henry O'Neill, and James, the son of Mac Caghwell. O'Neill, with his sons, happened to be at the time in their neighbourhood, and they and Mac Caghwell pursued the prey, and slew Owen, the son of Art O'Neill, who was along with O'Donnell, and was a distinguished commander; O'Donnell, however, carried away the spoils, and returned home victoriously with great booty.

Owen O'Donnell, i. e. the son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell at Cluain Laogh (in Donegal), on the 29th of September, and Owen Caoch, the son of Manus O'Connor, was slain along with him, and the son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor was taken prisoner on the same occasion.

Roderick, son of Roderick, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was killed by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan, and with Con O'Neill respectively, at Castlefin (in Donegal), and they made peace with each other, and the tanistship of Tirconnell was conferred on Eignachan O'Donnell.

Redmond Riavach, the son of Dun, son of Cu-

chonacht Maguire, and Mac Gillfinnen, i. e. Teige, the son of Bryan, a chief who kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Heodhasa (O'Hosey), i. e. Aongus, son of John, a learned poet, and Fergal Mac Keogh, another good poet, died.

Cormac, the grandson of Art Maguire of Coole, and Philip Riavach, the son of Awlave Maguire, died.

Art, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, was slain in the rere of a prey which he carried off by night in the Fews (in Armagh), in the territory of Culadh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A contest arose between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and the preys were sent into Brefney O'Reilly.

A fierce engagement was fought between the sons of Edmond Burke, and the sons of Rickard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were defeated, and Colla, the son of Mac Dugald of Scotland, was slain there by the cast of a dart, together with many others at the same time.

John Mac Gillfinnen (of Fermanagh), the son of Bryan, and thirteen of the party of the sons of Bryan, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Ballach-*ui*-Mithidhain (Ballaghameehan in Rossinver, county of Leitrim), by the sons of O'Rourke, namely, Tiarnan and Bryan Roe, the sons of Tiarnan, son of Teige, the son of Tiarnan.

The English forces marched into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to take the castle of John Buighe O'Neill; the English of Meath were commanded by the earl of Kildare, the king of England's deputy in Ireland, and John Buighe himself was in the castle, and he kept and maintained the castle despite of the forces, who were obliged to return, and John Buighe afterwards made peace with O'Neill.

A. D. 1481.

Bryan, the son of Felim O'Reilly, a patron of learned men, who entertained all travellers, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Torlogh, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously killed on the 5th of October, in his own castle, by Donogh Oge, son of Donogh,

the son of Hugh Maguire; he (Torlogh), was a man highly distinguished for general hospitality, generosity and noble deeds, and he was interred in the monastery of Donegal, having selected that for his burial place.

O'Hanlon (of Armagh), i. e. Felim, a distinguished chief for nobleness and good deeds, was slain.

Cahir Cavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was killed by the people of the county of Wexford.

The son of Savadge, i. e. Patrick, was taken prisoner by Con, son of Hugh Buighe (O'Neill), who put out his eyes.

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, the wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, one of the most accomplished women in her time, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Cuchonaecht, son of John, son of Cuchonaecht Maguire, and Felim, son of Dunn, son of Cuchonaecht, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great contention arose in Tyrone, between O'Neill and Shane Buighe O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, were opposed to O'Neill in that contest, and the sons of Art committed a depredation on the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill committed one or two plunders on John Buighe; the sons of Shane Buighe pursued them, and slew Hugh, son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Connor, and the son of Gillpatrick Mac Caghwel, with many others who are not recorded.

Con, son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, and was delivered by them as a hostage to O'Donnell.

James, son of Myler Mac Herbert, was killed by Gerald, the son of Edmond Geaneach Mac Herbert.

A. D. 1482.

The image of the holy cross of Christ having been removed and left on the banks of the lake of Ballineulin, wrought great works and miracles.

Gillereest O'Fiaich (O'Fea), vicar of Aire Broscaidh (Derrybrusk in Fermanagh), a learned ecclesiastic, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality for the space of a year, died.

Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, a fountain of hospitality, and a general patron of the clergy of Ireland and of Scotland, the chief commander in war, and defender of the rights of his people, and king presumptive of the province (of Ulster), died after the victory of repentance.

Henry, son of Cu-uladh, son of Hugh, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

Art, son of Donogh Maguire, died.

Maolmora, son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly, and the sons of Hugh having returned to the country on terms of peace, were attacked by the sons of Cathal, who stormed their house, and the two sons of Hugh, and the two sons of Felim, the son of Hugh, with many others were slain.

Bryan, son of Felim O'Neill, was killed by the son of Con, the son of Hugh Buighe, and by the tribe of Henry Ainhreidh (O'Neill), and Bryan was a man distinguished for hospitality and generosity, and for purchasing poems and other compositions.

Donogh Oge, the son of Donogh Maguire, by whom Torlogh, the son of Philip Maguire had been slain, was killed himself by the east of a dart.

Murrough, son of Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was killed by the tribe of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loghlin Oge O'Hanley, heir to the chieftaincy of Kinel Doffa, was, along with his kinsmen, treacherously slain by the tribe of Gillananceev O'Hanley, in violation of the oath taken on the relick of Connaught, and the sureties of some of the chiefs of that province.

Roderick Buighe O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Doffa, died after having spent a good long life, and Teige, his brother, succeeded him.

Roderick Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg (in Roscommon), and Teige Mac Rannall, lord of Connaicene Moyrein (in Leitrim), marched with a hostile force into Kinel Doffa (against the O'Hanleys), for having violated their compact, and they burned the house of O'Hanley, and Donogh, son of Siaeus Carrach, and the son of Conor, the grandson of Cormac, but they were however routed and pursued by the people of the country as far as Ballinafad, where Felim Fionn O'Connor came up, and prevented their flight.

Bryan Oge, son of Bryan, son of Cathal Duv

O'Conor, was slain by the tribe of Teige O'Conor, at Cuireach-an-aragail.

Art O'Conor gave Oliver Plunket a defeat at Ath-na-gceanaidh, in which he slew many of his people, and took Oliver himself prisoner.

Donal, the son of Roderick O'Conor, lord of Corcomroe of Ninas (in Clare), died, and was succeeded by his brother Dermot.

Felim, son of Felim O'Conor of Corcomroe, was treacherously killed by the sons of Conor O'Conor.

Carbry, the son of O'Conor Roe (of Roscommon), a brave and warlike man, heir to the lordship of the tribe of O'Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Maolconry, chief professor of history and poetry in Siol Murray (Roscommon), a man learned in the Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and was interred at Elphin; he was succeeded in the office by Siodhraidh O'Maolconry.

Murtogh Mac Clancy, the intended chief professor (Brehon) of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, the son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed by a party of his own people.

A. D. 1483.

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, bishop of Clogher, a man distinguished for wisdom and piety, and who kept a general house of hospitality for all persons, died, and was interred in the church of Aghalurcher (in Fermanagh), according to his own selection.

Malon O'Griobhtha (O'Griffa), bishop of Killybeg, a fountain of hospitality and of wisdom, died, and was interred in the monastery of the canons at Corcobaisene (in Clare) with due honours.

Donogh, son of O'Kelly, and O'Ferrall, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and from the Claneboy (O'Neills), and the same Con was afterwards inaugurated lord of Tyrone by the consent of his father, and of the people of Tyrone in general.

A great contest arose between O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and O'Neill. Con O'Donnell collected the forces of Tirconnell and of North Connaught, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill,

marched with all his forces and joined him; they then proceeded along in battle array, in defiance of all enemies, on their way until they arrived at Traighbally of Dundalk, which they plundered and burned, and also the surrounding country. The lord justice, i. e. Gerald (Fitzgerald), son of Thomas, earl of Kildare, went in pursuit of them with a great army of the English, and overtook them; but, however, they bravely opposed that great pursuing force, and defeated them, and a great many of the English were slain. On their own side, Mac Quillan, and the son of Torlogh Carrach O'Conor, were killed. O'Donnell after that marched with his forces to the town of Louth, which he burned, and he received presents and payment from the inhabitants for protecting and sparing their town. O'Donnell returned back, and parted Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Buighe, who proceeded to Glenree (near Newry), to attack Trian Congail (in Down); he himself (O'Donnell) on his return through Tyrone, spoiled and burned the country in every direction through which he passed, until he arrived at Avonmore (the great river, probably the Blackwater). His forces cut and cleared their way through very dense and impassable woods, which were along the banks of Avonmore, so as to make a free and easy pass for his forces through the woods; he then commanded his men to construct strong wooden bridges (or passes) across the river, by which the whole of his forces, both foot and horse, crossed the stream, without either a man or horse being drowned; after which they let the bridge down the stream, and their enemies could do nothing but behold them from the opposite side, and O'Donnell then returned home with triumph and victory.

O'Donnell marched with another force against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and carried off great preys and booty, and Donal O'Neill, on the following day, committed another depredation on the same John.

Art, son of Con, son of Calvach O'Conor (O'Connor Faily), defeated Con, son of Art, the son of Con O'Melaghlin, in which the two sons of Roderick Carrach O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Cianain (O'Keenan), i. e. Roderick, chief historian to Maguire, died.

Conor Oge Mac Clancy, chief professor of Tho-

mond, a highly accomplished man in literature and poetry, died, and was succeeded by Hugh Mac Claney.

Conor Mac Brehon (or the son of the Brehon), the intended chief professor of Muintir Maolruain, died, after a long suffering.

Edward V.¹ was proclaimed king of England on the 19th of April, and he reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III. was proclaimed king of England on the 22nd of June.

A. D. 1484.

Nicholas Weston, bishop of Derry, died (see A.D. 1474).

John O'Fairceallaidh (O'Farrelly), one of the canons of the people of Dromleathan (Dromlane, in the county of Cavan), and Bryan O'Farrelly, the priest who commenced erecting a Cloch Ang-coire (a stone cell for anchorites or a hermitage), at the great church of Dromlane, died.

Niall, the son of the coarb Mac Mahon (of Clones, in Monaghan), died, on his returning from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel, died while imprisoned at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, lord of Fertulach (in Westmeath), died.

Donogh O'Kelly, tanist of Ily Maine, died after a long suffering.

The son of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Murrough, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of the Calvach, was slain with the cast of a javelin by the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioch-na-gceadach (in Westmeath).

Teige, son of William, son of Hugh, son of Bryan O'Kelly, was slain by Bryan O'Kelly, his own brother, and by William O'Murray, his foster-brother, who were hanged by O'Kelly for their crimes.

A. D. 1483.

1. *Edward V. and Richard III.*—King Edward IV. died at Westminster on the 9th of April, A.D. 1483, in the 42nd year of his age, and was succeeded by his son Edward, prince of Wales, as King Edward V. Edward on the death of his father was only in the 12th year of his age, and his uncle Richard, duke of Gloucester, was appointed Protector of the kingdom, but, aspiring to the crown, he had the young king, together with his brother Richard, duke of York, then only in the fifth year of his age, conveyed to the Tower, where he had them put to death. King Edward V. reigned but two months and sixteen days, being killed on the 20th of June, 1483. On the murder of his two nephews, Richard, duke of Gloucester, had himself proclaimed king, as Richard III., on the 26th of June, 1483, according to Sir Harris

Hugh, son of Bryan, the son of Bryan Ballach O'Conor, was slain by the tribe of Teige O'Conor.

Donal Mac Gorman (of Clare), a relative of O'Brien, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, the most wealthy possessor of live stock (grazier), died.

Hugh, son of Bryan O'Brien, and his wife Sabina, the daughter of Teige O'Conor, died.

Roderick Oge, the son of Roderick Buighe O'Hanley, died.

Malachy, the son of Conor O'Gormley, and Conor, his brother, were killed by the sons of Owen, the son of Niall O'Donnell.

Bryan Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great contest arose between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and much damage was done by both parties.

Gillpatrick, the son of Maguire, i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously killed by his five brothers, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carrach, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Aghalurcher. It was on that account two Maguires were nominated, namely, John, son of Philip, the son of Thomas More Maguire, and Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More. John proceeded with a force against the sons of Donogh, the sons of Thomas Maguire, namely, Philip and Felim, and Gillpatrick, son of Thomas, son of Donogh, and the son of Felim, son of Donogh Maguire, with many others, were slain by him; Mac Giollaruaidh (Mac Gilroy), namely, Bryan, the son of Donal, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly, namely, Cormac and Art, and many others, were taken prisoners. On a Friday, being the 13th of the Kalends of September, that affair took place, and Maguire, i. e. John, returned that day with victory and booty.

Nicholas's chronology; but the usurper's reign was very short, his forces being defeated, and himself slain at the battle of Bosworth, on Monday, 22nd of August, 1485, by Henry, earl of Richmond, who became king, as Henry VII.

Lords Lieutenant.—Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, acted as lord deputy in the reign of Edward V., and on the death of Edward, King Richard III. nominated his own son Edward, prince of Wales, then only in the 10th year of his age, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the earl of Kildare was continued to act as lord deputy. On the death of Edward, son of King Richard, in 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, nephew of King Edward IV., was appointed lord lieutenant, but did not come to Ireland, and the earl of Kildare still continued as lord deputy.

Flaherty, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was killed by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, by the cast of a dart, at the port of Airidh Broscaidh (Derrybrusk, in Fermanagh).

The battle of Mona Ladhraidhe (in Fermanagh), was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire, against the sons of Bryan, the son of Philip Maguire, in which were slain the three sons of Bryan, namely, Cathal, Cuchonacht, and Edmond, and also Hugh, son of Art, the son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, son of Torlogh, son of Philip of the Battle-axe Maguire, along with his son Torlogh; Redmond, son of Gilbert, the son of Cormac O'Flanagan, and many others; and the following were taken prisoners, Philip, son of Torlogh, the son of Philip Maguire; Philip, son of Bryan, the son of Philip Maguire; and Gillpatrick, son of Cathal Oge, the son of Manus Maguire, &c.; the total loss was twenty slain, and ten made prisoners.

A. D. 1485.

Nicholas O'Grady, the coarb of Tuaim Greine (abbot of Tomgraney in Clare), a man of charity and hospitality, and the twelfth freeman of Limerick, died.

Donogh Mac Cullen, erenach of Berach, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Owen Caoch, i. e., O'Conor Don, the son of Felim O'Conor, a man of prosperity and valour, died, after a long suffering; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was nominated lord as his successor.

Ulick Burke, lord of Clanrickard, heir to the earl of Ulster, a general entertainer of the learned of Ireland, died, and his son Ulick succeeded him; and he marched with a force into the plain of Connaught, and into Hy Maine, where he spoiled and burned the corn and towns, and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Roderick, the son of Bryan Ballach O'Conor, was killed by the tribe of Teige O'Conor.

Sile, daughter of Mac Jordan, the wife of Rickard Burke, the most exalted woman in Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, lord of Trian Congail (Upper and Lower Claneboy, in Down and Antrim), having gone on a predatory incursion into Lecale, was

overtaken by the English, and slain by the cast of a dart, (or shot of an arrow).

O'Sullivan Beara (of the county of Cork), i. e., Donal; O'Conor of Corcomroe; and O'Conor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, i. e., Torlogh (of Donegal), having resigned his lordship, was succeeded by his son Niall.

A great commotion arose between the Tirconnellians and Tyronians. The clan of Art O'Neill, i. e. Niall, and his kinsmen, joined O'Donnell, and the clan of Naghtan O'Donnell, i. e., Eignaghan, with his kinsmen, joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with his forces into Muintir Luinidh (the Munterloney mountains, in Tyrone), for the cattle and people of Naghtan were there: O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Munterloney, and the clan of Naghtan were with him, protecting the country and the people; they did not, however, perceive O'Donnell, until he had committed great depredations and plunders, and he marched by the camp of O'Neill, and of the clan of Naghtan, and carried away the prey to his own country without sustaining the least injury.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of Roderick, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was appointed lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Bryan of the Wood, the son of Owen O'Neill; and the land and town of the same Bryan were burned on the following day, in retaliation, by Cu-uladh, aided by the sons of Redmond, the son of Roderick Mac Mahon, namely, Glaisne and Bryan, and by the son of Mac Mahon Oge, namely Gillpatrick.

The clan of Maolmora, of the Mullagh (parish of Mullagh, county of Cavan), were expelled from their estate, and the sons of Glaisne O'Reilly settled in their country after them, and erected a castle there; they (the tribe of Maolmora), obtained the aid of the earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, the son of Thomas (then the lord deputy of Ireland), against the sons of Glaisne; and they took from them fifteen folds of cows as a prey; and Gillaisa, the son of Glaisne, was made prisoner on that occasion.

Felim, son of Glaisne, the son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Torlogh, the son of John, son of Owen, entered Tullaghaw (in the county of

Cavan), and burned the town of Mac Gauran, namely, Felim, and also the town of Donogh, his brother; Mac Gauran and his kinsmen went in pursuit of their forces on the following day, and they slew and made prisoners sixteen of them, and took two hundred horses from them.

Mac Donnell (of Antrim), i. e. Colla, the constable of the galloglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, son of Glaisne, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, entered the English settlements of the plain of Oriel (in Louth), and slew John, the son of Taaffe; Con, the son of Manus O'Condalaidh (O'Connolly), the son of Cormac O'Connolly, and the son of Mac Ardgal (Mac Ardall), were slain on his side, and he and his people lost upwards of twenty horses; Cahir, son of Irial, the son of Philip, and Owen, son of James, the son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Con, was killed by his brother Caltir, son of Con, the son of Calvach, with the cast of a dart.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire, namely, Hugh, Art, and Gillaisa, and the sons of Torlogh Maguire, namely, Teige, Philip, and the Gilla Duv, committed depredations on Donal, son of Gillpatrick, son of Edmond Maguire; Donal himself was slain, in pursuit of the prey, by Malachy Mac Geibleanaigh (Mac Gevanny), and the same Malachy was immediately after slain in that place.

Maguire, i. e. John, committed depredations in Miodhbolg (near the Erne river, in Fermanagh), on the sons of Donogh, the son of Hugh Maguire, and on the Clan Mac Ualgarg, on two different occasions in one week.

Gillpatrick O'Higgin (of Westmeath), son of Bryan, son of Malaely, a man who kept a general house of hospitality both for rich and poor, died.

O'Cuirnin (of Leitrim), namely, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.¹ was proclaimed king of England, on the 22nd of August.

A. D. 1486.

The monastery of friars minor, *de observantia*,

A. D. 1485.

1. *King Henry VII.* On the death of Richard III., as already mentioned, at the battle of Bosworth, Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, was proclaimed king, as Henry VII., on the 22nd of August, 1485. Richard was the last king of the House of York, and Henry was maternally descended from the House of Lancaster through John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and paternally from Sir Owen Tudor, or ap Theodore, a Welsh nobleman, who was a descendant of the ancient British princes of Wales. Sir Owen Tudor was married to queen Catherine, relict of king Henry V. of England, and daughter of king Charles VI. of France, and from him were descended the sovereigns of the House of Tudor, the first of whom was Henry VII., and the others were his son Henry VIII., and his children Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Henry VII. married Elizabeth, daughter of king Edward IV., and thus united the white and red roses, or rival Houses of York and Lancaster, who had so long contended for the crown.

Lords Lieutenant.—In 1485, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, was continued as lord lieutenant, but did not come to Ireland; and Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, still acted as lord deputy. In 1491, Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford, uncle of king Henry VII., was appointed lord lieutenant, but did not come to Ireland, and the earl of Kildare was continued lord deputy. In 1492, Walter Fitzsimon, archbishop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland, was appointed lord deputy, and in 1493 Robert Preston, viscount Gormanstown, and his son, William Preston, were appointed lords deputies to the duke of Bedford. In 1494, sir Edward Poynings was appointed lord deputy to the duke of Bedford, and held a parliament at Drogheda, wherein was passed the Act called Poynings' Act, which took away the independence of the Irish parliaments, making all their acts subordinate to the parliament of England. In 1495 Poynings departed from Ireland, and Henry Dean, bishop of Bangor in Wales, and chancellor of Ireland, was appointed lord justice. In 1496 Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, was appointed lord lieutenant, and in 1498 and 1501, Henry, duke of York, afterwards king Henry VIII., was nominated lord lieutenant, but he did not come to Ireland, and the earl of Kildare acted as lord deputy; and in 1503 Walter Fitzsimon, archbishop of Dublin, was again lord deputy. In 1504, Gerald Fitzge-

rald, earl of Kildare, was appointed lord lieutenant, which office he held till his death in 1513. The above accounts have been collected from Ware, from Borlase's *Reduction of Ireland*, from Lodge's *Peerage*, and other authorities.

Pretenders to the Crown.—The attempts made by the mock princes, Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck, who were set up as claimants to the crown of England in the reign of Henry VII., are curious events connected with Irish history. The adherents of the House of York, and Margaret duchess of Burgundy, who was sister of king Edward IV., set up a youth about sixteen years of age, named Lambert Simnel, who was the son of a baker or shoemaker, but of very handsome person and elegant accomplishments, and was educated at Oxford; he personated Edward, earl of Warwick, son of George, the deceased duke of Clarence, and brother of Edward IV.; and to support the claims of this pretender to the crown of England against Henry VII., the duchess of Burgundy, and her adherents, sent over to Ireland, along with Simnel, 2000 Germans, or Belgians, according to some accounts, commanded by Martin Swart, which forces landed in Dublin in the month of May, A. D. 1486. The earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, and the greater part of the English nobility in Ireland, countenanced the claims of Simnel to the crown, believing him to be the earl of Warwick, and had him crowned in Christ Church, Dublin, with all possible honours, as king Edward VI., the crown used for that purpose being a diadem taken from the statue of the Virgin Mary, in the church of St. Mary les Dames, in Dublin, still preserved in the Carmelite chapel in Whitefriar-street; the coronation sermon was preached by John Payne, bishop of Meath, and Simnel, being proclaimed king, was carried through the streets from Christ Church to the Castle, on the shoulders of Darcy of Platten, in Meath, a man of gigantic stature. The adherents of Simnel having collected their forces in England to oppose king Henry, and Martin Swart, with his two thousand Germans or Belgians, joined by six thousand of the Irish, under the lords Thomas and Maurice Fitzgerald, proceeded to England to assist them, but Simnel's combined forces were defeated in a great battle at Stoke, near Newark in Nottingham, on the banks of the river Trent, in the month of June, 1487, by the English army, commanded by king Henry in person, and after a fierce engagement, in which the Irish

at Kilcullen, (in Kildare,) was founded on the banks of the river Liffey, by Roland, the son of sir Edward Eustace.

The prior of Maothla (Mohill, in Leitrim), namely, Fergal, son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, i. e. James, son of Roderick, son of Ardgall, a canon of the chapter of Clogher, abbot of Clones, parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter (or synod) of the province of (Ulster), was held in the beginning of July, at Droichead-Atha (Drogheda), by the archbishop of Armagh, namely, Octavianus Italicus,¹ which was attended by all the bishops and clergy of the north of Ireland.

Roderick Mac Dermott, i. e. the son of Roderick Caoch, lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathail (in Roscommon), died of a short sickness in the church of Lough-na-ngasasan, in Clan Cahil Mac Murray; and Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach the Hospitable, was inaugurated his successor.

Cumara Mac Namara was boastfully killed by the sons of Donogh Mac Namara.

Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, the full chief of Muintir Eoluis, an accomplished man, distinguished for hospitality and feats of arms, died, after gaining the victory over the world and the devil, and was buried in Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, the heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir Carrolan (in Leitrim), was killed by the sons of Malachy Mac Rannall, and by the sons of Maolroona Mac Rannall.

Owen, son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Maolroona Mac Rannall, and the sons of Teige

O'Mulvey were slain, and also the son of William Mac Manus, with many others.

Malachy and Roderick, the sons of Mac Donogh of Tirerrill, namely, Teige, son of Bryan, each of whom was a lawful representative of the chieftaincy of Tirerrill, were killed by the sons of Donal Cam, and the sons of Roderick Mac Donogh.

O'Donnell marched with an immense force into Connaught, and Mac William of Clanrickard, with another great force to oppose him; and after they had met, they made peace and mutual agreement. Felim Fionn O'Connor joined those forces, and made his submission to O'Donnell on behalf of his territories and chieftains; the peace of Siol Murray (Roscommon), was confirmed on that occasion, and the son of Felim Fionn was taken as a hostage for himself by O'Donnell; and he took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall gained a victory at Moin Lesg (in Leitrim), against the sons of O'Rourke and the tribe of Cathal Roe, in which Malachy Oge, the son of Malachy Mac Cabe, was slain, a man who bore the greatest name as a commander of galloglasses of his age in Leath Cuinn (the northern half of Ireland).

The sons of John, the son of the prior, were plundered; and one of the sons, namely, Gillcreest, was slain by the tribe of Malachy Mac Rannall.

Neide O'Maolconry, the patron of the churches of Ireland, died, a man who had made the estimable asseveration, that he would constantly supply all visitors with bread and butter.

O'Donnell marched with his forces into Tyraw-

forces and Germans fought with great bravery for a long time, they were at length overcome by the superior numbers of the English, and four thousand of them slain, and in the battle also fell Martin Swart, and the lords Thomas and Maurice Fitzgerald, with many other commanders. Simnel was taken prisoner, and, in derision, made a turnspit in the royal kitchen, but was afterwards promoted to the office of falconer to the king.

Perkin, or Peter Warbeck, the son of a converted Jew, of Tournay, in Flanders, but long a resident in London, was, in the year 1493, also set up by the duchess of Burgundy and her adherents, as another claimant to the crown, and instructed to personate Richard, duke of York, son of king Edward IV., who it was said had escaped from the tower, though he had been put to death there by king Richard III. The mock prince Perkin was, however, believed by many of the nobility to be the duke of York, and they supported his claims to the crown; he came to Ireland, and landed at Cork in 1493, under the name of Richard Plantagenet, and being a young man of very prepossessing person and accomplishments, he and his retinue were well received, and he was believed to be a legiti-

mate heir to the crown of England. Warbeck was shortly after invited to the court of France, and received there with great honours; he came to Ireland a second time in 1495, and landed at Cork, but soon after proceeded to Scotland, where he was well received by king James IV., who gave him in marriage his relative Catherine Gordon, a lady of remarkable beauty, and daughter of the earl of Huntley. Warbeck came a third time to Ireland in the year 1497, accompanied by his consort, and landed at Cork, where he was joined by Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, at the head of 2400 men, and they laid siege to Waterford, but their forces being defeated, Warbeck went to England, where he was joined by some adherents; and having been at length taken prisoner, in 1499, he was confined in the Tower, but attempting to escape, he was tried for high treason, and, together with his friend John Waters, mayor of Cork, hanged at Tyburn.

A. D. 1480.

1. *Octavianus Italicus*, or Octavian the Italian, was Octavian de Palatio, by birth a Florentine, then archbishop of Armagh.

ley, and Mac William Eighter went to oppose him ; a battle ensued, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's party were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, son of Rickard Burke, son of Thomas, and many others were taken prisoners.

John, the son of the prior Mac Rannall (of Mo-hill), died.

The Barry More (of Cork), i. e. John, the most worthy young man of the English of Ireland, was killed on Christmas day, by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, lord of Ealla (Duhallowin Cork), he having gone to plunder him.

Gerald, the son of the earl of Desmond, died.

Felim, son of Carbry O'Connor, and Anthony, the son of John Carrach Mac Brannan, died. Donogh, son of Cormac, son of Matthew, and Hugh, the son of Roderick Duv, son of Matthew, were killed by the sons of Malachy Mac Rannall.

Teige Caoch, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord over Hy Maine, died in the habit of the third order (of Franciscans).

Sile, daughter of Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, the wife of O'Madden, died.

Loghlin, son of Giolla Claon O'Hanley ; Teige, son of Hugh, son of Bryan O'Beirne ; and Malachy, son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loghlin O'Rourke, the expectant lord of Brefney, died.

James, the grandson of Richard Butler, the earl of Ormond's representative, died.

Breasal and Dermot, the sons of Murtogh O'Madden, were treacherously killed by Cobhthach O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnailt, the daughter of John Mac Namara, the wife of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, lord of East Thomond, died.

Gillanacev (O'Ferrall), the son of Donal, son of Murtogh Midheach, lord of Calaidh of Annally, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, chief professor of the people of Annaly, was disgracefully slain by the tribe of Irial O'Ferrall.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Bryan, son of Roderick, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, lord of Dartry (in Monaghan), was killed by the English of the plain of Oriel.

Donal Oge, the son of Mac Artan (in the county of Down), a man distinguished for his hospitality, died.

John Buighe, the son of Owen, son of Niall O'Neill, died.

Donogh, son of Thomas, son of Fergal Mac Gauran, died.

Twenty-eight towns belonging to the English of the plain of Oriel (county of Louth), were burned by Mac Mahon, namely, Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, the son of Roderick.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with a force before Samhain (November), into the plain of Oriel, and burned and spoiled a great deal.

Bryan, son of Edmond, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, committed great depredations on Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-noirer ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, was slain by him at Doire Ceanainn (in Monaghan).

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannagh, son of Dunn, son of Philip of the Battle-axe Maguire died ; and his other brother Owen, the son of Thomas Greannagh, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Roderick, son of Conor, son of Dunn Maguire, were slain at Bally-an-Oireacht (in Fermanagh), by Felim, the son of Donogh Maguire, in a nocturnal attack.

Caitilin (Catherine), daughter of O'Ferrall, namely, Donal Buighe, son of Donal, son of John, the wife of the son of Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gillpatrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was killed with the cast of a dart by the sons of Torlogh, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cuuladh O'Neill, and Cormac, son of Art Carrach, the son of Malachy O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire, i. e. Edmond, namely, Hugh and Art Carrach, were ransomed ; and their father resigned his lordship on the same day, in favour of John, the son of Philip Maguire.

Donn Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously killed in the doorway of the church of Aghahureher, by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, namely, Thomas, Conor, and Roderick, aided by the sons of Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge, namely, Gillpatrick, Cucho-nacht, and Bryan Crosach.

A. D. 1487.

Malachy, the son of Murrough O'Flanagan, dean

of Elphin, died, and was succeeded by Thomas O'Heidigein.

Teige, son of Bryan, son of Awlave Maguire, who was first a parson of Botha (Bohoe in Fermanagh), and vicar of Cillaisre (parish of Killesher, county of Fermanagh), died.

Bryan O'Corcran, vicar of Cleenish, and Dennis Mac Gillcoisgly, erenach and vicar of Derrybrusk (both in Fermanagh), died.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Laigneach, the son of Curc, lord of Clan Colman (in Westmeath) was killed by Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Torlogh, son of John, son of Owen, died of a sudden fit, in his own castle at Tullach Mongain (Tullymongan, over the town of Cavan), on the first day of September; and his son, John, was nominated the O'Reilly.

Bryan, son of Bryan Ballach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a legitimate representative of the king of Connaught, died.

Hugh, son of Roderick, son of Bryan O'Conor, died.

Siodhraidh O'Maolconry, chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon), the most learned and agreeable of the men of Ireland, died; and two chiefs of the tribe were appointed his successors, namely, Donal, and Maolconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loghlin O'Maolconry, chief professor of his own art, died in Tirconnell, after a long suffering, and after the victory of repentance, and was interred at Donegal.

Donal O'Dugan, and his wife, the daughter of O'Maolconry, died.

O'Maolfalaidh (O'Mulally), the most eminent man for wisdom in Hy Maine, died.

The earl of Desmond (James Fitzgerald), was treacherously killed by his own people at Rath Gaola (Rathkeale, county of Limerick), at the instigation of his brother John; but John and all the murderers were expelled by Maurice, the son of the earl.

William, son of Hugh, son of Bryan O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and died in his chains:

and two lords were nominated to succeed him, namely, Malachy, son of Hugh, son of Bryan, and Donogh, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, son of Donogh O'Kelly, was killed by Malachy, the son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caoch O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Malachy O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donal, son of Owen O'Conor, was killed by the Costelloes, he having gone to plunder them; and his other brother, Calvach Caoch, triumphantly carried off the prey.

Donal O'Conor went on a hostile incursion into Leitir Mac Philip (in Mayo), but a party of his people were defeated, and two sons of Donal, son of Bryan Mac Donogh, and many of their chiefs and people, were slain.

Bryan Roe, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, was slain with the cast of a dart by the son of O'Rourke, namely, Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donogh, son of Tiernan Oge. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, having, in consequence of his death, marched into Brefney, encamped before the town of O'Rourke, i. e. the castle of Cairthe (castle of Glencar), which he took, and slew three of O'Rourke's people; and Bryan, the son of Cathal, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, was also killed by Geoffrey, the son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, by the shot of a ball.¹ O'Donnell then demolished the castle, and he expelled O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, out of his territory into Fermanagh; O'Donnell afterwards permitted O'Rourke to return to his estate, restored peace among the men of Brefney, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Maolroona, the son of Teige Mac Dermott, was treacherously taken prisoner on the island of the Trinity (at Boyle) by Tomaltach, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, and the son of Bryan Mac Dermott was slain there.

Alexander (Mac Donnell), the son of Colla, son of Torlogh, and a number of the chiefs of his galloglasses, were slain by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott.

A. D. 1487

1. *The shot of a ball.* This appears to have been a shot by fire-arms, and is the first time they are mentioned in these Annals. According to the Annals of Dublin, in Pettigrew and Oulton's Directory, compiled from the most accurate authorities, the first

muskets, or fire-arms, seen in Ireland, were brought to Dublin from Germany, in the year 1489, and presented to Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, then lord deputy; and he put those muskets into the hands of his guards, as they stood sentinels before his house in Thomas-street, Dublin.

John, son of the erenach, chief of his own tribe, a man who kept a house of general hospitality; and the erenach of St. Patrick, at Elphin, died.

Hugh, son of Philip Roe Mae Namara, (of Clare), a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mae Costello, lord of Slieve Lugha (in Mayo), died, and two lords were nominated to succeed him, namely, William, son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mae Costello.

John, son of Conor Mae Egan, chief professor of Clanrickard, and Hugh, son of Bryan, son of Fergal Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mae Coghlan was treacherously killed by his brother's son, Fingin Roe.

Edmond, son of Rickard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was fortunately rescued by his own kinsmen.

O'Donnell marched with a force into Brefney O'Rourke, and the motive of his marching thither was, that O'Rourke, namely, Felim, the son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan, and his town, were treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. O'Donnell, on entering Brefney, encamped before the town, i. e. the castle of Cairthe (Glencar, in Leitrim), which he ultimately took, after besieging it for a considerable time; and Tiarnan Duv, son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan Oge, was slain by O'Donnell on that occasion; and he kept O'Rourke, namely, Felim, in possession of the castle of Glencar, and established peace among the men of Brefney; and O'Rourke instituted a defensive tribute for O'Donnell, and his successors in Brefney.

Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, was slain by the sons of Maolroona Mae Rannall, and the sons of Roderick Mae Dermott, at Ueht-na-Nengadh. Hugh Roe O'Donnell marched with his forces into Moylurg, where he destroyed corn, and burned many castle towns; he burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, i. e. Bally-na-Huamha (in Roscommon). O'Donnell himself, with a chosen party of his men, proceeded from his camp privately on that night, and committed great depredations at Doire Chua. Felim Fionn O'Conor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Torlogh Roe, joined O'Donnell on that occasion, and concluded a lasting peace with him. Roderick of the Doire (Oak Wood), the son of Maurice,

son of Hugh Mae Dermott, who was with O'Donnell's forces on that expedition, violated the church of Ceallbhraighe Uallaighe (probably Kilbrine, in Rosecommon), and carried away much valuable property out of it; but O'Donnell afterwards made ample restitution to the priests of that church for its violation.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine, marched with a force into Hy Maine, where he demolished the Badhbhdhun (Bawn, or Fortress), of Athliag Maonagáin (Athleague, in Rosecommon, on the river Suck), and spoiled much corn and towns in Hy Maine, and in the plain of Connaught; Rossa, the son of Felim Fionn (O'Conor), was killed by some of his forces with the east of a dart; the sons of Felim Fionn (O'Conor), namely, Hugh, Torlogh, and Con, passed by them to the town of Tobar Brighde (Ballintobber of St. Bridget), which they plundered and burned; Dermot, son of Donal, son of Torlogh Dall O'Conor, who was in pursuit of their forces, was slain by them at Rosecommon, from which place they still pursued the party into Clan Conway, where they took some horses from them; and it was at the invitation of O'Conor Don, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Torlogh Dun, that force was collected. Peace was concluded by the people of Siol Murray (Roscommon), themselves, after having refused the intercession of their friends.

Roderick O'Conor committed treacherous depredations on Felim Fionn O'Conor; and Felim Fionn, in retaliation, committed awful depredations on the tribe of Teige Oge.

The peace of Siol Murray was again confirmed, and the lordship of the tribe of Cormac, son of O'Beirne, the half of the town of Clar, and the five townlands of Kincora, of the portion of Torlogh Oge, were restored to his tribe by Felim O'Conor; and a small portion of Clan Cahil Mae Murray, which had been in the possession of Clan Maolruain for a considerable time, was given up to Felim Fionn O'Conor.

Tiarnan Carraeh, the son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke; Feradhaeh, son of John, son of Torlogh Maguire; and Donal, son of Dun, son of Donal, son of Art Maguire, were slain in Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, and the son of Mac

Dermott Roe ; and Donal Bearnach Mac Gauran was killed on the same occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, marched into Moylurg (barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon), in the harvest, and burned many houses and much corn ; and the church of Drum Conaille was burned at the same time by Fergal Carrach, the son of Donal, son of Teige O'Rourke, without the permission of O'Donnell ; and when O'Donnell did not overtake Fergal Carrach, to be revenged of him for that misdeed, the grandson of Tiarnan delivered the booty he had gained to the clergy of the church, as a compensation for that burning.

A. D. 1488.

The abbot of Trim died.

A great plague raged in Machaire Chonacht (the plain of Connaught), of which the following died : Cathal Mac Eidigein, vicar of Templepatrick, and a canon of the chapter of Elphin ; Aongus O'Reachtadhain, the coarb of St. Finen, at Cluain Creamha (Clooncraff, Roscommon) ; Dermot Concagaidh, a worthy priest, and the deaf vicar O'Colla. Cathal Roe, the son of Roderick, son of Bryan Ballach O'Connor, died of the same plague. Donal, son of Bryan O'Beirne ; Dermot, son of Donal, son of Bryan ; Donal, son of Fergal, and Cormac, son of Donal Cananach O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donal, son of Donal, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, and was executed on the following day, as his evil deeds deserved.

O'Kelly, i. e. Malachy, the son of Hugh, son of Bryan, died in six weeks' time after assuming the lordship, and was succeeded by Conor, his kinsman.

Magennis, i. e. Bryan, the son of Art, died, and his brother Hugh was appointed his successor.

Edmond, son of Thomas Maguire, who had been lord of Fermanagh, died.

Don, son of Donal Ballach Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tura (in Fermanagh), i. e. Torlogh, the son of Gillaisa, died.

O'Toole, i. e. Edmond, was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of O'Murphy, lord of Hy Felimidh (in Wexford), i. e. Mahon, the son of Teige, was treacherously killed by Donogh, the son of the lord of Hy Kinsellagh, namely, the son of Art, son of Donogh (Mac Murrough).

Dermot, son of John of Lurg, the son of Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Bryan, son of Hugh Buighe, the son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, died of the Galar Breac (small pox).

Teige, son of Malachy, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. the son of Murrough, of the tribe of Malachy, died ; and Malachy, the son of William, of the same tribe, was appointed the Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, namely, John, son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to O'Donnell's house, and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a friendly and amicable peace with each other.

O'Neill and the sons of John Buighe O'Neill made peace, after they were released from their imprisonment.

Donal, son of Niall O'Neill, was killed at Fionn Tamhnach (Fintona, in Tyrone), by Roderick, the son of Art, and by the sons of Niall, the son of Art O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of John, the son of Donal, was nominated the O'Ferrall, in opposition to Roderick, the son of Cathal O'Ferrall.

Malachy, the son of Mac Clancy (chief of Dартry, in Leitrim), was killed by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was killed by his own brother William, aided by his son, and by Manus, the son of Ir.

Torlogh, son of Teige Mac Mahon (of Clare), a man full of prosperity, and endowed with great wisdom from the Holy Spirit, a donor of precious gifts and property, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Roderick, the son of O'Conor Don, died

Cu-uladh, son of John Buighe O'Neill, was killed by Art, son of Henry, son of Owen.

Art, son of Niall Carrach, son of Murrough Oge O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, in a nightly attack.

Owen, son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan Oge, son of Tiarnan More, was killed during a truce by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. the son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan More.

Owen, son of Maolmora O'Reilly, lord of Mullach Laoighill (parish of Mullagh, county of Cavan), died.

Donogh Duvshuilcach (the Dark-Eyed), O'Connor, i. e. O'Connor Roe, died at an advanced age, after a well spent life; and Felim Fionn O'Connor was inaugurated his successor by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermott, i. e. Conor, as firmly as any lord who had been appointed for a long time before, and his shoe (of inauguration) was put on him by Mac Dermott.

O'Donnell made peace with Mac William Burke, and O'Connor and Mac Dermott became the guarantees and securities between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermott, namely, Conor, made an attack on the Rock of Lough Kea, (at Boyle, in Roscommon), which was in the possession of the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, and they spoiled and consumed the corn of the country; O'Donnell departed after failing to get to the Rock, and his own galloglasses took possession of Mac Dermott's fortress, which he had left under their protection, and they brought all the boats of the lake to the rock.

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branán, chief of Corcachlan (in Roscommon), died about the beginning of February, after the victory of repentance, and was buried at Elphin.

John Mantach, the principal agent in the death of the earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the earl, and Maurice, the son of the earl, was nominated earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had his teeth at his birth, and he grew to such an enormous size that so large a child was not heard of since the time of the heroes.

A blast of wind passed through a number of persons working at turf at Tuaim Mo, which killed one of them, and the faces of the rest became swelled; there were four others killed by the same wind in Machaire Chonacht.¹

Edmond, son of Rickard Burke, the most worthy young man of the English of Connaught, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously killed by the sons of O'Hara, namely, Roderick and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada (in Sligo).

Donogh Mac Mahon, lord of Corcabaiscín (in Clare), died; and two Mac Mahons were nominated his successors, namely, Bryan, his own son, and Teige Roc, the son of Torlogh Mac Mahon.

Fergal Mac-an-Ruagaire (the son of the Hunter), died; and this Fergal consumed his food like all other persons for twenty years, but did not strip off his clothes during that time.

Roderick O'Connor, the son of Felim, a man who, it was expected by many, would become the successor of his father, died at Ballintobber of St. Bridget, in the month of August.

The earl of Kildare marched with a predatory force into Kinel Fiacha Mac Neill (in Westmeath), where he demolished the castle of Bile Ratha on the sons of Murtogh Mac Geoghegan, after having conveyed some ordnance (cannon) thither.

Malachy, son of Roderick Mac Dermott, and Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermott, died.

Teige, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh O'Connor, the most worthy young man of the tribe of Bryan Luighneach, died exactly on Easter night.

Dermot, son of Teige O'Connor, the tanist lord of his tribe, a man by whose hand more of his enemies fell than by any other person in Ireland in his time, died of the Galar Fuail (gravel or urinary disease), after a long suffering.

Conor, son of Duvthach O'Duigenan, was drowned in Lough Bradan, in Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim).

Maolconry, the son of Torna O'Maolconry, died of a short sickness at Cluain-na-Hoidche.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, chief poet of Ireland, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died.

A. D. 1488.

1. *Machaire Chonacht*, or the Plain of Connaught, anciently called Magh Aoi, comprised the greater part of the baronies of Roscommon and Ballintobber, with part of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon. This ancient territory extended between the towns of Rosecommon and Elphin, and to the parish of Killuken, eastward to Strokestown, and westward to Castlereagh; this tract of country is still called by the natives the Magharee. *Tuam Mo*, above-mentioned, is now Tumna or Toemonia, a parish

in the barony of Boyle, county of Rosecommon. The remarkable circumstance mentioned in the text of five persons having been killed, and several others dangerously affected by a blast of wind, appears to have been something similar to the effects produced by the wind called the Sirocco in Italy, and other southern countries of Europe, or to the pestilential blasts called the Simoon, which often prove fatal to numbers of persons travelling over the sandy deserts of Egypt and Arabia.



A.D. 1489.

ICHOLAS O'Casey vicar of Devinish, on Lough Erne; Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle; O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, lord of Ely, (in King's county and Tipperary); O'Boyle, i. e.

Torlogh (of Donegal); Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, (of Monaghan); and Conor, son of Glaisne O'Reilly, (of Cavan), died.

III. *Moy-Liffey and Bregia*. In this article is continued, from page 299, the history and topography of the ancient territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare, with their chiefs and clans; and also of some of the chiefs of Meath, of whom a full account has not been given in the note on Meath, compiled from the various works enumerated in previous annotations.

Ancient Inhabitants.—The first inhabitants of the territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare, as in other parts of Ireland, were the Fir Bolg or Belgians, the Tuath De Danan, and the Milesians, of whom accounts have been already given in various notes; and an account of the Belgians, Brigantes, and Caucians, who possessed a great part of ancient Leinster, has been given in the notes on Hy Kinsellagh and Cualan.

The Cauici or Caucians, considered to be a Belgian or German tribe, are placed by Ware and others in Wicklow and Kildare; and on the Map of Ancient Ireland, by the Greek geographer Ptolemy, in the second century, as given by Ware and others, the *Eblanoi* or *Eblani* are placed on the territory which now forms the great plains of Dublin, and part of Meath or ancient Bregia, and the chief city of the *Eblanians* is called by Ptolemy *Eblana*, a name probably derived from the Irish word *Dubl-Linn*, the ancient name of Dublin, which might have been changed by the Greek writer into *Dublana* or *Eblana*. As already explained, the word *Dubl-Linn* signifies the black or dark pool, and is considered to have originated from the black or boggy marshes of the Liffey, near which the city was founded; and it was also called *Baile-Ath-Cliath*, signifying the town of the ford of hurdles, from a passage being formed over the river by hurdles in very remote ages, according to the Book of Dinseanchus; and the place was frequently mentioned simply as *Ath-Cliath*, which St. Adamnan in the seventh century translates into Latin *Vadum Cliad*, and in a Life of St. Kevin of Glendalough, which is considered to have been written in the eighth century, and of which the translator of these Annals has made a copy from an ancient MS., Dublin is mentioned as follows in a Latin translation of the work: "Civitas Ath-Cliath est in aquilonari Lageniensium plaga, super fretum maris posita, et Scotice dicitur Dubh-Linn, quod sonat Latine *Nigra Therma*, et ipsa civitas potens et bellicosa est, in qua semper habitant viri asperissimi in preliis, et peritissimi in classibus." "The city of Ath-Cliath is situated in the northern region of

A great plague raged this year, of which great numbers died, and it was so virulent that many persons were left unburied throughout Ireland.

Redmond, son of Anthony, son of Fergal, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gillaisa Roe O'Reilly, (of Cavan), died of this plague, and also the following persons, namely, Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Fergal, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gillaisa Roe O'Reilly; Donal, the son of Torna O'Maolconry, the intended chief professor of Siol Murray; Donal Cananach, the son of Teige O'Beirne; Cormac O'Conalladh, chief of the galloglasses of the rere-guard of O'Conor's forces; the Dark-haired daughter of O'Conor, i. e. of Donogh of the Dark-Eyes; Hugh Buighe, and Donal Caoch, the sons of O'Hanley; Roderick Glas, the son of Roderick Mac Hugh; Mac Donogh Riavach, i. e. Hugh; and Fionnguala, the daughter of Mac Dermott Roe, all died of the plague.

Malachy, son of Murtoth, son of Owen O'Neill,

Leinster, upon a strait of the sea; it is called in the Irish language, *Dubl-linn*, which signifies the Black Pool, and this city is powerful and warlike, always inhabited by men most brave in battles and expert in fleets." By the Britons or Welsh Dublin was called *Dinas Dulinn*, signifying the fortress or city of Dublin; by the Danes it was named *Dyflin*, *Duflin*, and *Dyflinar*, as may be seen on the coins of the Danish kings of Dublin, and in the *Saga* of the Icelandic historians, in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*; by the English the city was named *Divelin*, *Duvelin*, and lastly *Dublin*, all of which names were derived from the Irish *Dubl-linn*, and Latinised *Dublinium*, and sometimes *Dublinia* and *Eblana*.

The river Liffey, according to the Book of Ballymote, derived its name from the circumstance of a battle having been fought near it by the Milesians against the Tuath De Danans and Fomorians; and the horse of the Milesian monarch Heremon, which was named Gabhar Liffe, signifying the steed Liffe, having been killed there, the river was called Liffe or Liffey. In Irish it was called *Amhain Liffe*, signifying the river Liffey, which was anglicised *Avon Liffey*, and changed in modern times to *Anna Liffey*.

Raiba, now Rheban, near Athly, in Kildare, is mentioned on Ptolemy's Map as one of the celebrated cities of Ireland in the second century; and it is said by some antiquaries to have derived its name from *Riogh-ban*, signifying the habitation or fortress of the kings. *Limni* or *Lamni*, now the island of Lambay, off the coast of Dublin, is also placed on Ptolemy's Map; and Tacitus, in his *Life of Agricola*, in the first century, states that the ports of Ireland were better known to commerce than those of Britain, and from these ancient authorities it appears that the harbours and cities of Ireland were well known to traders and mariners two thousand years ago.

The Danes and Norwegians, as already stated in the preceding part of these notes, having settled in Dublin and the adjoining parts from the ninth to the twelfth century, many of the inhabitants of Dublin and Meath are of Danish descent, but mixed by intermarriages with the old natives of the Milesian race. *The Fingallians*, or people inhabiting the territory called Fingall, along the coast between Dublin and Drogheda, are considered to be chiefly of Danish and Norwegian origin, and many families of note in Ireland are mentioned in O'Brien's Dictionary and other works to be of Danish descent, as the Plunketts, Betaghs, Cruises,

was slain by the sons of Bryan of the Wood, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Dowdalls, Dromgooles, Sweetmans or Swedemans, and Palmers in Dublin, Meath, and Louth; and the Goulds, Coppingers, Skiddys, Terrys, and Trants, in Cork. Many of the Danish settlers are considered to have taken Irish surnames, and prefixed Mae to their names, as did many of the Anglo-Norman and English families in early times; but it does not appear that any of those settlers adopted the prefix O, as that was confined chiefly to the Milesian families of the highest rank. The following Anglo-Norman or English families adopted Irish surnames:—the de Burgos or Burkes of Connaught, took the name of Mae William, and some of them that of Mac Philip; the de Angulos or Nangles of Meath and Mayo, changed the name to Mae Costello; the de Exeters of Mayo, to Mae Jordan; the Barretts of Mayo, to Mae Wattin; the Stauntons of Mayo, to Mae Aveeley, in Irish Mae-an-Mhílidh, signifying the son of the Knight; the de Berminghams of Connaught and other places, to Mae Feorais or Peorais, signifying the son of Pierce, from one of their chiefs; the Fitzsimons of the King's county, to Mae Ruddery, signifying the son of the Knight, from Rídire, a knight; the Poers of Kilkenny and Waterford, to Mae Shere; the Butlers, to Mae Pierce; the Fitzgeralds, to Mae Thomas and Mae Maurice; the de Conreys of Cork, to Mae Patriek; the Barrys of Cork, to Mae Adam; and many others in like manner. Many of the Milesian Irish, on the other hand, anglicised their names, of which numerous instances have been given in the course of these topographical notes, and many of them have so translated and twisted their surnames, that it is extremely difficult to determine whether those families are of Irish or English extraction, hence several of them of Irish origin are considered to be of English descent. In the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards many penal acts of parliament were passed, compelling the ancient Irish to adopt English surnames, and the English language, dress, manners, and customs, and no doubt many of the Milesian Irish took English surnames in those times, to protect their lives and properties, as otherwise they forfeited their goods and were liable to be punished as Irish enemies. In modern times, many of the old Irish families omit the O and Mae in their surnames, an absurd practice, as such names lose much of their euphonious sound by the omission, and such names are neither English nor Irish; and it may be observed that none of the Scotch Maes omit that national designation, or metamorphose their names as the Irish have done. Without O and Mae, the Irish have no names according to the old verse.

"Per O, atque Mae, veros cognoscis Hibernos
His dubus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest."

"By Mae and O, you'll always know
True Irishmen, they say;
But if they lack both O and Mae,
No Irishmen are they."

Irish Chiefs and Clans.—The following accounts of the ancient chiefs of the territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare, together with some of the princes and chiefs of Meath, of whom a full account has not been given in the note on Meath, have been collected from the topographies of O'Dugan, O'Heerin, the Annals of the Four Masters, O'Brien, O'Halloran, Mac Geoghegan, Ware, O'Flaherty, Charles O'Connor, Seward, and various other sources. In the notes on Cualan, Leix, and Offaley, accounts have been given of various chiefs who possessed parts of the present counties of Kildare and Dublin, as the O'Conors, princes of Offaley, the O'Moores, princes of Leix, the O'Dempseys, lords of Clan Maliere, all of whom possessed parts of Kildare. The O'Tooles, princes of Imaile, in Wicklow, also possessed some of the southern parts of Kildare; and the O'Tooles, together with the O'Byrnes, extended their power over the southern parts of Dublin, comprising the districts in the Dublin mountains.

O'Dugan's Topography, of which an account has been given in the introduction to these Annals, and which describes the territories possessed by the Irish chiefs, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, commences with a description of the territories possessed

Roderick, son of David O'Moore, tanist of Leix (in the Queen's county), died.

by the princes and chiefs of Meath, from which the following passages are literally translated from the Irish:

"Let us travel around Fodhla (Ireland),
Let men proceed to proclaim these tidings;
From the lands where we now are,
The five provinces we shall investigate.

"Let us first advance to Tara,
To the plain of the well-formed fortress;
This timely invitation let no man neglect,
Let all come forward to meet us there.

"Let all the chiefs of the men of Erin come
To Tara of the heroes of mighty deeds,
No journey shall farther extend,
No man shall be without his estate.

"There the free-born host shall say,
Proclaim to us our nobles on all sides,
Of the prosperous hosts of each existing tribe
Let the chief of each territory be recorded.

"We give the pre-eminence to Tara,
Before all the melodious, mirthful Gael;
To all its chieftains and its tribes,
And to its just and rightful laws.

It is not unjust to mention O'Melaghlin
More than over Meath alone;
A warlike race, rewarding the clans,
The noble Ardriagh (high king) of Erin."

I. O'Maoilseachlain, O'Maoileachlain, or O'Melaghlin. The O'Melaghlinns were the head family of the southern Hy Niall race, called Clan Colman, and, as already stated in the note on Bregia, at p. 292, took their name from Maoilseachlain, or Malachy I., king of Meath, and monarch of Ireland in the ninth century; and they were for many centuries kings of Meath, and several of them monarchs of Ireland, or supreme sovereigns. Many of them were also styled kings of Tara, princes of Bregia, and lords of Clan Colman; the territory called *Clan Colman* was situated in ancient Tethia, and comprised the middle and southern parts of the present county of Westmeath, and was afterwards possessed by the Anglo-Norman families of the de Laeys, lords of Meath; the Petits, who became barons of Mullingar; the Tuites, barons of Moyashell; the D'Altons, lords of Rathconrath; the Dillons, barons of Kilkenny West, and others. The O'Melaghlinns, as kings of Meath, had their chief residence at *Dun-na-Sciath*, or the Fortress of the Shields, situated on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, and Murtogh O'Melaghlin was king of Meath at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion; his kingdom was transferred to Hugh de Laey by a grant from Henry II. as hereafter explained, and he was the last independent king of Meath; but the O'Melaghlinns, for many centuries afterwards, amidst incessant and fierce contests with the English settlers, maintained their position and considerable possessions in Westmeath, with their titles of kings and princes of Meath and lords of Clan Colman, down to the reign of Elizabeth; and many distinguished chiefs of the O'Melaghlinns are mentioned in the course of these Annals from the tenth to the sixteenth century. Some chiefs of them are also mentioned during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, but after those periods all their estates were confiscated, and in modern times scarcely any of the O'Melaghlinns are to be found, and it is said that the name has been changed to Mae Loughlin. It is remarkable, that of the five royal Milesian families, all of whom were eligible to the monarchy, none have become so utterly decayed as the O'Melaghlinns, for of the others, namely, the O'Neills, kings of Ulster; the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and the O'Briens, kings of Munster, many high families still exist, and the Mae Murroghs, kings of Leinster, are represented by the O'Cavenaghs of Carlow.

Ross, the son of Anthony O'Moore, was killed by Cahir, the son of Laiseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey.

II. Mac Eochagáin, or Mac Geoghegan, chief of Cenel Fiachaidh, is thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"Precedence be given to the heroic clan,
The noble tribe of Mac Geoghegan;
The host of the delightful verdant lands,
Their rule over the warlike Kinel Fiacha."

The Mac Geoghegans took their name from Eochagan, one of their ancient chiefs, and were a branch of the southern Hy Niall, or Clan Colman, and held the territory of Kinel Fiacha, which was so called from being possessed by the descendants of Fiachaidh, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century. The territory of Kinel Fiacha comprised, according to Mac Geoghegan in his History of Ireland, the barony of Moycashel, with parts of Moyashel, Rathconrath, and Fertullagh, and the districts about Mullingar, in Westmeath. The Mac Geoghegans were styled princes of Kinel Fiacha, and lords of Moycashel, and many celebrated and valiant chiefs of them, who defeated the English forces in several battles, have been already mentioned in these Annals, and Richard Mac Geoghegan, a distinguished commander in the war against Elizabeth, was particularly celebrated for his defence of the castle of Dunboy, in the county of Cork. The Mac Geoghegans held their rank, and considerable possessions, in Westmeath, down to the Cromwellian wars and revolution, after which their estates were confiscated.

III. O'Hairt or O'Hart, O'Riagain or O'Regan, O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly, and O'Conghalaigh, or O'Connolly, are mentioned by O'Dugan as princes of Tara, and thus designated:

"The princes of Tara I here record,
The royal O'Hart, and likewise O'Regan,
The host who purchased the harbours
Were the O'Kellys and O'Connollys."

These princes of Tara were also styled princes of Bregia, and appear to have possessed the territories about Tara in Meath, and also parts of the present county of Dublin. The O'Kellys, princes of Bregia, possessed a large territory, comprising a part of Fingall, and were a branch of the southern Hy Niall, and therefore of a different race from the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, in Galway. The O'Regans, princes of Bregia, are mentioned by the annalists in the 10th and 11th centuries, during the wars with the Danes; and according to Ware, and the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1029, Mahon O'Regan prince of Bregia, defeated and took prisoner Aulaf, son of Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, and compelled him to redeem himself by a ransom of three ounces of gold, together with the celebrated sword of Carolus, two hundred cows, and eighty British steeds.

IV. O'Flanagan, Mac Flanagan, or the son of Flanagan, prince of Bregia, and Mac Fogarty, or the son of Fogarty, prince of South Bregia, are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, in the tenth century, in some battles with the Danes, but it is difficult to say whether these names were then established as surnames.

V. O'Ruaidhri, or O'Rory, a name anglicised to Rogers, is mentioned by O'Dugan as prince of Fionnfochla, and thus designated:

"Of the men of Bregia an experienced chief
Is O'Rory, prince of Fionnfochla."

VI. O'Ciardha, O'Carey, or O'Keary, chief of Cairbre O'Ciardha, is thus mentioned by O'Dugan and O'Heerin:

"O'Carey rules over Carberry of bards,
He is of the tribe of Niall of the Nine Hostages.
There are none but themselves there,
Of the clans of Niall over Leinster."

"Over Carberry of Leinster of the sloping grounds
Rules O'Carey of the red-handled swords;
The hero of Allen, whose aid is indispensable,
By whom battalions were marshalled about Croghan."

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, entered O'Kane's country, where he committed great depredations, and took with him their hostages.

These O'Carneys were chiefs of note, often mentioned in the course of the Annals, and possessed the territory which now forms the barony of Carberry, in the county of Kildare, and there are still many families of the name in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Kildare.

VII. O'Murcain, chief of Fidhgaibhle, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Over Liffey's plain of the fertile slopes,
O'Murcain is chief of the district of green Fidhgabhla."

VIII. O'Bracain, or Brackens, are mentioned by O'Brien as chiefs of Moy Liffey. The O'Murcains and O'Brackens appear to have possessed the districts along the Liffey, near Dublin.

IX. O'Callaidh, or O'Kelly, chief of Tuath Leighe, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Delightful is the district, its fame has spread,
Tuath Leghe of the shining slopes;
O'Kelly of Leighe, from the eastern strand,
Is chief of the pleasant country of yews."

These O'Kellys possessed a territory near the river Barrow, parts of the baronies of West Narragh and Kilkea, in the county of Kildare; and they were sometimes called Mac Kellys, and, according to Rawson, in his Survey of Kildare, they had their chief residence and castle at Rathascul, or the Moat of Ascul, near Athly, and they also had the district about Naas.

X. O'Gealbroin, chief of Clar Liffe, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"The plain of Liffey of the Black Ships,
A verdant country of the finest produce,
Westward of Tara of the house of Conn,
O'Gealbroin is the stately chief of the fair lands."

From the description of this territory of Clar Liffey, or the Plain of the Liffey, westward of Tara, it appears to have been situated on the plains of the Liffey, on the borders of Dublin and Kildare.

XI. O'Fiachra or O'Fiachry, chief of Hy Ineacbruis at Almhúin; and O'Haodha, O'Hugh, or O'Hea, chief of Hy Deadhaidh, are mentioned as follows by O'Heerin:

"Over the entire of Hy Ineacbruis
Ruled O'Fiachry, chief of Allen;
O'Hugh over Hy Deadhaidh of learned men,
To whom tribes bow in submission."

These territories were situated in Kildare, Allen being mentioned as the residence of one of those chiefs, and they probably comprised parts of the baronies of Connell and Clane, or perhaps parts of Oughteranny and Ikeath.

XII. O'Muirthe, or O'Muiridhe, probably O'Murry, chief of Cinnel Flaithreamhuin, and O'Fintighearn, chief of Hy Mealla, are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"O'Murry of great eloquence
Is chief of fair Kinel Flahavan;
Over Hy Mealla of the fast-sailing ships,
Firmly settled is the chief O'Fintierney."

The territories of those chiefs were situated in Kildare, and the parish of Dunmurry, in the barony of East Ophaley, was probably part of O'Murry's possessions. O'Fintierney's district appears to have adjoined it, and was probably in West Ophaley, near the Barrow, from the mention made of ships in the poem.

XIII. The O'Cullens are mentioned by Mac Geoghegan, in his account of the chiefs of Leinster, to have possessed a territory called Coille Culluín, or the Woods of Cullen, on the borders of Kildare and Wicklow, which now forms the barony of Kilcullen, in Kildare, and there are still respectable families of that name there, and in other parts of the county.

O'Donnell, i.e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Gary, marched with a force into Trian Congail, in harvest, and committed great depredations, and took

immense plunder, in the Routes (in Antrim), on Mac Quillan, without sustaining any injury, except that, his son Con received a wound; he, after that,

XIV. The O'Colgans were ancient chiefs in Kildare, and there are still many respectable families of the name in that county. The Mac Donnells were also numerous and respectable in Kildare. The O'Dempseys and O'Dunns, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on Offaley and Leix, were chiefs of note in the King's and Queen's counties, and also in Kildare, where there are still many respectable families of those names.

XV. O'Dubhthaigh or O'Duffy.—The O'Duffys were one of the Leinster clans of the Cahirian race, and of the same descent as the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, and the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, chiefs of Wicklow. They were originally located in Leinster, in the counties of Kildare and Curlew, and afterwards in Dublin and Meath; and in modern times are chiefly found in Louth, Monaghan, and Cavan, and they also appear to have been of considerable note in former times in Connaught, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and many of them were eminent ecclesiastics, of whom accounts are given in the Four Masters, Ware's Bishops, and other works, from which the following notices have been collected. Donal O'Duffy, archbishop of Connaught, that is, of Tuam, and also bishop of Elphin and Clonmacnois, died at Clonfert, A.D. 1136, and was buried there on St. Patrick's day. Muiredach O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam, died A.D. 1150, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in the abbey of Cong; he is praised by the annalists as the most eminent prelate in Ireland of his time, for wisdom and hospitality; in the year 1143, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, he convened a synod of twelve bishops and five hundred priests, to consider of the means of ransoming Roderick, son of Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught, who had been taken prisoner by Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, and kept in confinement by his father Torlogh. Cadhla or Catholcus O'Duffy, a prelate eminent for learning and wisdom, was archbishop of Tuam for a period of forty years, in the latter end of the twelfth century, and died A.D. 1201, at a very advanced age, in the abbey of Cong; he was one of the ambassadors who, in A.D. 1175, concluded a treaty of peace at Oxford, between king Henry II. and king Roderick O'Connor; and in 1179 he was one of the Irish prelates who attended at the council of Lateran. Flanachan O'Duffy, bishop of Elphin, died A.D. 1168; and William O'Duffy, a Franciscan friar, bishop of Clonmacnois, died A.D. 1297. Several abbots of the name are mentioned in the annalists; amongst others, Flanachan O'Duffy, abbot of Roscommon, and prelector of Tuam, who died A.D. 1097. Muiredach O'Duffy established the abbey of Boyle in Roscommon, A.D. 1161, and another Muiredach O'Duffy, abbot of Roscommon, died A.D. 1174, at an advanced age.

XVI. The Fagans, some of whom have been called O'Fagans and Mac Fagans, are considered by some to be of Irish origin, but according to others they were of English descent, and the name is still numerous in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Dublin. In former times the Fagans of Feltrim, near Dublin, and other parts of that county, were highly respectable, and held extensive possessions, and an account of many of them in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who were high-sheriffs in Meath and Dublin, and held other important offices, is given in D'Alton's History of the county of Dublin; and in modern times many of them were distinguished military commanders in the British and French service.

XVII. The O'Connollys were in former times numerous and respectable in the counties of Meath, Dublin, and Kildare. The Right Hon. William Connolly, about a century ago, held the extensive estates of Rathfarnham, and other adjoining districts in the county of Dublin; and the Right Hon. Thomas Connolly, the celebrated speaker of the Irish House of Commons, had one of the most magnificent mansions in Ireland, near Leixlip, in Kildare. These Connollys were probably of Irish descent, though stated to have been English by sir Jonah Barrington in his Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation; and it may be observed, that, as above shown

in this article, the O'Connollys are mentioned by O'Dugan as one of the princes of Tara.

XVIII. The O'Murphys, chiefs in Wexford, of whom an account has been given in the note on Ily Kinsellagh, were, in former times, and are also at the present day numerous in the counties of Dublin and Meath, and there are many respectable families of the name.

XIX. The O'Mullens are one of the Leinster clans, and were numerous in Meath, Dublin, and Kildare.

XX. Mac Giollamocholmog and O'Dunchadha or O'Donoghoe, are mentioned in O'Dugan as lords or princes of Fine Gall, that is, of Fingall near Dublin; and it may be observed, that there was another Mac Giollamocholmog, lord of a territory on the borders of Wicklow, and mentioned in the note on Cualan.

XXI. O'Muircheartaigh or O'Murtogh, chief of the tribe or territory of O'Maine; and O'Modarn, chief of Kinel Eochuain, are mentioned in O'Dugan as chiefs over the Britons or Welsh, and appear to have been located near Duhlin.

XXII. Mac Muireagain, prince of East Liffey, is mentioned in the Annals in some battles with the Danes in the tenth century.

The O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath and princes of Bregia, and the other princes of Bregia mentioned in the preceding part of this article, ruled over all those parts of the present county of Dublin, north of the river Liffey; and the Danish kings of Dublin in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and part of the twelfth century, as already explained, ruled over that part of the county of Dublin called Fingall.

Grant of the Kingdom of Meath to Hugh de Laey.—In A.D. 1172, Hugh de Laey, an Anglo-Norman nobleman, descended from the de Lacys, earls of Lincoln, in England, and of whom an account has been given in a note at page 18 in these Annals, got a grant from king Henry II., for the service of fifty knights, of the ancient kingdom of Meath, which comprised, as already stated, the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, part of Longford, with the greater part of the county of Dublin, and parts of Kildare and King's county; de Laey was made *Lord Palatine* of Meath, having all the power and privileges of an independent prince, to hold that great territory with all the authority by which it had been held by Murtogh O'Melaghlin, then king of Meath, according to the following document conferring the grant, dated at Wexford, A.D. 1172, and thus given by Ware, translated from the original Latin.—“Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, and to all his ministers, and faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, of all his dominions, greeting: know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed unto Hugh de Laey, in consideration of his services, the land of Meath, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold of me and my heirs, to him and his heirs, by the service of fifty knights in as full and ample manner as Murchard Hu Melaghlin held it, or any other person before him or after him; and as an addition I give to him all fees, which he owes or shall owe to me about Duvelin (Dublin), while he is my bailiff, to do me service in my city of Duvelin. Wherefore I will and strictly command, that the said Hugh and his heirs, shall enjoy the said land, with all liberties which I have therein, or can grant or confirm to him by this my charter. Witness, earl Richard (Strongbow), son of Gilbert; William de Brosa, and many others, at Weisford.” King John confirmed this grant to Walter de Laey, lord of Meath, the son of Hugh, in the ninth year of his reign, by the services before-mentioned, and gave him besides his fees in

proceeded to Belfast, where he took and demolished the castle, and returned home safe, with immense booty.

Fingall, in the vale of Dublin, by the services of seven knights, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. De Lacy reserved to himself a great part of this extensive territory, and had his chief residence at Trim, where he erected a large and strong castle, of which some magnificent ruins still remain; he also built many other castles in Meath and Westmeath, but was killed A.D. 1186, as recorded in these Annals, by an Irish galloglass, with the blow of a battle-axe, which cut off his head, at Durrow, in the King's county, where he was superintending the erection of a castle. The de Lacys, his descendants, were for a long time very powerful as lords of Meath, and earls of Ulster, in which titles they were succeeded by the great families of the de Genevilles, lords of Meath; and the Mortimers, lords of Meath, and earls of Ulster, and earls of March, in England. Hugh de Lacy conferred extensive grants in various parts of the kingdom of Meath, on several Anglo-Norman chiefs who were styled de Lacy's barons, and of whom an account has been given in the note on Meath; amongst others the de Nogents or Nugents, who became barons of Delvin, and earls of Westmeath; the Flemings, barons of Slane; the Tyrrells, barons of Castleknock, near Dublin; the Petits, barons of Mullingar; the Tuites, barons of Moyashell in Westmeath; the Nangles, barons of Navan; the Husseys, barons of Galtrim in Meath; the Phepoe and Marwards, barons of Skreen in Meath, and of Santry in Dublin, &c. Almost the whole of Ireland was in like manner granted by Henry II., and other kings of England, to various great Anglo-Norman families, of whom full accounts have been given in the course of these topographical annotations, as, for instance, various counties of Leinster, to the descendants of Strongbow, and to the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke; Kildare, to the de Vesey and Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare; Cork and Kerry to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, and the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, the de Cogan, Carews, Barrys, Roches, and others; Kilkenny and Tipperary to the Butlers, earls of Ormond, and others; Waterford to the le Poers; Clare and Limerick to the de Clares, &c.; Connaught to the de Burgos or Burkes, lords of Connaught, and earls of Ulster, the de Bermingham, barons of Athenry, and many others; and Ulster to John de Courcy and his followers; but as stated in the historical relations of sir John Davies, none of the Irish lords got a grant of his country for the space of three hundred years after the arrival of the English in Ireland, except O'Brien, king of Thomond, who got a grant of part of his own country, but only during the minority of king Henry III., and Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, to whom king Henry II. granted the privilege of holding in subjection to him his kingdom of Connaught.

The Counties of Dublin and Kildare.—Parts of the territories of Moy Liffey and Bregia, with a portion of Cualan, were formed into the county of Duhlin, A.D. 1210, in the reign of king John, and according to D'Alton's History of Dublin, page 39, the county of Dublin, in the sixteenth century, extended from Balrothery to Arklow, thus comprising a great part of the present county of Wicklow.

In the reign of king John, parts of the territories of Moy Liffey, Offaley, Leix, and Cualan, were formed into the county of Kildare, but it was only a *liberty* dependant on the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of Dublin until A.D. 1296, in the reign of Edward I., when Kildare was constituted a distinct county. It was called *Coill-Dara*, signifying the Wood of Oaks, as oak forests abounded there in ancient times, or, according to others, *Cill-Dara*, which meant the Church of the Oaks, as it is said the first church founded at the now town of Kildare was built amidst oaks, hence Kildare may signify either the *Wood of Oaks*, or the *Church of Oaks*.

The county of Dublin abounds in scenery of great magnificence and beauty along its mountains, sea-coast, and the vale of the Liffey, and its rich and cultivated plains present a vast number of fine demesnes and splendid seats of the nobility and gentry. The territory of ancient Bregia, comprising a great part of the present

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Torlogh, son of John, and O'Ferrall, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donal, plundered the plain of Brawney, (in

counties of Meath and Dublin, and containing about half a million of acres of the finest lands in Ireland, presents vast plains of unbounded fertility.

The Curragh of Kildare, celebrated as a race-course, is an extensive tract about six miles in length, and two in breadth, containing about five thousand acres; it is a level or gently undulating plain of surpassing beauty, covered with the most exquisite verdure, and forms a more delightful lawn than the hand of art has ever made.

The Bog of Allen is chiefly situated in Kildare, but also extends into the King's and Queen's counties, and partly into Westmeath, and is estimated to contain about three hundred thousand acres; it is, like the other bogs of Ireland, composed chiefly of the remains of ancient forests of oak, pine, yew, hazel, birch, alder, mountain-ash, and poplar, and the vast quantity of bogs in Ireland shews the great extent of the forests in former times, and hence one of the ancient names of Ireland was *Fiodh-Inis*, signifying the *Woody-Island*.

Gold Mines.—In the reign of Tigearmas, one of the Milesian monarchs, about nine centuries before the Christian era, according to our old annalists, a gold mine was discovered near the river Liffey, and the gold was worked by an artificer skilled in metals, named Uachadan, of the men of Cualan, a territory which, as already explained, comprised the county of Wicklow, with some of the southern part of Dublin; this Uachadan is supposed to have been one of the Tuath De Danan, who were famous for their skill in the arts, and after they had been conquered by the Milesians, continued to be the chief artificers of the kingdom, as workers in metals, builders, mechanics, &c. In an ancient Irish poem on the Tuath De Danan, by the celebrated Flann, abbot of Monaster Boyce in Louth, in the eleventh century, as contained in the Book of Ballymote, an account is given of the gold mine discovered near the Liffey, which is thus mentioned in the following passage translated from the poem:—

"It was Tigearmas first established in Ireland
The art of dyeing cloth of purple and other colours,
And the ornamenting of drinking cups, and goblets,
And breast pins, for mantles, of gold and silver.

"And by his directions Uachadan of Cualan
Was the first man of his tribe, as I record,
Who ingeniously introduced the operation
Of refining gold in this kingdom of Erin."

In modern times Wicklow has become celebrated for its gold mines, discovered in the mountain of Croghan Kinshella, near Arklow, in the year 1796, by one of the country people, who found a small piece of pure gold in a rivulet running from the mountain, and the fame of this having soon spread, vast numbers of the peasantry assembled to make further searches, and collected in a few months of this alluvial gold washed down by the mountain streams, about three thousand ounces, which sold for about ten thousand pounds sterling; some of the pieces found were very large, and one solid lump of nearly pure gold weighed twenty-three ounces, another eighteen, others ten and seven ounces, and so on to pieces of one ounce, half ounce, quarter ounce, &c. This native gold was of a beautiful rich yellow, and very fine, being only alloyed with minute portions of silver, copper, or iron. The government took the mines into their possession, and worked them for about two years, but then abandoned them, as not sufficiently productive. According to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, John, duke of Bedford, regent of France, and brother to king Henry V., obtained, in the reign of Henry VI. A.D. 1426, a patent for all the mines of gold and silver in England and Ireland, rendering to the church a tenth part, to the king the fifteenth part, and a twentieth part to the owner of the soil; from this it might be inferred that there were mines of gold and silver in Ireland at that time. From the vast quantities of massive ornaments of very

Westmeath), and Donogh, son of Bryan Caoch, son of Donal Buighc O'Ferrall, was slain on that expedition.

remote antiquity, made of pure gold, as torques, or golden collars, bracelets, gorgets, large rings, crescents, balls, &c., found buried in bogs and in the earth in various parts of Ireland, it is considered that there were gold mines extensively worked in ancient times, of which there are now no records to be found; and it is difficult to account for the origin of so much gold, unless it might have been brought to Ireland by traders from Spain, or other countries with which the Irish had intercourse in those early ages. The Danes are said to have worked gold and silver mines in different parts of Ireland, and they established mints in Dublin and other places, and many of the silver coins of Sitrick, and other Danish kings of Dublin, still remain in museums in Ireland, of which accounts may be found in Simon's work on Irish coins; and in Fraser's Survey of Wexford it is stated, that in the tenth century the Danes worked silver mines at Clonmines, near Wexford, and had a mint, and coined money in that city. In Wicklow are extensive copper and lead mines, and in various parts of Dublin are lead mines, many of which contain silver, as mentioned in Archer's and Dutton's Surveys of Dublin. A full account of various valuable mines, in different counties, will be found in that admirable work, Kane's Industrial Resources of Ireland. Numerous remains of cromleacs, sepulchral mounds, raths, round towers, and other antiquities, as mentioned in the preceding parts of the notes on Moy Liffey, together with ruins of castles, abbeys, churches, &c., exist in various parts of Dublin and Kildare, of which accounts may be found in the Antiquities of Ware and Grose, in the Topographies of Seward and Lewis, and Rawson's Survey of Kildare; on the county of Dublin, D'Alton's valuable history will afford ample information.

The English Pale.—The term Pale, signifying a fence or inclosure, was applied to those English settlements in Ireland within which their laws and authority prevailed, and the designation Pale appears to have been first applied to the English territory about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Spenser in his View of Ireland, written in the reign of Elizabeth, speaking of the invasion of Edward Bruce, in the year 1316, says, "he burned and spoiled all the old English Pale." The extent of the Pale varied much at different periods, and Spenser says again of Bruce's forces, "they marched forth into the English Pale, which then was chiefly in the North, from the point of Dunluce (county of Antrim), and beyond into Dublin, having in the midst Knockfergus (Carrickfergus), Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most out-bounds and abandoned places in the English Pale, and indeed not counted of the English Pale at all, for it stretcheth now no further than Dundalk towards the North." According as the English power extended, so did the Pale, and it was considered to comprise at some periods the counties of Antrim, Down, part of Armagh, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's and Queen's Counties, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, and part of Wicklow; but in general the name of the Pale was confined to the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare. Cuypion in his Chronicle says, "An old distinction there is of Ireland into Irish and English Pales, for when the Irish had raised continual tumults against the English planted here with the conquest, at last they coursed them into a narrow circuit of certain shires in Leinster, which the English did choose as the fattest soil, most defensible, their proper right, and most open to receive help from England; hereupon it was termed their Pale, as whereout they durst not peep; but now, both within this Pale uncivil Irish and some rebels do dwell, and without it countries and cities English are well governed." It appears that the Irish who dwelt within the Pale, and acknowledged English authority, were considered as subjects, and had to a certain extent the protection of English laws; but all the Irish outside the Pale were styled *Irish enemies*, not being recognised as subjects; while the Anglo-Irish, or Irish of English descent, who resisted the government, were termed *English rebels*, being accounted as subjects. The native Irish, according to Sir John Davies, being reputed as aliens, or rather enemies, it was adjudged

Tomaltach, son of Bryan Mac Donogh, was killed by Hugh, the son of Donal Cam Mac Donogh, and his sons.

no felony to kill a mere Irishman in time of peace; and it appears that if an Englishman killed one of the mere Irish, he was only fined a mark. Various penal laws against the native Irish were passed in the parliaments of the Pale, particularly the *Statute of Kilkenny*, A.D. 1367, in the reign of Edward III., which prohibited, under the penalty of high treason, any intermarriages, fosterage, or similar connections, between the families of English descent and the native Irish; and imprisonment, fines, and forfeiture of lands and goods, were inflicted on such English as permitted the Irish to pasture or graze their cattle on their lands; and similar penalties, prohibiting the appointment or promotion of any of the native Irish to bishops' sees, abbacies, church livings, or any ecclesiastical preferments; and that any person of English race speaking the Irish language, or adopting Irish names, dress, customs, or manners, should forfeit all their goods, lands, and tenements. In the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, various other penal laws were passed against the native Irish, to compel them to change their names and take English surnames; to give up the use of the Irish language, and speak only English; to adopt the English dress, manners, and customs; to cut off their glibs, or flowing locks, and shave their upper lips at least once in a fortnight, otherwise to be punished as Irish enemies. The Irish resisted the relinquishment of their ancient customs, as they were extremely partial to wearing long flowing hair and beards on their upper lips, and notwithstanding these penal enactments, the Irish continued for centuries to use only their own language, manners, and customs.

The Knights of St. George.—In the reign of Edward IV., the Knights or Brotherhood of St. George, so called from their captain or chief commander being elected annually on St. George's day, was instituted for the defence of the English Pale; and their force consisted of two hundred armed men, namely, 120 archers on horseback, with 40 other horsemen, and 40 pages. This fraternity of men-at-arms, as stated by Sir John Davies, Cox, and others, was instituted A.D. 1475, and consisted of thirteen of the most noble and worthy persons in the four counties of the Pale; and on its first formation the persons appointed were Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, Sir Roland FitzEustace, baron of Portlester, and Sir Robert Eustace, for the county of Kildare; Robert St. Lawrence, baron of Howth, Sir Robert Dowdall, and the Mayor of Dublin, for the county of Dublin; Robert Preston, viscount Gormanstown, Edward Plunkett, seneschal of Meath, Alexander Plunkett, and Barnaby Barnwall, for the county of Meath; and for the county of Louth, Sir Laurence Taaffe, Richard Bellew, and the Mayor of Drogheda. This military society continued for about twenty years, but in A.D. 1495, in the reign of Henry VII., was suppressed, the taxes levied for its support becoming obnoxious, and the body not having accomplished the objects of its institution.

The Parliaments.—An account of the great national conventions held at Tara and other places, the parliaments of ancient Ireland, has been given at page 297, in the note on Bregia. After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Anglo-Irish barons and chief governors held many great councils, sometimes called parliaments, in the reigns of Henry II., King John, Henry III., and Edward I., but according to Lord Mountnorres, in his history of the Irish parliament, the first parliament regularly assembled in Ireland was in the beginning of the fourteenth century, A.D. 1316, in the reign of Edward II., and convened in consequence of the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce. Numerous parliaments were held during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, particularly the celebrated parliament at Kilkenny, convened by the lord lieutenant, Lionel, duke of Clarence, A.D. 1367, in the reign of Edward III., in which was passed the act called the *Statute of Kilkenny*, enacting several penal laws against the Irish, as above stated in the account of the English Pale; and the no less celebrated parliament held at Drogheda, A.D. 1494, in the reign of Henry VII., by the lord deputy, Sir Edward Poynning, in which was passed the

Hugh, i. e. the O'Connor, the son of Felim Fionn, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Torlogh, the son of Felim Fionn O'Connor, the

best lord's son of his age that lived of his tribe for a long time, was slain by the sons of Roderick, son of Felim (O'Connor), aided by the son of Mac

act called Poyning's Law, which rendered the Irish parliament completely subordinate to the parliament of England, and no act could be passed in Ireland without the assent of the privy council and parliament of England. The Irish, or rather Anglo-Irish, parliaments were convened chiefly in Dublin, but often also at various other cities and towns, as Drogheda, Trim, Kildare, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, Kilkenny, Cashel, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. These parliaments, it appears, were confined to Leinster, Munster, and Meath, and chiefly to those counties constituting the English Pale, namely, Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare, as in those times the English authority was not sufficiently established in Ulster and Connaught, those provinces not being all formed into counties, or sheriffs regularly appointed at that period. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Irish princes and chiefs did not acknowledge the English authority, nor attend the parliaments, which were composed of the English or Anglo-Irish barons, bishops, and officers of state; but in the sixteenth century, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, many of the Irish chiefs having made their submission, and some of them having received peerages, several of them attended the parliaments, and appear to have first attended at a parliament held in Dublin, A.D. 1525, in the reign of Henry VIII., by the lord deputy, Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, of which an account is given in those Annals at that year, where it is stated that O'Neill, O'Donnell, and other chiefs, were present. In 1541, a great parliament was assembled in Dublin, by the lord deputy, Anthony St. Leger, which conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, the kings of England being until that time only styled *Lords of Ireland*; and at this parliament, amongst other Irish princes and chiefs, as mentioned in the despatches of St. Leger, and in the state papers at that period, attended Bryan Mac Gillpatrick, or Fitzpatrick, who had been created baron of Upper Ossory; O'Moore, lord of Leix; O'Cavanagh, of Carlow; and the great O'Reilly, lord of East Breffney or Cavan, who appeared in a splendid dress, which had been sent to him as a present by his Majesty. In 1568, in the reign of Elizabeth, a great parliament was held in Dublin by the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, in which rules were established for the regulation of the Irish parliament, similar to those of the parliament of England, and many of the Irish chiefs attended. It appears that in early times the barons, bishops, knights, citizens, and burgesses, or representatives both of the nobility and commons, sat all together in one assembly; but either in the reign of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, they were separated into two houses, or lords and commons, the nobility and bishops in the house of peers, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, or representatives of counties, cities, and boroughs, or corporate towns, in the house of commons; and a third place of meeting was also appointed for the clergy, called the house of convocation, where met the archbishops, and bishops, and also the mitred abbots, who sat likewise as spiritual peers or lords of parliament, and the archdeacons, deans, and proctors, also attended parliament. In 1585, in the reign of Elizabeth, a great parliament was convened in Dublin by the lord deputy, Sir John Perrott, and a full account of it is given in these Annals at that year. In Perrott's parliament a far greater number of the Irish chiefs attended than ever had before. In A.D. 1613, in the reign of James I., a great parliament was held in Dublin by the lord deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, at which attended a great many of the representatives of the chief Milesian families. Down to this time the old Irish regulated their affairs according to their ancient institutions, called Brehon laws, but in the reign of James I. the laws of Brehonism and Tanistry were abolished by act of parliament. The Irish parliaments were to a great extent independent of the parliaments of England until the passing of Poyning's law in 1494, which rendered the Irish parliament subordinate to that of England, and continued in force for a period of 288 years, namely, to 1782, when the independence of the Irish parliament was obtained by the

Irish Volunteers, under the earl of Charlemont, the duke of Leinster, Grattan, Flood, and other eminent men; but after a period of eighteen years, the Irish parliament was extinguished, and became merged in that of Great Britain, in the year 1800, by the Act of Union.

Anglo-Norman and English Possessors.—In the account of the grant of the kingdom of Meath to Hugh de Lacey by king Henry II., as explained in the preceding part of this article, de Lacey and his barons became possessed of the greater part of the present county of Dublin. Hugh Tyrrell got the territory about Castleknock, which was long held by his descendants as barons of Castleknock; the Phepoes got Santry and Clontarf, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, Vivian de Cursun got the district of Ratheney, near Dublin, which belonged to Gillacalm, or Giollamocholmog.

In the County and City of Dublin, the following have been the principal families of Anglo-Norman and English descent from the twelfth to the eighteenth century:—The Talbotts, Tyrrells, Plunketts, Prestons, Barnwalls, St. Lawrences, Taylors, Cruises, Cusacks, Cogans, Whites, Walshes, Walls, Warrens, Wogans, Woodlocks, Dareys, Netheravilles, Marwards, Phepoes, Fitzwilliams, Fitzsimons, Flemmings, Archbalds, Archers, Allens, Aylmers, Balls, Bagots, De Bathes, Butlers, Barrys, Barrets, Berminghams, Bretts, Bellews, Blakes, Brabazons, Finglases, Sweetmans, Hollywoods, Howths, Husseys, Burnells, Dowdalls, Dillons, Segraves, Sarsfields, Stanihurts, Lawlesses, Cadells, Evanses, Drakes, Graces, Palmers, Eustaces, Fyans, Fosters, Goughs, Berrills, Bennetts, Browns, Duffs, Nangles, Woders, Tuites, Tews, Trants, Peppards, Luttrells, Rawsons, Vernons, Delahoydes, Ushers, Garnetts, Hamiltons, Domvilles, Coghills, Cohls, Grattans, Molesworths, Latouches, Putlands, Beresfords, Shaws, Smiths, &c. Accounts of all those families, and others, will be found in D'Alton's Histories of Dublin and Drogheda.

In the County of Kildare, the following have been the chief families of Anglo-Norman and English descent: Earl Strongbow, having become heir to the kingdom of Leinster, as son-in-law of Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, whose daughter Eva he had married, gave grants of various parts of Leinster to his followers, of which accounts are given in Ware, by Maurice Regan, in Harris's Hibernica, and in the chronicles of Hammer and Campion. Amongst other grants, Strongbow gave in Kildare, to Maurice Fitzgerald, Naas, Offelan, which had been O'Kelly's country; to Myler Fitzhenry he gave Carberry; to Robert de Bermingham, Offaley, part of O'Connor's country; to Adam and Richard de Hereford, a large territory about Leixlip, and the district *De Saltu Salmonis*, or the Salmon Leap, from which the barony of Salt derived its name; and to Robert Fitz Richard he gave the barony of Narragh. The family of de Riddlesford, in the reign of king John, got the district of Castledermot, which was part of the territory of O'Toole, prince of Imaile, in Wicklow, and Richard de St. Michael got from king John the district of Rheban, near Athy, part of O'Moore's country, and from the St. Michaels, lords of Rheban, the manors of Rheban and Woodstock, in Kildare, with Dunamase in the Queen's county, passed to the Fitzgeralds, barons of Offaley, in the year 1424, by the marriage of Thomas Fitzgerald with Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'Moore, prince of Leix. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, as already explained at p. 250, in the notes on Ossory, Offaley, and Leix, the county of Kildare became the inheritance of Sibilla, one of the daughters of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow, and grand daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and Sibilla, having married William Ferrars, earl of Derby, he became, in right of his wife, lord of Kildare, which title passed, by intermarriage of his daughter Agnes to William de Vesey, an Anglo-Norman nobleman of the de Vesey family, barons of Knapton in Yorkshire, and this William de Vesey was appointed by king Edward I. lord justice of Ireland, and was lord of Kildare and Rathangan; but having some contests with John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, baron

Dermott, by the tribe of O'Conor Roe, and by the son of Hugh, son of Roderick, at Caislean Riabhach (Castlereagh, in Roscommon).

of Offaley, who charged him with high treason, it was awarded to decide their disputes by single combat, but de Vesey, having declined the combat, and fled to France, was attainted, and his possessions and titles were conferred on Fitzgerald, who, in A. D. 1316, was created, by king Edward II., earl of Kildare, a title which his descendants still hold, and in modern times were created dukes of Leinster. The Fitzgeralds, descended from the Anglo-Norman baron, Maurice Fitzgerald, who came over with Strongbow, and of whom an account has been given at p. 42, in one of the notes to these Annals, became one of the most powerful families in Ireland, as earls of Kildare and earls of Desmond, and for a period of more than five hundred years the earls of Kildare have held their rank and great possessions, and many of them have been lords lieutenant and chief governors of Ireland at various times during the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The other chief families of English descent in Kildare have been the Aylmers, Archbalds, Bagots, Burghs or Burkes, Butlers, Breretons, Burroughs, Boyces, Dungans, Keatings, Eustaces or Fitz Eustaces, Prestons, Lawlesses, Wogans, Warrens, Whites, Woulfes, Pensonbys, Nangles, Horts, &c. Some of the Aylmers of Kildare became barons of Balrath in Meath, and Arthur Woulfe, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was created viscount Kildarden, was of the Woulfes of Kildare.

Nobility—The following have been the noble families in Dublin and Kildare from the reign of king John to the present time.

In Dublin the de Lacys were lords of Meath, and of a great part of Dublin. In the year 1384, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was created marquess of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, and in the royal family some of the dukes of Cumberland were earls of Dublin; the Talbotts, a branch of the Talbotts, earls of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford, have been celebrated families in Dublin and Meath, chiefly at Malahide and Belgard in Dublin, and were created barons of Malahide, and barons Furnival, and of these was Richard Talbot, the celebrated duke of Tyrconnell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, under king James II.; the Plunketts, great families in Dublin, Meath, and Louth, are said to be of Danish descent, and were created barons of Killeen, and earls of Fingall, and branches of them barons of Dunsany in Meath, and barons of Louth; William Conyngham Plunkett, late lord chancellor of Ireland, was created baron Plunkett; the Prestons, viscounts of Gormanstown, and some of them viscounts of Tara; the St. Lawrences, earls of Howth; the Barnwalls, viscounts of Kingsland, and barons of Turvey, and also barons of Trimblestown in Meath; the de Conreys, barons of Kilbarrock; the Fitzwilliams, viscounts of Merriem; the Rawsons, viscounts of Clontarf; the Beaumonts, viscounts of Swords, and the Molesworths, viscounts of Swords; the Temples, viscounts Palmerstown; the Tracys, viscounts of Rathcoole; Patrick Sarsfield, the celebrated commander of the Irish forces under king James II., was created earl of Lucan; and the Binghamms are now earls of Lucan; the marquess of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was created earl of Rathfarnham; and the family of Loftus, viscounts of Ely, were earls of Rathfarnham; the Luttrells, earls of Carhampton; the Lecons, earls of Milltown; the Harmanms, viscounts of Oxmantown, the name of an ancient district in the vicinity of Dublin; and the family of Parsons, earls of Rosse, in the king's county, are barons of Oxmantown; the Wenmans, barons of Kilmainham; and the Barrys, barons of Santry; the Caulfields, earls of Charlemont, reside at Clontarf; and the Brabazons, earls of Meath, have extensive possessions in Wicklow and Dublin.

In Kildare the following have been the noble families, the Fitzgeralds, barons of Offaly, earls and marquesses of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster; the title of earl of Leinster was borne by the family of Cholmondeley, in 1659, and the title of duke of Leinster was held by a descendant of duke Schouberg in 1719; the de Veseys, lords of Kildare and Rathangan; the de Lounders, barons of Naas, and the Prestons, barons of Naas; the St. Michaels, barons of Rhehan; the Fitz Eustaces, barons of Kil-

A combined commotion arose against O'Conor, by Roderick, the son of Felim, by the tribe of Teige Oge, and of Teige Roe, and by the tribe of

cullen in Kildare, of Portlester in Meath, and viscounts of Ballyglass in Wicklow; the Burkes, barons of Naas, and earls of Mayo; the Berminghams, barons of Carberry; the Wellesleys, barons of Narragh; the Allens, viscounts of Allen in Kildare, and barons of Stillorgan in Dublin; the Burghs barons Down; the Pomeroyes, barons Harberton, and viscounts of Carberry; the Agars, barons of Somerton, and earls of Normanton; the Lawlesses, barons of Cloncurry; and the barons de Robeck; the Moores, marquesses and earls of Drogheda, and barons of Mellifont in Louth, reside at Monastereven in Kildare; the Scotts, earls of Clonmel, and also the family of Clements, earls of Leitrim, have seats in Kildare.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—The following have been the bishops' sees at various periods in the territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare, of which these accounts have been collected from the works of Ware, Usher, Colgan, Lanigan, Archdall, and various other sources.

St. Bridget.—The three great tutelar saints of Ireland were Patrick, Bridget, and Columkille, of each of whom numerous lives have been collected and published by the learned John Colgan, an Irish Franciscan of the monastery of Louvain, in the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, in his great work styled *Trias Thaumaturga*, or the wonder-working Triad, so called in allusion to those three illustrious Irish saints. St. Bridget was of the race of the Heremonians of Leinster, the daughter of a prince named Dubhthach, who was of the same descent as the celebrated Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the second century. Bridget was born, according to Usher, Colgan, Lanigan, and others, in the middle of the fifth century, about A. D. 453, and, according to Lanigan, was only about twelve years old at the time of St. Patrick's death, therefore he considers those accounts erroneous which make her cotemporary with St. Patrick; her birth-place was Fochart, in the district of Muirthemline, in Orgiall, now Faughart, near Dundalk, in the county of Louth, and St. Bernard, in his *Life of St. Malachy*, archbishop of Armagh, says in a passage quoted by Usher:—"venerunt aliquando tres episcopi in villam Fochart quem dicunt locum nativitatis Brigide virginis," and in one of her lives by Colgan, it is mentioned—"villa in qua sancta Brigida nata est, Fochart Muirthemne vocatur, quæ est in provincia Ulteriorum." Bridget, having received a superior education, became remarkable for extraordinary piety and wisdom, and, embracing a life of celibacy, she received the veil from St. Macaille, who was bishop of Usneach in Westmeath, about A. D. 470, in the sixteenth or seventeenth year of her age, and about A. D. 480, according to Ware, or 487, according to Lanigan, St. Bridget founded the famous monastery at Kildare, where a great number of nuns resided with her, and the institution was amply endowed with lands by the kings of Leinster; the place, according to one of the lives given by Colgan, was in Irish called *Cill-dara*, signifying the Church of the Oak, from a great oak tree near which it was erected, "illa jam Cella Scotice dicitur *Killdara*, Latine vero sonat Cella quercus, enim quercus altissima ibi erat." St. Bridget travelled over all parts of Ireland, and founded numerous nunneries, which were filled with Bridgine nuns, an order she had established, and which became celebrated in Ireland for many ages. St. Bridget was renowned for her wisdom, sanctity, and many virtues, and so highly esteemed by the bishops and clergy, not only of Ireland, but of Britain, that they frequently consulted her on the regulation of various religious matters: after a long life spent in the practice of piety, charity, and every virtue, and having performed many miracles, she died at her monastery of Kildare, about the 70th year of her age, A. D. 525, on the 1st of February, on which day her festival has been always celebrated, and her death is recorded in that year in the Annals of the Four Masters, and an eloquent eulogium passed on her memory. She was buried at Kildare, near the great altar, and her monument ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones, but Kildare having been devastated by the Danes, the remains of St. Bridget, and the rich shrine in which they were cou-

Roderick Mac Dermott, and with their combined forces they proceeded to Ard Anchoilin to attack him; they dismounted and defeated the son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, but his own cavalry happily rescued him; O'Connor himself, with his cavalry

and galloglasses, overtook them, and recovered a portion of the cattle-prey which they had seized; he pursued them from thence to Tulsk, where Donogh Cleireach, the son of Teige Mac Dermott, was slain by O'Connor. It happened, however,

tained, were removed for security in the ninth century to Downpatrick, and interred there in the same sepulchre with those of SS. Patrick and Columkille, as explained at p. 96, in a note in these Annals. The memory of St. Bridget has been always held in the highest veneration, not only in Ireland, but in Britain, particularly in Scotland, and even in many countries of the Continent. In Ireland numerous churches were dedicated in honour of St. Bridget, and hence many parishes and other places in Ireland are called Killbride, signifying the Church of Bridget, or St. Bride, and in Scotland many places have been also named from her Killbride; a vast number of holy wells in honour of St. Bridget, are also to be found in various parts of Ireland, and St. Bridget, with SS. Patrick and Columkille, have been always associated as the three great patron saints of Ireland. The holy fire of St. Bridget at Kildare has been mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, Ware, and others, but Lanigan and others consider these accounts as referable to the sacred fire kept by the vestal virgins there, in the times of Druidism; it is stated by Ware, Archdall, and others, that the nuns of St. Bridget at Kildare preserved for many ages a perpetual sacred fire, but that in the year 1220, it was extinguished by order of Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, and that it was re-lighted, and continued to burn till the Reformation, and it is also said that some ruins of the fire-house still remain.

The See of Kildare.—The monastery of St. Bridget was the first religious foundation at Kildare, and the place became celebrated as a seat of learning and religion; a great town or city grew up there, and an episcopal see was founded in it, in the latter end of the fifth century, St. Conlaeth being appointed its first bishop; his successors were styled bishops and abbots of Kildare, and some of them designated bishops of Leinster, for, as explained in a note at p. 226, the see of Ferns was in the seventh and eighth centuries the chief see of Leinster, but in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, Kildare became the metropolitan see of Leinster, after which Dublin was constituted the archiepiscopal see of Leinster. Kildare was long celebrated as a seat of learning and sanctity, but in the ninth and tenth centuries, from the repeated devastations of the Danes, the place fell to decay; and much more destructive were the wars of later times, but the magnificent ruins of the ancient cathedral, with a most beautiful round tower, and some fragments of splendid stone crosses which still remain, amply demonstrate its former greatness. At Kileullen in Kildare, an abbey was founded by St. Iserninus, in the fifth century, and its abbots were styled bishops down to the twelfth century, at which time it was annexed to the see of Kildare.

The Diocese of Kildare comprises the greater part of the county of Kildare, with a great part of the King's county, and a considerable portion of the Queen's county.

In the Diocese of Dublin were the following ancient sees:—*At Cluan-Dolcain*, now Clondalkin, near Dublin, St. Cronan Mochua in the seventh century founded an abbey, which was of note for many centuries, and its abbots were styled bishops. *At Tamhlacht*, or Tallaght, near Dublin, a monastery was founded about the sixth century, and St. Maolruan is mentioned as its first bishop in the eighth century. It was celebrated as a seat of learning and religion, and its abbots down to the twelfth century were styled bishops. *At Finglas*, near Dublin, a monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Caineach, or Kenny, from whom Kilkenny derived its name, and the abbots of Finglas were to the eleventh century styled bishops. *At Swords*, near Dublin, an abbey was founded in the sixth century by St. Columkille, which was long celebrated, and its abbots were styled bishops down to the twelfth century. *At Lusk*, in the county of Dublin, an abbey was founded in the fifth century by St. Maculind, and he and his successors to the twelfth century were denominated abbots and bishops of Lusk. All the above-mentioned small sees were annexed to the see of Dublin in the twelfth century.

The See of Dublin.—St. Livinus is mentioned by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, as the first bishop of Dublin, in the beginning of the seventh century; and he states, that having gone on a mission to preach the Gospel in Flanders, he suffered martyrdom there. Accounts of several other bishops of Dublin, from the seventh to the eleventh century, are given in Ware and Colgan; and in the eleventh century, from A.D. 1038 to 1084, Donatus and Patrick, both Ostmen, or Danes, were bishops of Dublin. These, and some other bishops and archbishops of Dublin in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, received their consecration from the archbishops of Canterbury, and were in canonical obedience bound to the metropolitan see of England; but in A.D. 1162, Laurence O'Toole, the celebrated archbishop of Dublin, was consecrated by Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, and the custom ceased of the archbishops of Dublin going for consecration to Canterbury. Gregory, who was consecrated in A.D. 1121, was in A.D. 1152, the first who got the title of archbishop of Dublin, from Cardinal John Paparo, the Pope's legate at the council of Kells, those prelates being until the twelfth century only styled bishops of Dublin. The see of Ferns, as explained in a note at page 226, was in the seventh and eighth centuries the chief see of Leinster; but during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, Kildare was made the metropolitan see of that province; and hence the bishops of Ferns and of Kildare were in those times styled by the Irish writers bishops or archbishops of Leinster; but in the twelfth century, Dublin was constituted the metropolitan see of Leinster, and the bishops styled archbishops of Dublin, and sometimes archbishops of Leinster. The small ancient sees of Clondalkin, Tallaght, Finglas, Swords, and Lusk, as above stated, were annexed to Dublin in the twelfth century; and in the beginning of the thirteenth century, A.D. 1214, under Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, the ancient see of Glendalough, of which an account has been given at page 226, was united to Dublin; but the archbishops of Dublin being all English, their authority was not acknowledged by the Irish, who had for many centuries afterwards their own recognised bishops of Glendalough, and the union of the two sees was not peaceably and fully established until the latter end of the fifteenth century. From the twelfth to the eighteenth century remarkable contests and controversies were carried on between the archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin respecting the primacy, each of the archbishops claiming precedence; but the claims of Armagh to the primacy were finally conceded, both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, the archbishops of Dublin being styled primates of Ireland, and the archbishops of Armagh primates of all Ireland. The ablest arguments on the subject, demonstrating the superior authority of Armagh, and its right to the primacy, are contained in the *Jus Armacanum*, published in 1728, a most learned work written in Latin by Hugh Mac Mahon, R. C. archbishop of Armagh. Another remarkable circumstance connected with the diocese of Dublin may be mentioned, namely, that from the eleventh century to the present time it contains two cathedrals, those of St. Patrick and Christ Church, of which it is said only another instance is to be found in any see, namely, at Saragossa, in Spain. Accounts of those controversies respecting the primacy, and of the archbishops, will be found in Ware's Bishops, in D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin, Brennan's Ecclesiastical History, and Stuart's Armagh.

The Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough comprises the greater part of the county of Dublin, together with a great part of Wicklow, and parts of Wexford, Kildare, and Queen's County: and the sees of Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the ecclesiastical province of Leinster, are subject to the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

that his own galloglasses deceived and turned against O'Conor, defeated him, and slew the son of Connor Buighe, the son of Cormac, of his party, with many others, and also took a small portion of the cattle-herd from him; O'Conor, however, happily escaped from his rebellious troops, and took his cattle with him into Hy Maine.

Owen, son of Felim O'Conor, i.e. Felim, the son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtogh, son of the lord of Carbury (in Sligo), and the two sons of Murtogh, son of Owen, namely, Murtogh Oge, and John, were treacherously slain by Calvaeh Caoch, son of Donal, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the security between them, preyed and spoiled Carbury, in revenge of this crime, and the violation of their compact.

Colman, son of Art, son of Cormac Ballaeh O'Melaghlin, was killed by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballaeh O'Melaglin.

The Calvaeh, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, son of Roderick Mac Sweeny, was killed by the earl of Desmond, namely, Maurice, the son of Thomas, in Ely O'Carroll; and his brother, Maolmurry Mac Sweeny, was moreover taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i.e. Dermot, son of Teige, son of Donal Oge, was killed by the same earl.

Thomas Butler, the son of Richard, was killed by John, the son of Richard Butler.

Richard, son of Felim, son of Fergal O'Reilly, was killed by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Patriek, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was killed by Mac Carthy More, namely, Teige the son of Donal Oge.

Niall and Art, the sons of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballaeh O'Neill, committed depredations on Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillan, i.e. Seinicin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously killed by Walter, son of Cormac, son of Seinicin Mac Quillan.

Mac-an-Bhulbaidh (the son of Boulby), lord of Crioeh Bulbaeh, along the Barrow, died.

O'Gobhan (O'Gowan or Smith), i.e. Mahon, the son of Torlogh, died.

Dermot, son of Bryan Duv O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con, and by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, at Ath-Leime-na-Girre; but Hugh was greatly wounded by Dermot, and Bryan, son of Con, the son of O'Conor Roe, a learned tanist, was killed in retaliation for him, by Teige Buighe, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, in Moy Murehadha.

Con, son of Torlogh Roe O'Conor, died.

A great contest arose between the two O'Conors, and O'Conor Roe marched with his forces to Baintobber of St. Bridget, and demolished the Bawn of the town; the chiefs of the tribe of Teige Oge came and submitted to him, namely O'Flynn, Mac Ceithearny, and O'Mulbrenan. O'Conor marched with a force to Beol Coilleadh,¹ cleared the way, and the people of Airteach gave him hostages.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seaghais (in Rosecommon), by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott.

O'Conor marched with his forces against the sons of William O'Kelly (of Hy Maine, in Galway), on which occasion he burned and cut the passage of Cluainin, and also cut and destroyed much corn. The sons of William O'Kelly did great damage to O'Maoleonry and his kinsmen, in retaliation.

Hugh, son of O'Conor, and Owen, were treacherously taken prisoners by the sons of O'Kelly; and Duvthach O'Maoleonry was taken along with them and imprisoned.

Conor Mac Dermott was taken prisoner by Torlogh O'Conor.

A great commotion arose amongst the people of Annally, and many depredations and evils were committed by them on each other, until the lord justice made peace between them, and settled the chieftainship between the son of John, and the son of Cathal (O'Ferrall).

Cluan Tuaiscirt of the Shannon (Clontuskert, in Galway), was plundered by the tribe of Lisagh,

A. D. 1489.

1. *Beol Coilleadh*. Signifies the entrance of the wood, and appears to have been situated in Airteach, a district which was part of Mac Dermott's country, in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon, towards the borders of Mayo and Galway; and at this passage of Sir William Betham's copy of the Four Masters, is

a note in the hand-writing of the celebrated Charles O'Conor of Belenagar, the author of *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, &c., in which he says, as follows: "Beol Coilleadh is my residence, in which I am reading this book this night, on the 13th November, 1775."

the son of Rossa (O'Ferrall); and another successful depredation was committed in retaliation in Tirlicin (Tinnelick, in Longford), by the O'Hanleys, on the clan of Lisagh.

The peace (which had been made by the lord justice), between the two O'Ferralls, was dissolved; and the son of John committed a great depredation on the son of Cathal, the son of Thomas.

John Mac Branan (of Roscommon), was nominated the Mac Branan, by O'Conor and by Mac Dermott; and on that day he forgave half a mark on Ballinalaigh to the O'Maolconrys, which had been charged by his predecessors for a long period.

Malachy, son of Loughlin O'Maolconry, died on his professional visitation in Munster.

Sile (or Julia), the daughter of Dermot Andunaidh Mac Carthy, the wife of Torlogh O'Brien, a worthy representative of a queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of Meath along the sea coast from Dublin to Drogheda ran into the sea in despite of their shepherds, and never returned.

O'Felan died.

A. D. 1490.

Matthew Mac Conaing (or Gunning), vicar of Lethratha (Abbeylara, in Longford); Fergus, son of John, son of Matthew, the Anchorite of Iniskeen (in Louth); the canon Mac Tiarnan, of Seanad of Dromlane (in county of Cavan); Gillcreest, the son of the Lecturer, a young priest who was at Cluain-Lis-Floinn-Abraid, died.

O'Conor committed a depredation in Hy Maine, on Roderick, the son of Torlogh, at Turlogh-nambruigheol.

O'Conor committed another depredation on the sons of Roderick Buighe, in Muine Fraochnat, at Druim Tarlach, and at Cluain Gamhnach. The sons of Roderick, Mac Dermott, and all that were opposed to him (O'Conor), with their galloglasses, were ready to meet him on Moy-na-Cruachna (the plain of Croachan). A fierce and desperate engagement ensued, in which both parties remembered their old and recent animosities for each other, for on either side were persons by whom their fathers and kinsmen had been respectively slain. O'Conor, however, defeated them, and Tomaltach, the son of Mac Dermott, tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of

Roderick Buighe, were slain; and Donogh, the son of Torlogh Mac Dugald, and many of their galloglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Conor, i.e. Felim Fionn, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh Roe O'Conor, a brave and warlike man, who spread terror in every country about him, and a man whom the Siol Murray (people of Roscommon), expected would unite all Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mac Oiraghty (Mac Geraghty), and was interred in the tomb of his ancestors at Roscommon.

Torlogh, the son of Torlogh O'Boyle, was pitched from his horse while running a race on Iomaire Murbhaigh (in Donegal), of which he died.

O'Gormley, i.e. Murtoigh, the son of Henry, son of Conor, and Conor Roe, the son of Gillpatrick Maguire, died.

Roderick, son of Philip, son of Cuchonacht, was killed by the sons of Bryan, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, aided by the clan of Conor.

O'Kane, i.e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken prisoner by the crew of a ship which came from Inbher Air (Inverary, in Scotland).

Hugh, son of Maolmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glaisne, the son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glaisne.

Young James Savadge was killed by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, son of Roderick, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was killed by the clan of Cu-uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, son of Roderick, son of Seinicin Mac Quillan, was killed at Aendruim (Antrim), by the sons of Bryan, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-Dubh-Cairge (Edenduffcarrig, in the county of Antrim), i.e. the castle of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe (O'Neill), was taken and demolished by Felim, the grandson of O'Neill of Claneboy, who also committed great depredations on the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Buighe, and slew Geoffrey Mulcreevy.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, preyed and plundered the sons of Donogh, son of Hugh Maguire, and carried away the prey to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered all the oxen, being four hundred in number; the guards of the town, namely, the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell

delivered the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill were deadly enemies to each other, from the 1st of November to Christmas; O'Donnell at Drombo, and O'Neill at the Cairgin; and they made neither peace nor truce, nor gave either battle or skirmish, during that period.

O'Daly of Brefney (county of Cavan), i. e. John, the son of William, son of Hugh, a learned poet, died.

Roderick and Hugh Magrath, the sons of Donal, son of Hugh Oge, the two chief professors of Clan Magrath, and Thomas O'Lorean (O'Larkin), the intended chief professor to O'Madden; Fionn O'Hanghluinn, chief minstrel of Ireland; O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Fergal Oge, the chief poet of Ireland; O'Cassidy of Coole (in Fermanagh); and Catherine, daughter of Conor, the son of Cathal Mac Rannall, the wife of Teige, son of Torlogh Maguire, all died.

Donogh, son of Malachy Caoch O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of them only in his seventh year, were treacherously slain by the other portion of the clan of Cormac O'Beirne; and Cathal, the son of Donogh, son of Hugh, was killed by Con Ciotach, son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermott, in Tir Briuin of the Shannon.

The clan of Teige O'Conor proceeded with their cattle-prey from Hy Maine, halted before Clar, and took Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, prisoner; the son of Roderick Mac Dermott attacked their predatory band that night, and Roderick, the son of Cormac Mac Dermott, was slain in that attack.

Roderick, the son of Felim O'Conor, was inaugurated the successor of Felim Fionn.

O'Donnell proceeded with the tribe of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but was refused admittance into the castle.

The clan of Teige O'Conor committed depredations on O'Conor, and on the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, at Bothar Liathbaislee, (Basliek, in Rosecommon).

The clan of Teige O'Conor, and Teige Roe (O'Conor), proceeded with their predatory troops into Moylurg, where they cut down all the corn, converted it to their own use, and expelled the inhabitants therefrom.

The clan of Teige O'Conor, and Mac William Burke, marched with a force against the clan of

Bryan Ballach O'Conor, took their castle, and expelled themselves from their possessions.

Fergus, son of Edmond, son of Lisagh (O'Ferrall), plundered Fergus, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and the sons of Awlave; and he also plundered O'Melaghlin, and committed another depredation on the sons of Gillananev, the son of Donal, in the Cuirrin Conachtaeh.

Edmond Duv, the son of Rossa, lord of the port of Annaly, died, and was succeeded by Felim, the son of Gillananev, son of Donal (O'Ferrall).

Dermot Buighe, the son of O'Hanley, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coille-na-Cloiche (in Rosecommon), and O'Hanley, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gillananev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtoth, the son of Anthony O'Hanley, was nominated the O'Hanley in his place.

Judith, daughter of Murrogh, son of Teige Glai, the wife of Donal Mac Cornan, died.

Malachy, son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donogh O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin, one of his people, was slain in his presence, after which Malachy was set at liberty.

Edmond Dillon, lord of Machaire Cuirene (Kilkenny West, in Westmeath), died.

Bryan, i. e. the Mac Rannall, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Leitrim by the descendants of his grandfather, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Malachy, who were foster-brothers of his father. The castle of Leitrim was taken by Hoberd, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and by the tribe of Tomaltach Mac Dermott; and Cathal, the son of Malachy Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle of Hoberd, in revenge of his brother's death, and the castle of Leitrim was taken after that by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon.

Gerald, the son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, lord of Branach (O'Byrne's country, in Wicklow), died, and was succeeded by Cahir O'Byrne.

Young John, the son of John More from Iley (in Scotland), was treacherously killed by a harper of Ulster, a friend of his own, namely, Dermot, the son of Carbry, who was quartered for his crime.

Fionguala, daughter of Roderick Mac Namara,

the wife of Torlogh, son of Murrogh O'Brien, died.

Con, son of Donal O'Connor of Corcomroe (in Clare), was killed by Cathal, the son of Cathal O'Connor.

An eruption of the earth¹ took place on Sliabh Gamh, by which one hundred persons perished, along with the son of Manus Crosach O'Hara; many horses and cows were also destroyed, and a large quantity of putrid fish was cast up by the eruption, and Lough-na-ngabhar-Iask since remains in that place.

A. D. 1491.

Owen, son of Murtoth, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Murtoth, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; and John Roe, the son of Roderick Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was set at liberty from his imprisonment, and he recovered his cattle from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before his liberation was known to any one in his own country.

Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by Bryan, the son of Roderick, son of Edmond Mac Mahon, and Art O'Neill; Felim's brother, in revenge of him plundered and burned Tealach Gealagain (Tullygillan, in Monaghan), and slew many persons.

An awful contest arose between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, and they could not be pacified until they both proceeded before the lord justice, the earl of Kildare, and they returned back again without peace or truce. Bryan, the son of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain in that contest by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill, and the same Henry governed and protected the country while O'Neill had been at the seat of the English.

Eachmilidh (or Emilius), the son of Magennis, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by the sons of Malachy, the son of Murtoth, son of Owen O'Neill.

A. D. 1490.

1. *Eruption of the Earth.* This eruption seems to have been somewhat similar to an earthquake. Sliabh Gamh is now called the Ox Mountains, in Sligo, in the baronies of Tireragh and Lieney; and Lough-na-ngabhar-Iask, above-mentioned, is now called Lough Easkey, situated at the northern side of the mountains, and

O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Torlogh, son of John, a youthful chieftain, eminent for entertainments, benevolence, and great hospitality, died in the height of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was nominated the O'Reilly.

Cathal, son of Torlogh O'Reilly, having induced the earl of Kildare to march on young O'Reilly and his kinsmen, great destruction was committed on the corn, cattle, and flocks of the country, by the English forces; and the grandson of Balronta (Waldron), was taken prisoner from the English party by the sons of Cathal; and the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by that force. The earl, namely, Janies, the son of Thomas (Fitzgerald), committed great depredations on the sons of Glaisne, the son of Conor O'Reilly.

Roderick, son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was appointed the Magrath of Termon (Termonmagrath, in Fermanagh).

Hugh and Roderick, the sons of Donal, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Rannall, son of Donogh Alaiinn Magrath, and Murrogh, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, son of Hoberd, son of James Dillon, slew his own father, Hoberd, by the cast of a dagger, and he himself went to Rome on account of the deed.

Very wet stormy weather happened in the summer and following harvest of this year, which resembled a deluge, and all the corn crops of Ireland failed.

A. D. 1492.

The official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Roderick, i. e. the O'Connor Roe, son of Felim O'Connor, an affable man in peace, and a valiant man in war, died after a long and well-spent life, and was interred at Tulsk.

O'Hanley, i. e. Giollananeev, the son of Donal, chief of Kinel Doffa, was killed by his own tribe.

A great and awful commotion arose between

abounds in fish; this circumstance is mentioned in the third part of O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and it is to be observed that the ancient annalists have recorded, at very remote periods, eruptions of Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, and various other great lakes throughout Ireland.

young O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Torlogh, son of John, son of Owen, and great depredations were committed by Cathal on O'Gobhan (O'Gowan or Smith), and O'Gowan pursued them, but died before he returned.

A peace and truce were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill, until May.

Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Conor, was killed by the people of the earl of Kildare, in consequence of his having, in playfulness, made a east of a pole at the earl.

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was confined in chains by his father.

John, son of Carbry O'Neill, was killed by the sons of O'Hanlon, and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traghally of Dundalk.

Felim, son of Torlogh, son of Hugh O'Neill, was killed by Henry, the son of Bryan-na-coilleadh (of the Wood), O'Neill.

Cormac, son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, son of Donogh Mac Donnell (of Antrim), was killed in his own house by a flash of lightning, which also burned the house, and three or four persons who were in it were nearly killed by the same lightning.

Bryan, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his son, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon, and the sons of John Buighe Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane; Geoffrey and John Gallda, the sons of O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillan, aided by John Cathanaeh, the son of John, son of Donal Ballach, and by Thomas O'Kane, their father's brother, at whose instigation they had come to perpetrate that murder.

Mac Gillfinnen, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Bryan, son of Henry Cosach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donogh Mac Gilfinnen (of Fermanagh), died.

Magrath, the coarb of Temple Dabeog (at Lough Dearg, in Donegal), namely Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andrew, died.

Philip, son of William Maguire, was killed by O'Cathalan, in the town of Richard, the son of Bell the Knight.

Torlogh Ballach, the son of O'Conor Failey, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvach, and Mae Namara, i. e. Cumcada, the son of John Mae Namara, died.

Calvach, the son of O'Conor Failey, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvach, was killed by a party of the people of the earl of Ormond's son, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James Butler, namely, by Master Gart, and Master Gart was immediately after taken prisoner by the earl of Kildare.

Great depredations were committed by Cathal, the son of Torlogh O'Reilly, aided by the sons of Mae Mahon, i. e. of Redmond, namely, Glaisne and Bryan, and by Gillpatrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instigation of Cathal O'Reilly, on O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and also on his kinsmen. Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly, on the sons of Glaisne O'Reilly; and the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glaisne while in pursuit of that prey, and Gerald, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner on the same pursuit.

John Buighe, the son of Owen, son of Roderick, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died, on the festival of St. Tigearnach.

Donal, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Gillpatrick Mac Caghwell (of Tyrone), were taken prisoners, and Mac Caghwell, i. e. Edmond, was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, namely, Glaisne and Bryan, and many others besides were either slain or taken prisoners on that occasion; Donal, however, made his escape from Monaghan castle, in a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, chief professor to O'Donnell (of Donegal), in literature, poetry, and history, a man who kept a house of general hospitality both for the rich and poor, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

An uncommon plague¹ raged in Meath, which

A. D. 1492.

1. The plague here mentioned appears to have been that called the *Sweating Sickness*, the *Ephmera Sudatoria* of Mason Good, and mentioned by Armstrong, and various other medical writers, as the *Sudor Anglicus*, or the English Sweat, as it was stated that none but the English were subject to it. The disease is sup-

posed by Willan to have been produced by the use of unsound wheat, in consequence of bad seasons, and it is said that the natives of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland were free from this epidemic, and that it affected only the English, or persons of English descent, who were in those countries. In Ireland the disease was very prevalent amongst the English colonists, or Anglo-Irish, and even in

was known by the appellation of the plague of twenty-four hours, because every person seized with it who passed that period recovered, and neither children nor infants took it.

The son of the earl of Ormond arrived in Ireland after having spent a long time in England, and he, with O'Brien and his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, marched with a force into Butler's country (in Kilkenny) and compelled the Butlers to make submission to the earl's son; some of the Irish of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was spoiled by these forces.

The Street of the Sheep,² in Dublin, was burned by the lord justice (Fitzgerald), and after that a peace was made between him and the lord justice (Fitzsimon) on the following terms: that each should hold his father's office, and that the king's deputy-ship in Ireland, i. e. the sword (of state), and all the privileges appertaining to it, should be given up into the hands of the archbishop of Dublin, until the king should settle their disputes and arrange matters between them. The cause for which the earl of Kildare resigned his office of lord justice and withdrew himself from the English of Meath was, because they had not assisted him against the son of the earl of Ormond; the English sustained many evils in consequence of that, for they were plundered, and the country burned by the Irish in every direction, after they had been forsaken by the earl.

Hoberd, son of Mulroona Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftaincy of Conmaicne Rein of the Fomorians (in Leitrim), and sixteen others along with him, were slain at the church of Kiltrenan, on the banks of the Shannon, which was burned by the tribe of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by Muintir Carolan.

Owen O'Rourke committed depredations in Hy Briuin of the Shannon, on which occasion the son of O'Beirne, Cathal, the son of Murtogh, son of Teige, son of Cormac, was slain.

Conor Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg, took forcible possession of the Rock of Lough Kea, and O'Donnell compelled him to abandon it on peaceable terms.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamhadh (in Roscommon) was built by the tribe of Hugh Mac Dermott.

Conor Oge, the son of Conor, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was killed by the tribe of Malachy Mac Rannall.

O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, marched with a force into Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), to compel the sons of Malachy (Mac Rannall) to acknowledge the lordship of O'Rourke, which was resisted, and the corn and dwellings of the country were destroyed; they nominated William, the son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Malachy, the son of William, who was alone in possession of the chieftaincy for a considerable time.

Murtogh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds he had received in the fore-mentioned forces of the earl of Ormond.

Anluan, son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the tribe of Donogh O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, chief professor of history and of the Brehon laws in Thomond, died.

Teige, son of John, son of Teige Mac Donogh, and Cormac, son of Conor, son of Donal Cam, fell by each other's hands at Geevagh; and others of the party, who were not killed, wounded each other.

Bryan, son of Niall Gallda (O'Neill), and Eiver,

France, and other foreign countries, the English residents were the only persons affected. The symptoms of the sweating sickness, according to lord Bacon and Polydore Virgil, in their histories of the reign of Henry VII., were violent pains in the head, intense and incessant thirst, burning heat of the body, and profuse sweating of a disagreeable odour; great drowsiness also attended, and if at the commencement of the attack the tendency to sleep was not resisted, the disease always proved fatal. This disease ran a rapid course, and terminated in death or recovery in the course of twenty-four hours; it attacked mostly young and middle-aged men, but amongst old men, women, and children, it was not near so frequent or fatal. In Ware's Annals of the reign of Henry VII. in Cox and other writers, accounts are given of violent tempests, and torrents of rain, which deluged the land, tore up forest trees by the roots, and prostrated the houses and churches, chiefly in the province of Ulster, in the month of March, 1486, and in the year 1491; the lauds of Ireland, during the summer and harvest seasons, were so deluged with rain, that it was impossible to save the

corn, and a dreadful dearth ensued; in the month of December, a blazing star or comet appeared, and continued many months, and a pestilential disease soon afterwards followed. In the summer of 1492 a continued drought was so excessive, that many rivers, and most of the springs of Ireland were so completely dried up, that immense multitudes of the cattle perished for want of water, and a famine and pestilence broke out amongst the Irish natives, as well as amongst the English settlers, and dreadful plagues or epidemics also prevailed in the years 1523 and 1525, and in 1528 the sweating sickness again visited Ireland.

2. *The Street of the Sheep* is now Ship-street, near Dublin Castle, and it appears to have been burned by Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, in consequence of disputes between him and Walter Fitzsimon, who was then archbishop of Dublin, and lord justice; but they afterwards agreed that they should alternately hold the office of lord justice or lord deputy, which had been held by the earl's father a few years before that time.

his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carriekfergus, and were delivered into the hands of the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Buighe.

The son of Roderick Mac Quillan, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane.

A. D. 1493.

The official O'Lucairen, i. e. Owen, a learned cleric, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bountiful bestower of valuable presents and property, and a brave and warlike man, was treacherously killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went into Tyrone, at the instigation of Donal, the son of Henry, son of Owen, and nominated Donal the O'Neill, and took with him the hostages of the country, except those of O'Kane and O'Mellan; and Henry Oge was nominated as another O'Neill, in opposition to Donal, by O'Kane and O'Mellan; but that was not lawful, because Donal was the senior.

Donal, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was killed by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'Moore, i. e. Conal, son of David, was slain at the castle of Bally-na-mBachlach, in Crioich Bulbach (in Leix), by some of the earl of Kildare's people, namely, by Gerald, the son of Thomas, and O'Moore; and Niall, the son of Donal, was appointed the O'Moore.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was killed by the sons of Hugh, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Cartan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Fionnguala, daughter of O'Conor Faily, i. e. the Calvaeh, the son of Murrough, the wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garry, the son of Torlogh of the Wine, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballach, a woman who maintained her widowhood, after the death of those good men, for the period of forty-nine years, in a chaste, honourable, pious, and devout manner, died on the 25th of July.

Catharine, daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon,

the wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Torlogh, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, son of John Buighe O'Neill, died in his imprisonment.

The two O'Neills, namely, the two sons of Henry, the son of Owen, viz., Donal and Henry Oge, fought a battle against each other at Glas Dromain (in Tyrone), in which Donal and his people were defeated, and the following, namely, Mac Donnell, i. e. Randal, constable of O'Neill's galloglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Roderick, and Tuathal; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Torlogh, son of Gillespick, son of Roderick, son of Hugh Ballach Mac Donnell; Dugald, and Donogh Oge, the sons of Donogh Mac Donnell; Edmond, the son of John Buighe O'Neill; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art; O'Hugh, i. e. Fear Dorcha, the son of Anballach O'Hugh, and many others, were slain; and the following were taken prisoners, namely, Niall, son of John Buighe O'Neill, Hugh, son of Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, and Donogh Mac Caghwell, with many others.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons Con and Hugh, mustered a great force, and was joined by the chiefs of North Connaught, together with O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan Oge; Owen, the son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, the heir to the lordship of Brefnecy at that time; and Donal, the son of Owen O'Conor, lord of North Connaught. After they had collected their forces together at an appointed place, O'Donnell directed his course eastward, into the province of Ulster, until he arrived at Trian Congail; from thence he proceeded to Lecale, and to Iveagh (in the county of Down), and from thence into Orior (in Armagh); and he preyed and plundered Lecale on that occasion, and every territory through which he passed, whose people were opposed to him. While thus engaged on the expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, collected his forces, joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Roderick, together with Magennis, Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all his men, and a very numerous force besides. This numerous army overtook O'Donnell at Benboirhe (now part of the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down), and encompassed him front and rear; and this

attack was met, and resisted by O'Donnell, promptly and undauntedly, until he collected all his forces together from that dangerous position; and after the commanders of both parties had arranged their men on each side in order, both forces confronting each other, a fierce and desperate conflict and violent battle was fought between them, each party remembering their old animosities, and more recent injuries against each other; but at length O'Neill and his forces were defeated by O'Donnell, and John Roe, the son of Donogh Mac Mahon, with many others, were slain; but the darkness of the evening, and the approaching night, did not permit O'Donnell's forces to follow up the victory as they would desire, and they came to the resolution of encamping for the night on the place where they gained the battle of Benboirche, and on the following day they returned to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every country through which they passed.

O'Connor Faily, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach, was defeated by Mac Geoghegan; James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Buighe, and Teige, the son of O'Connor, the son of Torlogh Ballach O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of Hugh O'Maonaigh, were made prisoners, and eighty horses were taken from them.

Torlogh, son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtoogh, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faily, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, &c.

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermott, tannist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott.

The sons of Roderick Mac Dermott plundered the tribe of Teige O'Connor, and Con, the son of Felim Fionn O'Connor, and Tomaltach Oge, the son of Tomaltach the Hospitable Mac Dermott, were slain by them.

Mac Conmidhe (Mac Conway), i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, a learned poet and literary man, was killed by a peasant of his own people, namely, by the son of O'Clumhain (O'Coleman).

Conor, the son of O'Daly, of Brefney, died.

The county of Kildare, and Kildare itself, were burned by the son of the earl of Ormond.

James Mac Geoghegan, chief of Kinel Fiacha Mac Neill (in Westmeath), died, and was succeeded by his brother Laighneach.

A. D. 1494.

The dark-haired daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill; Cu-uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, son of Donal Ballach Maguire; and Bryan, son of Dermot O'Dowd, died.

O'Ferrall, Conmac, the son of John, son of Donal, son of John, son of Donal, one of the two chiefs who governed Annaly at that time, died.

Gillpatrick, the grandson of Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day following.

Donal, the son of Owen O'Connor, lord of Sligo, a prosperous and courageous man, who had the country from the Curlew (mountains), to Bunduff, and abounded in prosperity and wealth, was treacherously slain and burned in an attack within the bawn of the castle at Bunfinn, by the sons of Roderick, son of Torlogh Carrach, namely, John and Bryan; and Roderick, the son of Torlogh Carrach, assumed his place.

Tuathal, son of Torlogh-na-Mart (of the oxen) O'Neill, along with thirteen men of his people, and Murrough O'Lorcan, were slain by the Clan Cana (Mac Cans of Armagh), and the sons of Bryan of the Wood, son of Owen O'Neill.

Torlogh, son of Donogh, son of Thomas Mac Gauran, was killed by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas; and Fergal, son of Thomas, the son of Thomas Mac Gauran, was killed by the cast of a dart.

John Bearnach, the son of Maolmuire Mac Sweeney, with many of his galloglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donal, son of Owen O'Neill, and by Hugh Roe, the son of Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, and they were buried at Armagh.

The English were defeated in an engagement by Mac Mahon (of Monaghan), namely, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, and by O'Reilly (of Cavan), i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John, in which three score of the English officers were slain, and many were taken prisoners.

James, the grandson of Manus, was killed with the cast of a dart by the sons of Cormac Mac

Gauran, and Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, was the person who cast the dart.

The tribe of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtogh (O'Connor), took possession of the castle of Sligo.

The earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the English in Dublin, and sent over to England.

Donal, son of Malachy Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own country, was killed with the cast of a dart, by the sons of Felim, the son of Gillananceev, son of Donal, son of Murtogh Midh-each, at Ballinacarra.

James, brother of the earl of Kildare, spoiled Meath while the earl had been at the king's palace.

The earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Thomas, and the son of the earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of James Butler, returned from the king of England's palace, after peace had been made between them; and Edward Poynings, a Saxon knight, came along with them as lord justice of Ireland.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, with his forces, besieged the castle of Sligo, and remained encamped at it for a considerable portion of this year; many of his people were killed on that occasion, among whom were the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas; William, the son of O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of Donogh, son of Loughlin; Owen, the son of Cormac Carrach O'Gallagher, and Donal Aranach, a Scotch commander who was along with O'Donnell, and many more besides, were also killed by the guards of the castle, who were commanded by Bryan Caoch, the son of Teige, son of Owen (O'Connor), by Calvach Caoch, the son of Donal, son of Owen (O'Connor), and by Muintir Airt; and these transactions occurred in the summer.

Alexander, the son of Gillespy Mac Donnell, the representative of the Mac Donnells, was killed by John Cathanach, the son of John Mac Donnell Ballach, on the first of the Ides of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

A. D. 1495.

John Maguire, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, the parson of Derryvullen, and erenach of Clec-

nish (in Fermanagh), a man who kept a house of general hospitality, and the parson, Patrick O'Hugh, died.

Roderick, son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, lord of Carbury of Drumcliffe (in Sligo), died.

A dispute arose between the descendants of Donal about the lordship of the country, viz.: between Felim, the son of Manus, son of Bryan, and Roderick Oge, the son of Roderick Ballach; Murtogh Caoch, the son of Manus O'Connor, Roderick Oge, and Torlogh, the son of Roderick, son of Bryan, fell by each other's hands at Drumcliffe, in the conflict, after which the country remained in Felim's possession.

Cormac, i. e. the Mac Carthy, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, lord of Muskerry (in Cork), was killed by his own brother Owen, the son of Teige, aided by his sons; he was a man who promoted and revered the church, and was the first founder of the monastery of Kilcreedhe (Kilcrea, a Franciscan monastery in Cork, *see at* A. D. 1465), a man who ordained that the Sabbath should be kept holy in his own territory as it ought to be, and he was succeeded by Owen, the son of Teige.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, lord of Tir Tuathail Maolgarbh, and Murtogh, the son of Anthony O'Hanley, chief of Kinel Doffa Mac Aongusa, (both in Roscommon), died; and Donal, the son of Roderick Buighe, succeeded him in the chieftaincy.

Tomaltach, son of Cormac Ballach Mac Donogh, died.

O'Donnell went to see the king of Scotland (James IV.), and they entered into a compact of aiding and supporting each other on all occasions of necessity which might happen to them.

Con, son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), with his forces, came to Sligo, and laid siege to the town for some time. The tribe of Owen (O'Connor), collected an immense great force to relieve Sligo, which consisted of the clan of Roderick Mac Dermott, of the people of Tireragh of the Moy (O'Dowds), the Mac Donoghs, and those of Coolavin, and all marched towards the town to relieve it. Con having received intelligence of those forces marching on him, he mustered his small party, and accompanied by Owen O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, and the tribe of Donal Cam, the son of Mac Donogh, marched forth from their tents

briskly and courageously to meet and oppose those forces at Beul-an-droichid (near Ballysadare), and they came within the distance of casting their darts at each other, and neither party halted, but each attacked the other immediately. It happened, however, at the very time they commenced to fight and use their arms, that O'Donnell himself came up to them, having just arrived from Scotland, and only remaining one night in his fortress at Donegal; he proceeded to relieve his son on learning the predicament in which he was placed. As soon as O'Donnell advanced into the centre of his people, both sides engaged in a fierce and desperate battle; but, however, the northern forces with O'Donnell became victorious, as he was accustomed to compel his enemies to turn their backs. In that battle were slain Teige, the son of Bryan Mac Donogh, lord of Tirerrill (in Sligo); Owen Caoch, the son of Roderick O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh of the Moy; Bryan Caoch, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donal, son of Owen, and Cian, son of Bryan O'Gara; and O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many of the Conacian chiefs and common soldiers were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in that defeat of Belandroichid; the son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh, was slain in the thick of the fight. O'Donnell preyed and plundered all his enemies throughout the country in general, until they made their submission.

Teige, the son of Donal Cam (Mac Donogh) assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, marched into North Connaught, and spoiled all that part of the country which was left unspoiled by O'Donnell.

O'Neill, i. e. Donal, committed a depredation on the other O'Neill, namely, Henry, and many were slain between them.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry; Magennis, namely Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh; O'Hanlon, i. e. Malachy, the son of Felim; and the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Gillpatrick, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Fermanagh, and completely burned the town of Mac Gillroy; from thence they proceeded to attack Maguire, and threatened, that unless they obtained peace from him, they would spoil all his country as far as

O'Flanagan's town. It happened, however, otherwise with them, for they remained two nights on the eastern side of the lake, at Drum Ralan (Dromralla, near Lough Erne, in Fermanagh), and did not attempt to proceed farther into Maguire's territory, and some of their party were slain; and O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, at length granted to Maguire his own terms of peace on that occasion.

The two sons of O'Hanlon, i. e. of Felim, namely, Murrough Roe and Gillpatrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, aided by the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Mac Gauran, i. e. Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Fergal, son of Thomas, son of Bryan Breaghach, chief of Tullaghaw (in the county of Cavan,) was drowned in Lough Crannoige of Coill-an-Mhuillinn (the Wood of the Mill), and was succeeded by Donal Bearnach, his brother.

Mac Guire, i. e. Gillpatrick, the son of Gillpatrick, died.

Manus Maol, the son of Redmond Riavach, the son of Dun, son of Cuchonacht Maguire, was killed by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and by the Giolla Ballach, the son of Cuchonacht Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigenan of Kilronan, i. e. Dubhthach, the son of Malachy, son of Matthew Glas, chief professor to Muintir Maolruain (tribe of the Mac Dermotts), a learned historian, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality, the most wealthy professor in Ireland in cattle and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, after a long and well-spent life, and after having gained the palm of victory over the world and the devil.

Donal O'Maolconry, the son of Fergus, chief professor of Siol Murray, died, and two O'Maolconrys were appointed his successors, namely, John, the son of Torna, and Donogh, the son of Aithirne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh; O'Breslin, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, chief professor in Brehonism to Maguire; Bryan, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe; and Tiarnan O'Devlin, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his small powerful force—and the reason Con's force was called the small powerful force was, because he was always in the habit of mustering a force which did not exceed twelve score of well-equipped

and experienced battle-axe men, and sixty chosen, active horsemen, fit for battle—marched with the forementioned force to the residence of Mac John of the Glyns (in the county of Antrim), for Con had been informed that Mac John had in his possession the finest woman, steed, and hound of any other person in his neighbourhood. He sent a messenger for the steed before that time, and was refused, although Con had, at the same time, promised it to one of his own people. Con did not delay, and got over every difficult pass with his small powerful force, without battle or obstruction, until he arrived in the night at the house of Mac John, whom he in the first place took prisoner; and his wife, steed, and hound, and all his property, were under Con's controul, for he found the same steed, with sixteen others, in the town on that occasion. All the Glyns were plundered on the following day by Con's people, but he afterwards, however, made perfect restitution of all her property, to whomsoever it belonged, to Mac John's wife, and he set her husband free to her after he had passed the Bann westward; he brought with him the steed, and great booty and spoils into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-prey to be let out on the pasturage. Con, immediately after his return, again mustered his own faithful forces, and all those he could command, who were under the power of his father, O'Donnell, with which he marched without delay until he crossed the Shannon, and afterwards into Munster, and he completely plundered Magli O'gCoinchind (Magonihy in Kerry), in Mac Carthy's territory, after which he returned with his spoils, booty, and much prey, and victoriously crossed the Erne, into Donegal. He then distributed, in one day, the spoils he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and also the spoils he had brought from Mac John of the Glyns, in the east of Ulster, at Ard-na-tineadh-aol; all of which was accomplished in fifteen weeks and one day by Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

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A. D. 1496.

Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gillpatrick Mac Mahon, and his brother Roderick, who were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Roderick; they

had only sixteen farmers along with them committing that murder, and they took Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, prisoner in the same house. Bryan, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the son of Glaisne, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went to plunder Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, and his sons, in a week after the death of Glaisne, and they carried off the prey with them, and several were killed on both sides; the town of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, was burned after that by Bryan, the son of Redmond, son of Roderick.

Gillpatrick, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, the son of Roderick, was treacherously killed by O'Hanlon, namely, Malachy, the son of Felim, aided by his brother Ardgall, and his brother Eiver was taken prisoner the same day.

Mac Mahon, and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, conveyed away their cattle, and joined O'Reilly and the English, after that murder. Bryan, son of Redmond, and the sons of Glaisne, the son of Redmond (Mac Mahon), went with their cattle into Farney, into the country of Mac Mahon, and of Gillpatrick (Mac Mahon).

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, marched into Oriel to aid Bryan, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, from which place he followed Mac Mahon into Brefney O'Reilly, and he burned all the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's portion of (the town of) Cavan itself. O'Donnell on that occasion plundered, preyed, destroyed, and carried away much booty from the English settlements of the plain of Oriel (in Louth), and also from Mac Mahon's portion of Oriel (in Monaghan), on his return.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, died, having been blind for some years previous, and was succeeded by Bryan, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon.

O'Brien, lord of Thomond, i. e. Conor, the son of Torlogh, died, and his brother, Gilla Duv, was appointed his successor.

O'Mahony, i. e. Fingin, of the Western territory (in Kerry), the most humane and hospitable man of West Munster, and a learned scholar in the Latin and English tongues, died.

O'Dogherty, i. e. Bryan, the son of Donal, died, and John O'Dogherty was nominated lord, as his successor, by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe.

Mac Sweeney, of Tir Boghaine (barony of Banagh, in Donegal), i. e. Maolmuire, died, and was interred at Donegal.

O'Dowd, i. e. William (of the county of Sligo), the son of Donal Ballach, died; and Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan O'Dowd, was nominated the O'Dowd, as his successor.

O'Flanagan of Tura (in Fermanagh), i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gillaisa, died.

Eiver, son of Bryan, son of Niall Gallda O'Neill, was treacherously killed, and his other brother Owen was maimed, by their own brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiarnan, son of Covhach, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Fergal, the son of Cathal Ballach, and by the sons of Anthony, the son of Cathal Ballach O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from the guards of O'Donnell, by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell restored peace among the people of Carbury, and appointed Felim, son of Manus, son of Bryan, to the lordship over them, but reserved the castle of Sligo for Calvach Caoch, son of Donal, son of Owen O'Connor.

Con, the son of O'Donnell, laid siege to the castle of Ballyshannon, and Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas, marched at the request of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from before the town, which he (Maguire) compelled him to do; Hugh and Maguire then pursued him to Donegal, and burned a portion of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inisowen, and Dartree of Mac Clancy (in Leitrim), turned on his pursuers, namely, Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon Dabeog (at Lough Dearg, in Donegal). Magrath, i. e. Roderick, the son of Dermod, son of Marcus, the coarb of the same Termon, came and warned Con and the Connallians against violating his own protection, or that of the Termon, in behalf of Maguire. They, however, did not regard that, but pursued Maguire, who was endeavouring to make his escape by force of arms, and Con with his forces took possession of the common road against them, and they were obliged to betake themselves to the bogs and thickets which lay before them, where they lost one hundred and ten horses; and in the engagement Maguire's party

were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of his chiefs, with many others, including Bryan Maguire, the son of Bryan, son of Philip, were slain.

O'Ferrall, i. e. Roderick, the son of Cathal, died.

Mac Gauran, i. e. Donal Bearnach, chief of Tullaghaw, was treacherously killed at the altar of Teampull-an-Phuirt (Templeport, in the county of Cavan), by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Mac Gauran; and the traces of the blows made at him are perceptible on the corners of the altar.

Maguire, i. e. John, was set at liberty by Con (O'Donnell), after the Termonachs (the heads of the Termons, or church lands), of the province had waited on him, and requested to have him liberated.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Roderick, and Owen Oge, the son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell).

A. D. 1497.

The monastery of the Friars at Carrickfergus was founded, by consent from Rome, at the request of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, for the use of Friars minor *de observantia* (Franciscans), and sixteen Friars of the confraternity of Donegal, with a superior, took possession of it on the Vigil of the Festival of first Lady-day in harvest.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach (MacDermott), lord of Moylurg, was treacherously killed by the sons of Rodcrick Mac Dermott, namely, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Roderick, assumed his place without opposition.

Eigneachan, the son of Naghtan, son of Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, was killed in the fortress of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, by his own foster-brother Con, the son of Hugh Roe, aided by Gerald, the son of Donal, son of Felim O'Dogherty, Bryan, the son of Mac Clancy, and others. The following were slain by Eignaghan, namely, Owen, the son of Torlogh Gallda O'Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Torlogh Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donogh of the Wood O'Donnell; Felim, the son of the Giolla Duv, and Torlogh, the son of Cathal, son of the Giolla Duv

O'Gallagher, Donogh Balbh O'Firgil, and many others not recorded.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donal and Henry Oge, made peace with each other in the end of spring, and the son of Donal, namely, Hugh, was set at liberty without a ransom, and Henry Oge gave great presents to Donal, in horses and armour, for resigning the title of lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Kalends of June, being on a Friday, at Templecarne, in the Termon, on account of the contentions which prevailed between his sons, and on the following Tuesday Con his son was nominated the O'Donnell.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, sailed with a fleet to aid young O'Donnell, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother Hugh Oge, and after having landed they were joined by Con, and both were defeated by Hugh, who took from them the greater portion of their arms, armour, and provisions, but Hugh himself was taken prisoner in two days after by O'Donnell, namely Con, and was sent to be imprisoned at Conmaicne Cuile (Kilmaine in Mayo), in Connaught, by Walter, the son of Rickard Burke.

O'Donnell, i. e. Con, marched with a force against Mac Dermott of Moylurg, namely, Teige, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, and only a few from Connaught joined his forces on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Conor, lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, with his men. An immense force was collected by Mac Dermott in Seaghais (at the Curlew mountains), to oppose them, and the two O'Conors, with their tribes, marched to join his troops and expedition. A large portion of O'Donnell's forces, commanded by the son of Manus

O'Conor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, forced the pass of Beallachbuidhe on the Curlew mountains (borders of Roscommon and Sligo), where Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain. The great force of Siol Murray (Roscommon), rose up in the midst of the armies and defeated O'Donnell, and the following were taken prisoners there, namely, Felim O'Conor, lord of Carbury; the two Mac Sweeneys, viz., Mac Sweeney of Fanat, i. e. Roderick, and Mac Sweeney of Connaught, i. e. Owen Mac Sweeney of Boghaine (barony of Banagh in Donegal); Donogh-na-nordog (of the thumbs), the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher, John and Torlogh; the two sons of Donal Mac Sweeney of Fanat; John and Donal Oge; the two sons of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, namely Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donal, son of Felim O'Dogherty; the physician of O'Donnell, the son of Owen Ultach (Mac Dunlevey); the Cathach of Colum Kille¹ was captured, and its keeper Mac Robartaigh, was slain, and many besides were either slain or taken prisoners, and Owen O'Rourke escaped without being killed or captured in that defeat.

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great force into Tirconnell, and in the first place committed great depredations in Fanat; on their leaving Fanat, they were met by O'Donnell Oge, i. e. Con, at Belathadaire at Leanainn, and an engagement ensued, in which O'Donnell was defeated, and himself, with eight score (160) of his men, slain on the 19th of October, and his two brothers, namely, Niall Garv and Donal, with the son of

A.D. 1497.

1. *The Cathach of Collumkille.* The term Cathach signifies the Battler, or belonging to battles, and was the name applied to a very curious metallic box, containing a copy of the Psalms in MS. from the Latin Vulgate, written on vellum, and called the Psalter of Collumkille, and said to have been written by that celebrated saint himself, in the sixth century. The Cathach is described in that learned work, the *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, by Sir William Betham, who gives a plate of it, on which are inscribed several curious figures. It consisted of a brass box, 9½ inches long, 8 inches broad, and two in thickness; the top consisted of a plate of silver, richly gilt and chased, rivetted to one of brass, and on it are figures of St. Collumkille, the crucifixion, and other curious representations: on the corners, and other parts, were set crystals, pearls, sapphires, amethysts, and other gems, and the cover con-

tains several curious Irish inscriptions. This remarkable reliquary got its name from being carried as a military ensign before the forces of the O'Donnells in battle, and was considered to insure victory. It was carefully preserved in that family for many ages from the time of St. Collumkille, who was the great patron saint of the O'Donnells, and of the same descent as those celebrated chiefs and princes of Tirconnell. It is stated in the *Antiquarian Researches*, that Colonel Daniel O'Donnell, an officer in the French service, in the year 1723, in order to preserve this relique, had a silver case made and placed around it, as mentioned in an inscription engraved on the cover. This box was placed for inspection in the hands of Sir William Betham, for some time, and it is at present the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell, who has deposited it for security in the Royal Irish Academy.

Mac Sweeney, and sixteen others, were taken prisoners. The following were the chiefs who were slain along with Con on that occasion, namely, Donal, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Riavach, son of Niall Garv; Bryan, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. of Torlogh, son of Niall; Donal, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donogh, son of Tomaltach O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Riavach O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-laimhe (of the hand) O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeney, of the men of Fanat; and William Mac-an-Easpuig O'Gallagher, &c. That battle was fought on a Tuesday, being the 14th of the Kalends of November, and O'Neill, on his return home, took the castle of Derg, and having put Niall O'Neill in possession of it, he victoriously arrived at his home with great spoils; and Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), re-assumed his lordship by the will of God and of men.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Duv, the son of Hugh Roe, was liberated from his imprisonment on the 7th of the Ides of November, and was accompanied to Tirconnell by Walter Burke. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son Hugh Oge, namely, Hugh Duv, which, however, he did not accept, and after having refused the offer, they both conjointly commenced to govern their principality, to subdue both their neighbouring and distant opponents, who had become disaffected on account of the contentions which had been carried on between the sons of O'Donnell.

Felim the son of Murtogh Roe, son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, was killed by Donal, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballach, at Ros Earcain, and Donal himself was afterwards treacherously slain by the tribe of Donal Caol O'Neill.

Bryan, the son of Cu-uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtogh, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, was killed by the sons of Felim, son of Murtogh Roe, son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen, died.

Elinora, daughter of Thomas, son of John Cam, earl of Kildare, the wife of O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, died.

O'Ferrall, i. e. Cedach, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbray, son of Lisagh; and Cedach himself, together with his son Lisagh; Donal, the son of John, son of Bryan, lord of Clanawley; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, lord of Moy Treagh (both in Longford), and many others, were slain.

Glaisne, the son of John O'Hanlon, was killed by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, the son of Conmac, son of John O'Ferrall, was killed by Bryan Buighe, the son of Roderick, son of John O'Ferrall.

Hugh Buighe, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan Oge, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke.

Eiver and Tuathal, the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, along with fourteen men of their party, were slain by the people of Orior (in Armagh); Manus Riavach, and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, with fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them (the MacMahons).

Donal, son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Donogh of Corran (in Sligo), i. e. Bryan, the son of Mulroona, son of Tomaltach, died.

Donal, son of Malachy O'Beirne, the fountain of hospitality of Hy Briuin of the Shannon, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbray O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Malachy Mac Rannall, was killed by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

The Giolla Duv, son of Felim Buighe, was killed at Cluan Plocain, by the tribe of Teige O'Conor.

The Calvach, son of Carbray O'Conor (of Offale), was killed in prison by the cast of a javelin.

Teige O'Rodaghan, the coarb of St. Caillin (abbot of Fenagh, in Leitrim), a man whose worth could not be well described for its greatness and extent, died at his own house.

An awful famine happened in this and in the following year throughout Ireland, so that the people ate food which is not fit to be mentioned, such as was never served on dishes for human beings.

A. D. 1498.

Mac Maghnusa, of Seanaid, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gillpatrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who kept a house of general hospitality, and a Biatach in Seanaid Mac Manus, a canon of the chapter of Ardmagh and of the see of Clogher, parson of Iniskeen, dean of Lough Erne (dean of Clogher), a deputy of a bishop (or coadjutor bishop) in Clogher for fifteen years before his death, a patron of learning and arts in his own country, a chief conservator of the canons, a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and unprotected of God's people, a man who collected and brought together many historical books, from which he compiled for himself the Book of Annals of Bally Mac Manus,¹ died of the small-pox, on the tenth of the Kalends of April, being on a Friday, in the 60th year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, lord of Tyrone, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath Eachach (Iveagh, in the county of Down), by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, namely, Torlogh and Con Bacach, the sons of the earl's daughter (the earl of Kildare's daughter who was married to Con O'Neill), in revenge of their father Con, who had been previously killed by Henry, in the year 1493.

Donal, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, who had been nominated O'Neill previous to that, collected together his friends and connections, namely, the tribe of Redmond Mac Mahon, with whom he marched to Dungannon; they remained for some time about the castle, and a night at Cros Caibhdeanach (Crosse Kevin); Felim, son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, who had been killed, brought Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces on them, on a Tuesday morning, when he found them asleep, attacked them at the break of day, and defeated them, and many of the chiefs of the province were

slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the forementioned Donal; Mac Caghwel, i. e. Gillpatrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, the son of Eochy More Mac Mahon; and Malachy, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con Mac Mahon, along with a great number of the people and of the friends of the tribe of Redmond Mac Mahon; Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Bryan, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there, and they lost the most part of their horses and accoutrements; and the person by whom they were brought thither, namely, Felim, received a wound on his head by the thrust of a spear, from the violent effect of which he died.

Con, the son of Murtoigh, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by the sons of Bryan Bacach, the son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in his imprisonment; and Donal, son of Naghtan, son of Torlogh, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of the small-pox.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, made an attack on the sons of Art O'Neill, and they had an engagement, in which the sons of Art were defeated, and Malachy, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell; and O'Donnell pursued them to Caislean Maol (Castlemoyle, in Tyrone), took the castle, seized on seventeen pair (or suits) of armour, and took fifteen hostages, along with the two sons of Henry Bacach, the son of Roderick, son of Eignachan O'Neill, namely, Felim and Hugh, and also Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell, and the son of Eigneachan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died, and his brother Thomas succeeded him.

The castle of Dungannon was taken by the king of England's deputy in Ireland, the earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, the son of Thomas, who had come thither at the invitation of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Torlogh, the son of Con O'Neill; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, and of

A. D. 1498.

1. *The Book of Annals of Bally Mac Manus* was the celebrated work on Irish history and antiquities called the *Annals of Ulster*, of which a Latin translation was made by the learned and Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor, and published in his great work, the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*. The Cathal Mac Manus, above-mentioned, was Cathal, or Charles Maguire, an eminent ecclesiastic and learned man, who collected and compiled those Annals, as stated in the text, at Seanaid Mac Manus, a place

situate in the county of Fermanagh; hence these Annals have been sometimes called *Annales Senatenses*, or *Senatensian Annals*, and sometimes the *Annals of Bally Mac Manus*. The *Annals of Ulster* contain the history of Ireland from the first to the latter end of the fifteenth century, being carried down to the time of the Author's death; but some additions were afterwards made to them, and they were continued to A. D. 1541, by the learned Roderick O'Casidy, archdeacon of Clogher, according to Ware's Writers.

Donal O'Neill, with his sons and friends; the greater portion of the Irish of the province were along with them, about the castle, which they at length took by great guns, and released many prisoners who were confined in it, among whom were Donal, the son of O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned there for a year, and Art, the son of O'Neill More, i. e. Henry, with his two sons, and many other prisoners besides. They took immense booty out of it, and slew Con, the son of Owen, son of Torlogh Roe O'Neill, in the castle; and after that they left the town in possession of Donal O'Neill.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the earl, son

of Gerald the earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, went in pursuit of Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, to recover a prey; and Owen himself, with his two sons; O'Sullivan Beara, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son; Teige-an-Chaonaigh O'Sullivan, and Bryan Oge Mac Sweeney, with many others, were slain by them on that occasion.

Donogh, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher, namely, John and Torlogh, returned from Moylurg, where they were imprisoned.

Slaine, daughter of Mac Namara, i. e. Sioda

I. *The Kingdom of Ulster.*—The following account of the ancient history of Ulster has been collected from the works of the various old annalists and historians, and also of numerous modern writers, frequently quoted in the course of these annotations.

Name.—The name of Ulster, in Irish *Uladh*, and pronounced *Ullagh*, is derived, according to Keating and others, from *Ollsaith*, which signifies Great Wealth, the word *Oll* meaning great, and *Saith* wealth, and it was so called from the richness of that province in ancient times; or, according to others, the name was derived from *Ollamh*, a celebrated king of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland many centuries before the Christian era, who was called *Ollamh Fodhla*, a name pronounced *Ollav Fola*. It was also called *Cuigeadh Uladh*, which signifies the Fifth, or province of Ulster; the term *Cuigeadh* meaning a fifth part, being applied to a province, as Ireland was divided into five provinces or kingdoms, namely, those of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster; thus forming a *Pentarchy* in the early ages. Ulster was also sometimes called *Ullin* by the bards, and the inhabitants were called *Ulltaigh*, meaning *Ullonians*. The name *Uladh* was in after times confined chiefly to the territory also called *Dalaradia*, which comprised the present county of Down and the southern part of Antrim, and this name has been latinised *Ulidia*, while Ulster was latinised *Ullonia*.

Extent.—Ancient Ulster comprised the following territories, namely, *Oirgiall*, now forming the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, with some parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh; *Dalaradia* or *Ulidia*, now the county of Down, and the southern part of Antrim; *Dalriada*, now the northern part of Antrim; *Tir Eogain* and *Tir Conaill*, now forming the counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal; and lastly, the present county of Fermanagh. The boundaries between the kingdoms of Meath and Ulster were the river Boyne from Drogheda to Slane and Navan, and the river Blackwater from Navan to Kells, and to Lough Ramor near Virginia, in the county of Cavan; thus ancient Ulster contained the present county of Louth, and that part of the present county of Meath north of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, in the baronies of Slane, Kells, and Morgallion, and also a portion of East Breffney, now the county of Cavan, in the baronies of Clankee and Castlerahan, bordering on Meath; therefore ancient Ulster differed in extent from the modern province, as it contained the county of Louth with parts of Meath, now included in the province of Leinster, and also a small portion of Cavan, but the whole of East Breffney or Cavan, which mostly belonged to Connaught in ancient times, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, added to Ulster. In the second century the celebrated monarch Tuathal Teachtmair took a portion from each of the four provinces, which he added to Meath, and thus formed the province or kingdom of Meath; and he took from Ulster those parts north of the Boyne and Blackwater, in the present counties of Cavan and Meath; and on this portion was erected one of the royal palaces at Tailtean, near the river Black-

water, between Kells and Navan, as explained in the note on Meath.

Mountains and Scenery.—Many parts of Ulster abound in scenery of great magnificence and beauty, both in the interior and along the sea-coast. The Giant's Causeway, on the coast of Antrim, which consists of a prodigious collection of basaltic columns of immense size and of volcanic origin, but formed and arranged with such regularity, as to present the appearance of a vast work of art, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in any country. There are many majestic mountains in the different counties, as those of Mourne in Down, the chief of which, Slieve Donard, rises 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; Slieve Gullion in Armagh is also a very remarkable and lofty mountain; and in Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, and Fermanagh, are many great mountains too numerous to be here mentioned; in Cavan also are many large mountains, particularly the towering Cuilcagh on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, at whose base is the source of the mighty Shannon, which rolls its waters along eleven counties, onward to the Atlantic.

The province of Ulster is remarkable as containing countless hills of various sizes, mostly of a conical form and very beautiful, not rocky and barren, as in many other countries, but covered with earth and exquisite verdure, and so fertile that to their very tops they are capable of cultivation. There are many fine and fertile plains, beautiful valleys, and romantic glens; and the country abounds in splendid seats and extensive demesnes of nobility and gentry, well wooded, and presenting magnificent and beautiful scenery along the lakes and rivers.

Bogs and ancient Forests.—In various parts of Ulster are extensive moors and wild heaths, famous for hares, grouse, and other game. The bogs in the different counties are numerous and extensive, and in the whole of the province estimated to contain about two or three hundred thousand acres. These bogs are chiefly composed of the remains of ancient forests of oak, pine or fir, yew, ash, alder, birch, hazel, thorn, willow, &c., which covered the entire of the country in remote times. Oak forests particularly abounded in Ireland in ancient times, and the Irish oak was so very durable, that it was found superior to that of any other country for ship-building, timber for houses, furniture, and various other purposes. In our old historians are accounts of the clearing of many great plains and cutting down forests in various parts of Ireland in the earliest ages, some of them more than a thousand years before the Christian era. In the clearing out of these great plains the forests were destroyed, and great quantities of trees are found deeply buried in the bogs; and in the formation of the grand canal, when cutting through the Bog of Allen in Kildare, oak, fir, yew, and other trees, were found buried twenty or thirty feet below the surface, and these trees generally lie prostrated in a horizontal position, and have the appearance of being burned at the bottom of their trunks and roots, fire having been found far more powerful

Cam, the wife of Mac William of Clanriekard, namely, Ulick, the son of Ulick, died.

Sabina, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, daughter of Donal Ballach Maguire, the wife of O'Flanagan of Tura, i. e. Gilbert, died, and was interred at Donegal, after the victory of repentance. It was by this couple that a chapel was founded in honour of God and the Blessed

Virgin Mary, at Aghamore, the town of O'Flanagan (in Fermanagh).

Maine, the son of Malachy, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha Muintir Fialain (Bohoe, in Fermanagh), by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Curnin, i. e. Conor Carrach (of Leitrim), died.

Mac Ward, of Oriel, died of the plague.

in prostrating those forests than cutting them down with the axe; and the great depth at which those trees are found in bogs, shews that they must have lain there for many ages.

The Irish Elk.—In Boate and Molineux's Natural History of Ireland, Ware's Antiquities, and other works, particularly by Dr. Hart of the Royal Dublin Society, accounts are given of the great Irish elk, or Moose deer, designated by Dr. Hart *Cervus megaros*, or the great-horned deer, the horns, heads, and bones of which have been frequently found buried from six to twenty feet deep in bogs and marl-pits, and also in lakes, in various parts of Ireland, which circumstances shew the vast length of time the ancient forests have been prostrated, and the bogs formed out of them, as well as the many ages those gigantic animals whose remains are found so deeply buried, must have lain in those bogs. The immense size and strength of the Irish elk is shewn by its huge broad and branching antlers, each of the two horns measuring five or six feet in length, and having ten or twelve branches on each, and measuring between the extreme tips of the horns on both sides ten or twelve feet, and these horns so large and massive as to be from sixty to eighty pounds weight, so that the animal capable of carrying them must have been of great size and strength, and is considered to have been eight or ten feet in height, and its body about the same length, being far larger than an ox, and next in size to the elephant. It resembled the great Moose deer or elk of America, and is considered to have been of the same species, and also had a great resemblance to the European elk or rein deer of Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; and it may be observed, that the huge skeletons of some fossil elks like the Irish, have been found buried deep in the earth in the Isle of Man, and also in France and Germany. The remains of the Irish elk have been frequently found in various parts of Ireland, but mostly in Ulster and in Meath; and its huge horns are to be seen at the Dublin Society House, and in other museums. No doubt great numbers of them are still buried in bogs, and these magnificent animals must have been very numerous in Ireland in remote times, but the race has become extinct for ages, and the era of their existence is beyond the reach of historic records, though once inhabitants of the great forests that waved upon the surface of the primeval lands.

In Boate's Natural History is also given an account of the bones and teeth of an elephant, found in the year 1715, on the bishop of Kilmore's lands, at a place called Maghera, about eight miles from Beltrubet, in the county of Cavan, near a small river that separates that county from Monaghan. These remains were found when sinking the foundation for a mill, four or five feet deep in the earth, in a bed which had been composed of ferns and rushes, and they consisted of four immense teeth, the two larger ones weighing about three pounds each, together with parts of the huge head of the animal, and some fragments of bones; and it is considered that this enormous animal must have lain there for many ages.

Lakes.—Throughout the province of Ulster are innumerable lakes, and many of them magnificent, as *Lough Neagh*, in the counties of Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, and Derry, the largest lake in the British Islands, being about 20 miles long, 10 or 12 broad, and 80 in circumference, and estimated to cover an area of nearly one hundred thousand acres. *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh, is between 30 and 40 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad in some places, and its shores, and many large, beautiful, and

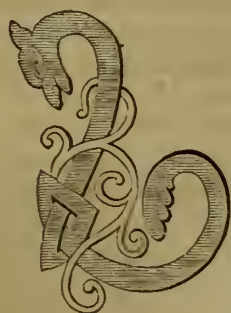
wooded islands, abound in most delightful scenery. *Strangford Lough*, in the county of Down, *Lough Foyle*, in Derry, and *Lough Swilly*, in Donegal, are magnificent sheets of water, or great lakes, formed by inlets of the ocean. *Loughs Melvin* and *Macnean*, between Leitrim and Fermanagh, are very fine and large lakes, and *Lough Oughter*, in Cavan, is a great chain of lakes, extending eight or ten miles in length; and in the same county is *Lough Ramor*, and on the borders of Meath the splendid *Lough Sheelin*. In Monaghan also are a great many handsome lakes, and throughout the entire of Ulster are vast numbers of minor lakes, abounding in beautiful scenery.

Eruption of Lakes.—Accounts are given by our ancient annalists of great lakes in various parts of Ireland having suddenly burst forth in very remote times; and in Ulster the following are the chief instances recorded:—More than a thousand years before the Christian era, *Lough Foyle*, in Derry, is said to have burst forth, overflowed the adjoining plain, and drowned in its waves Feabhal, or Feval, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuath De Danan chiefs, from whom it was called *Loch Feval*, now *Lough Foyle*. About eight centuries before the Christian era, in the reign of Fiacha Labhrúine, one of the Milesian monarchs, it is stated by all our annalists that the great lake called *Loch Saimer*, afterwards *Lough Erne*, suddenly burst forth, and overwhelmed an immense tract of land called *Magh Geannain*, or the Plain of Geannan, which was so named from Geannan, one of the Firbolg kings. In the reign of Lughaidh Riabhdearg, who was monarch of Ireland in the first century, the lake called *Lough Neagh* suddenly burst forth, A.D. 62, according to the Annals of Tighearnach, and overwhelmed in its waters the surrounding plains, with all the houses and inhabitants; and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the twelfth century, speaking of the Round Towers, states that a tradition prevailed down to his time, that when the fishermen sailed over *Lough Neagh*, they could, in the clear lake, in calm weather, manifestly see beneath the waters the Round Towers, which, with the towns, had been covered by its inundation; and this statement has been adduced as an argument to corroborate the vast antiquity attributed to the Round Towers. Moore, in one of his melodies, thus alludes to the subject:—

"On *Lough Neagh's* banks, as the fisherman strays,
When the calm clear eve's declining,
He sees the Round Towers of other days
In the waves beneath him shining."

About three hundred years before the Christian era, the great lake called *Lough Melvin*, on the borders of Leitrim and Fermanagh, is stated by our annalists to have had its origin by bursting out suddenly like the other lakes before mentioned, while the people were constructing a sepulchral mound there as the burial place of Meilge, monarch of Ireland, and hence the lake was called *Loch Melge*, now *Lough Melvin*. These accounts of our old annalists about the formation of lakes by the sudden flow of subterranean waters are not improbable, and the phenomena may have in some cases arisen from volcanic action, or earthquakes; and it may be observed, that basaltic columns, now admitted to be of volcanic origin, are to be found along the shores of *Lough Neagh*. Even in comparatively modern times similar occurrences to the bursting forth of these lakes have taken place; and in these Annals, at A.D. 1490, it is recorded that a sudden eruption of the earth took

A. D. 1499.



OGHLIN Mac Gillachalma, vicar of Cuilmaine, a learned and pious cleric, died.

O'Brien, i. e. the Giolla Duv, whose name was Torlogh, the son of Torlogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, died, and was succeeded by

Torlogh, the son of Teige O'Brien.

Teige Mac Dermott, the son of Roderick, lord

place at the Ox Mountains, in Sligo, and a lake was formed called Lough Easky, which is still to be seen there, situated at the northern side of the mountains; and in this eruption it is stated that one hundred persons perished, along with the son of Manus Crosach O'Hara, and that many horses and cows were also destroyed. The phenomena which have so frequently happened in various parts of Ireland in modern times of *moving bogs*, which, by the action of subterranean waters, have suddenly burst out in a half liquid form, and overflowed extensive tracts of land, appear to have been something similar to the bursting out of the lakes in ancient times.

Rivers.—In the different counties of Ulster are many fine rivers, too numerous to be here mentioned, and several of them very large and beautiful. The Bann, in Antrim and Derry, and the Erne, in Fermanagh and Donegal, are famous for their salmon fisheries, and there is another great salmon fishery at Bundrowes, on the borders of Leitrim and Donegal; and it may be observed, that all the lakes and rivers of Ulster abound with fish in vast variety.

Mines and Manufactures.—In the county of Tyrone are extensive coal mines, and there are great collieries, iron works, and potteries, carried on at Coal Island, between Lough Neagh and Dungannon. In the county of Antrim there are coal mines at Ballycastle, and these collieries, formerly very flourishing, are still worked; and there are traces of coal mines having been worked there in the most remote ages. In various parts of Cavan are mines of coal and iron, but not worked; and there are lead mines, which contain some silver, at Cotehill and Ballyconnell; there are sulphur mines in the mountains of Glangevlin, and in various parts of the county are valuable quarries of limestone, freestone, and slate, and also ores of potter's clay, manganese, and other minerals. In the county of Down, the Mourne mountains are chiefly composed of granite, and also Slieve Gullion mountain in Armagh; and in the latter county there are fine quarries of freestone and slate, and also coal, iron, copper, and lead ores. In the county of Donegal, in the Rosses and other parts, are valuable quarries of white, black, and variegated marble, and also slate quarries; and there are ores of iron, copper, lead, and manganese, found in various places, and some mines were formerly worked. In Fermanagh are very fine marble, limestone, and freestone quarries; and on the borders of Cavan, at Cuilcagh mountain, are abundance of iron ore, and some coal mines, which could be profitably worked. In the counties of Derry and Antrim are vast strata of basalt, of which the Giant's Causeway is composed. Iron mines were formerly worked in the county of Derry, and there are also some mines of coal, copper, and lead. In Monaghan are very extensive quarries of excellent freestone, and of fine limestone, equal to marble, and also slate quarries; coal mines were formerly worked near Carrickmacross, and lead mines in the Creeve mountains. In Louth, the Carlingford mountains, a branch of the mountains of Mourne, are composed chiefly of granite, and there are extensive limestone quarries; there are ores of ironstone, and remains of some ancient iron works, found on the hills in various places; and there is a large pin manufactory at Dundalk. The

of Moylurg, a prosperous, undaunted man, who spread terror into every neighbouring country, died on the rock of Lough Kea, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and was succeeded by Cormac, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went on amicable terms towards the English, to pay a visit to the king of England's representative.

Mac Donnell, of Clankelly (in Fermanagh), i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and hospitable man, died, and was buried at Clones.

Bryan, son of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of

extensive quarries of granite, freestone, limestone, marble, basalt, porphyry, and slates, found in various counties, are very valuable for furnishing building materials, millstones, &c.; and jasper, agates, gypsum or alabaster, chalcedony, garnets, and other precious stones, are also found in many places, and also pearls found in the Bann, and other rivers of Ulster; and the waters of Lough Neagh are famous for petrifying wood, and of these petrifications excellent bones are manufactured. If the valuable mines and quarries in the various counties of Ulster were properly worked, they would afford vast sources of wealth; but the mining and manufacturing industry of Ireland is yet in its infancy, though it is to be hoped that Dr. Kane's excellent work on the "Industrial Resources of Ireland" will awaken proper attention to these important subjects. The Newry and Lagan Canals, and navigation of Lough Neagh, and the Great Ulster Canal, recently formed, connecting Lough Neagh and Lough Erne, will do much to promote trade and commerce. But the inland navigation of Ulster is capable of far greater extension, along Lough Erne to the Atlantic at Ballyshannon, and on the south by the lakes of Lough Oughter in Cavan, with an additional canal to Leitrim, to communicate with the great coal works and iron mines of Arigna, and connect Loughs Neagh and Erne with the Shannon; thus forming a magnificent chain of navigable communication between Ulster and the other provinces of Ireland, and developing the vast but comparatively dormant resources of the country, in trade, commerce, agriculture, mines, manufactures, fisheries, and all other branches of industry. The formation of rail-roads now in progress, and many in contemplation, throughout Ulster, will still further promote these great national improvements. The linen manufacture was formerly the staple trade of Ulster, but has of late years greatly fallen to decay. Agriculture, though in modern times much advanced, is still extremely imperfect in Ulster, as in other parts of Ireland, and capable of immense extension, by draining, fencing, and other improvements. There are more than one million of acres of waste lands, mountains, bogs, and moors, in Ulster, capable of being profitably reclaimed, and the arable land could be made four-fold more productive than it is at present by proper modes of cultivation.

Antiquities.—In all the counties of Ulster are to be found Druidical remains, such as *Cromleacs*, and circles composed of huge stones, and remains of Druidical temples. *Sepulchral Mounds*, or *Tumuli*, commonly called moats, resembling hillocks, the sepulchres of kings and warriors in the Pagan times, are found in the different counties, and also those huge heaps of stones, called *Cairns*, likewise used as sepulchral monuments, are found on high hills and mountains in various places; and in that part of ancient Ulster now forming the county of Louth are many sepulchral mounds, and other interesting antiquities, of which accounts will be found in Wright's Louthiana. Those circular earthen ramparts called *Raths* are found in vast numbers throughout all the counties of Ulster. The term *Lios*, or *Lis*, is applied to these raths, and they are commonly called Danish forts, from some traditions that they were constructed by the Danes; but such opinions

Philip, was taken prisoner by the sons of Bryan Maguire.

Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Ma-

guire, was killed by the men of Lurg (in Ferma-nagh), namely, the sons of Torlogh O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Geoffrey Oge, son of Geoffrey

are erroneous; for, though some of them may have been made by the Danes, most of them were erected as habitations and fortresses by the ancient Irish many centuries before the arrival of the Danes in Ireland.

Round Towers still exist in almost all the counties of ancient Ulster. In Louth, there is one at Monasterhoyce, and another at Dromiskin; and there were in former times one at Drogheda, one at the town of Louth, and another at Heynstown, near Dundalk. In Armagh, there was in former times a Round Tower at the city of Armagh, or, according to other accounts, there were several of them there. In Monaghan, there are two at Clones, one perfect, and the remains of the other, and there is one at Iniskeen. In Down, one at Drumboe, and remains of another at Maghera; a beautiful Round Tower stood at Downpatrick, which, with barbarous bad taste, was taken down about the year 1790, when rebuilding the cathedral. In Antrim, there is one near the town of Antrim, and another at Armoyle; part of one on Ram Island, in Lough Neagh, and ruins of another at Trumery, near Lisburn. In Derry, there was one in former times in the city of Derry, at the ancient cathedral, which was called St. Columkille's Tower. In Donegal, according to the map of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, there are remains of a Round Tower at Braade, and another on Tory Island, called St. Columkille's Tower, and there was one in former times at Raphoe. In Tyrone, there was formerly a Round Tower at Erigal Kerogue. In Fermanagh, there is one on Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen. In Cavan, there is one at the ancient abbey of Dromlane. Thus, in ancient Ulster, there are accounts of 23 Round Towers, including those now remaining perfect and imperfect, and others which have fallen or been thrown down; and no doubt, in remote times, there were many more, of which there are now no records; and it may be observed, that many of those Round Towers now remaining from barbarous neglect are falling into dilapidation and ruin, though if repaired, they would stand for a thousand years to come.

There are to be found throughout all the counties of Ulster ruins and remains of numerous abbeys, churches, and castles; and in that part of ancient Ulster now forming the county of Louth the venerable ruins of the old abbeys of Drogheda, and of the great Cistercian abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, together with the splendid antique stone crosses at Monasterhoyce, near Drogheda, the largest found in Ireland, and superior even to those found at Clonmacnois, present extremely interesting memorials of former ages; but the ancient abbeys and churches so celebrated in former times at Armagh, Downpatrick, Newry, Bangor, Derry Columkille, Louth, Mellifont, Monasterhoyce, Drogheda, Ardee, Clogher, Coleraine, Raphoe, Devenish, Clones, Cavan, Dromlane, and various other places, have fallen to utter decay, under the hand of time, or the more destructive fury of fanaticism and war. In various parts of Ulster have been found, at different times, a vast number of antiquities, buried in bogs, in the ramparts of ancient fortresses, in lakes, &c., such as spears, hatchets, and arrow-heads, of stone, granite, basalt, and flint; spears, swords, and battle-axes of bronze and iron; brazen war-trumpets, and various musical instruments; large pots, and other culinary utensils of bronze or brass; stone hand-mills, called querns; meathurs, or large drinking-vessels, made of yew; goblets, and various ornaments of gold and silver; torques, or golden collars worn by kings and chiefs, gold chains, large rings, balls, bracelets, crescents, and gorgets of gold, antique bells, gold and silver crosses, and numerous other articles belonging to remote ages, and shewing an early acquaintance with arts and civilization.

Ancient History.—The following sketch of the ancient history of Ulster has been collected from the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster, the Annals of Tighearnach, O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, the histories of Keating, O'Halloran, Mac Geoghagan, and others, and the works of Ware, Usher, Colgan, Lanigan, &c.

The *Partholanians*, called by the Irish writers *Muintir Phar-*

tolain, or Partholan's people, according to our old annalists, and most accurate chronologers, came to Ireland about fifteen centuries before the Christian era, under a leader named Partholan, a Seythian, from the country on the borders of Europe and Asia, near the sea called by the Greeks the Euxine, now the Black Sea, and set sail from the country called Migdonia, part of ancient Macedonia or Thrace, and passing through the seas subsequently named the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, by the coast of Iberia, or Spain, landed at a place afterwards called Inver Sceine, now the Bay of Kenmare, and planted the first colony in Ireland. He was accompanied by his wife Dealgnait, or Elgnatha, and several sons and daughters, together with one thousand other followers. After traversing the island, or probably sailing northwards, he fixed his residence some time at an island, which got the name of Inis Saimer, or the island of Samer, from the circumstance of his having killed there, in a fit of passion, his wife's favorite dog, called Samer; and this place is still traditionally pointed out as the small rocky island near the cataraet called the Salmon Leap, a little below the bridge at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The river now called the Erne was, from the island of Samer, named in ancient times the river Samer, and is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis under the name Samarium, and hence the monastery near Ballyshannon, called Ashroe, is mentioned by Ware under the name de Samario. The name Loeh Samer was also the ancient appellation of Lough Erne, and according to Peter Walsh, in his *Antiquities*, quoting Camhrens Eversus, the lake got the name of Lough Erne from the circumstance of Erna, the favorite waiting-maid of Meiva, the celebrated queen of Connaught about the commencement of the Christian era, having been drowned there. Another remarkable circumstance may be mentioned as connected with the river Erne, namely, that the cataraet at Ballyshannon was called in Irish *Eas-Aodha-Ruaidh*, signifying the Waterfall of Red Hugh, from Aodb Ruadh, monarch of Ireland, having been drowned there about five centuries before the Christian era, and being buried in a mound on its banks; and hence Easroe, or Ashroe, was the ancient name of Ballyshannon. Another circumstance connected with Partholan in Ulster is mentioned: that one of his sons, named Slainge, was buried on a mountain, and a great cairn, or heap of stones, raised over him, and the mountain got the name of Slieve Slainge; it is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as Mons Salanga, and is now known as Slieve Donard, one of the highest of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, and it got the name of Donard from Domangart, a disciple of St. Patrick, who in the fifth century built an oratory there, and it became a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and continues so to the present day. Partholan after some time removed from Inis Sauer, and fixed his residence at a place afterwards called Binn Eadair, now the Hill of Howth, near Dublin; and, after his colony had been thirty years in Ireland, and fought some battles with the Fomorians, as hereafter mentioned, himself and all his people, amounting to nine thousand persons, were all cut off by a plague, which circumstance, together with an account of their burial place, has been fully related at p. 266, in the notes on Moy Liffey and Bregia.

The Nemeditans.—After the death of Partholan and his people, Ireland was uninhabited for thirty years, until another colony of Seythians, called Nemeditans, and by the Irish writers named *Clanna Neimhid*, from Neimhid, or Nemeditus, their leader set sail from the Euxine sea, and arrived in Ireland in thirty-four ships, each containing thirty persons, thus making in all more than one thousand followers, together with his wife Maeha, and his four sons; and Armagh, in Irish *Ard Maeha*, signifying the height, or hill of Maeha, is said to have got its name from Maeha, the wife of Nemeditus, who was buried there. In the time of Nemeditus, several great woods are stated to have been cut down, and large plains cleared, in various parts of Ireland; amongst others, the following plains in Ulster: Magh Tochair, or the bog plain in the territory afterwards called Tir Eogain, or Tyrone; Magh Lugh-

Roe Maguire, was killed by the people of Tulaghaw (in Cavan).

The castle of Bundroos (in Leitrim), was taken

aídh, in Hy Tuirtre, and Magh Seimne, both in Dalaradia, now parts of Down and Antrim; Magh Muirthemhne, now the plain of Louth, and Magh Macha, in Orgiall, now part of Armagh; but it is to be observed that all the places above-mentioned were not known by these names until several centuries afterwards, and they are mentioned by the names they bore at the time the writers gave accounts of them. Several great lakes are stated to have sprung out of the earth, in the time of the Nemedians, in various parts of Ireland, of which accounts are given by Keating and O'Flaherty. The Nemedians fought many great battles in Ulster, with the people called Fomorians, of whom an account is hereafter given, and after being vanquished by the Fomorians, it is stated that Nemedius, together with two or three thousand of his people, died of the plague, at a place called Oilean-Arda-Neimhid, now the island of Barrymore, or Great Island, near the city of Cork.

The Fomorians are called by the Irish writers *Fomoraigh*, which signifies sea robbers or pirates, and derived, according to O'Brien, from *fogh*, plundering, and *muir*, the sea, and the word Fomor also signifies a pirate, or a giant. The Fomorians are represented as African pirates of the race of Ham, who had come to Ireland to avoid the Israelites, or descendants of Shem, and to have arrived in great numbers, about the same time as the Partholians and Nemedians; or, according to others, they came before them, and were the first inhabitants of Ireland. They are considered to have come from the northern parts of Africa, called Lybia or Getulia, and to have been some of the Canaanites, or Phenicians, who had been expelled from the land of Canaan, or Palestine, by Joshua, about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era. A remarkable record of the expulsion of the Phenicians from the land of Canaan, and of their settlement in Africa, is mentioned by the historian Procopius, who was himself a native of Palestine, and wrote in the sixth century; he was secretary to the Roman general Belisarius, and in his account of the wars of the Romans with the Vandals, in Africa, he states, that in his own time there were, near the fountain of the Magi, at the place now called Tangier, on the northern coast of Africa, two marble columns with inscriptions in the Phenician language, to the following effect—"We fly from the face of Joshua the robber, the son of Nun." It may be further mentioned, that the people called Berbers and Kabyles, who now inhabit parts of the territories of Algiers and Morocco, are descendants of the aborigines of that country, and who were some of the Canaanites expelled from Palestine by Joshua. These Fomorians therefore, it is probable, were of the same stock as the Phenicians, Sidonians, and Tyrians, colonies of whom founded Carthage in Africa, and Gadhira or Gades, now Cadiz, and Kartabah, now Cordova, in Spain, more than a thousand years before the Christian era, and as Sidon in Phenicia was a great maritime city in the time of Joshua, fifteen centuries before the Christian era, and its people expert navigators, and as the Phenicians, Sidonians, and Tyrians, in those early ages, were celebrated for their commercial intercourse with Greece, Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain, there is nothing improbable in a colony of them having sailed from Africa or Spain to Ireland, and formed settlements there fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, the period assigned for those events by our ancient annalists. The Fomorians are represented as a race of giants, men of great strength and stature, which accords with the accounts given in the Scriptures, in which the Anakim Amorites, Amalekites, and Philistines, tribes of the land of Canaan, descended from Canaan, the son of Ham, are called the giant race of Ham, and were great warriors, celebrated for their immense strength and stature. The Fomorians are also stated by our old writers to have been famous builders in stone, and are mentioned by Keating and O'Flaherty as having been employed by Nemedius, and to have erected two great fortresses, one at Rath Ciombaoth, in Seimne, in Dalaradia, now part of Down or Antrim, and another in Hy Niella, in Meath. Conaing, a celebrated commander of the Fomorians, is stated to have built a strong tower on an island off the coast of Ulster, which was called Tor Conaing, or the Tower

by the son of Donal, i. e. Donagh-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe, from O'Donnell's guards; O'Donnell himself, with his son Hugh Oge, pro-

of Conaing, and the island got the name of Tor-Inis, or Tower Island, and is now known as Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal; and Balar Bemen, another famous champion of the Fomorians, who commanded them at the battle of North Moy Tuire, fought against the Tuath De Danans, in which he was killed, had erected another great tower on Tor-Inis, which was called Dun-ard-Balair, or the high fortress of Balar; and the place where it stood is still pointed out on Tory Island in the traditions of the people. Another circumstance connected with the opinion about the Fomorians as great builders, is mentioned by O'Brien in his Dictionary, at the word Fomor, and it appears that the ancient Irish called the Giant's Causeway *Clochan-na-Fomoraigh*, signifying the Causeway of the Fomorians, considering it to have been constructed by this gigantic race of men, who dwelt in that part of the country; for, though a production of nature, of volcanic origin, yet, from the regular formation of the basaltic columns, it has the appearance of a vast work of art. The four sons of Madain Muinreamhar, or Madan, the thick-necked, Fomorian chiefs, are mentioned by Keating as the master builders who erected the fortresses before-mentioned for Nemedius, and one of these builders was named Robhog, from whom, probably, the promontory called by the Greek geographer, Ptolemy, *Rhobogdion*, took its name; and it is now known as Malin Head, in the peninsula of Inisowen, in the county of Donegal, and the Greek name Rhobogdion differs very little from the Irish Dun Robog, or Robog Dun, which signifies the fortress of Robog. Ciocal, a Fomorian, is stated to have landed at Irios Domhnon, now Erris, in Mayo, in the time of Partholan, or, according to others, before Partholan, with six ships, in each of which were fifty men and fifty women, but Ciocal and all his forces were cut off in a battle with the Partholians. In the time of the Nemedians, other tribes of the Fomorians came to Ireland from Africa under a commander called Conang, with a large fleet and powerful force, and he erected the fortress called Conaing's Tower, as above-mentioned. Conaing and his forces fought several great battles with the Nemedians: one at Slieve Bladhma, now Slieve Bloom, in Ossory; one at Ross Fraochain, in Connaught; and a third at Murbolg, in Dalriada, a place near the Giant's Causeway, where Stairn, the son of Nemedius, was killed by Conaing; and at another in Leinster, the Nemedians were totally vanquished, and the Africans became masters of the country. The Nemedians were reduced to a state of slavery, and compelled to deliver up a great annual tribute on the first day of winter, consisting of corn, cattle, milk, and other provisions, and even some of their children, and the place where these tributes were received was named Moy Ceitne, signifying the plain of compulsion, and so called from these circumstances, and this plain was situated between the rivers Erne and Droghda, between Ballyshannon and Bundroos, on the borders of Donegal, Leitrim, and Fermanagh, along the sea shore. At length the Nemedians, unable to bear such slavery, collected all their people, consisting of, it is said, 60,000, both of land and sea forces, to attack Conaing's Tower, and fought a terrific battle with the Fomorians, in which Conaing the African general was slain, all his men cut to pieces, and the tower taken and demolished. The demolition of Conaing's Tower was a favourite theme of the Irish bards, and a poem on the subject was written by Eochy O'Floinn, a celebrated bard and historian in the tenth century, who died A. D. 934, and of whose works an account is given in O'Reilly's Irish Writers. Of this poem, which is contained in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, and in the Book of Invasions of the O'Clerys, a translation was made by the translator of these Annals, from which the following passages are extracted:

"The demolition of Conang's tower by valour,
Against Conang the great, the son of Faobhar.
To which marched the men of Erin,
Under the command of their three brave chiefs.

ceeded to the castle, and were joined there by Maguire and Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire. A personal encounter took place between Donagh-

na-nordog and Philip (Maguire), in which they smote each other severely; but Donogh's horse however was killed, and himself dismounted and

"Erglan, son of Boan, the son of Starn,
Simeon, the son of Iarnan the fierce,
With ships, the hero of poetic strains advanced,
The son of Nemedius, namely Fergus of the red side.

"Sixty thousand of brave men,
Valiant forces both by land and sea,
Was the number of the army which marched forth
Of the Nemedians to destroy the tower.

"Tor-Inis, the Island of the Tower,
The fortress of Conang, the son of Faobhar,
By Fergus himself, who fought the foreigners,
Conang, the son of Faobhar, was slain.

"More, the son of Dela, came after this
With the intention to assist Conang,
But Conang was slain before he came,
Which was to More woeful intelligence.

"Sixty ships was the exact number
Which More had brought across the seas,
And they were opposed before they landed
By the Nemedian clans of bravery.

"After the arrival of the Fomorians
All the men of Erin in this battle
Were drowned by the sea tide,
Excepting thirty in number of their heroes.

"The children of Israel were at that time
On their journey from the land of Egypt,
And the descendants of Gadcluis Glas
Were then on their voyage to Scythia."

More, the son of Dela, as explained in the poem, arrived from Africa at this time, with a fleet of sixty ships, and a powerful force; and, having landed at Tor-Inis, they fought a tremendous battle with the Nemedians on the sea shore, and the conflict was so fierce that they did not perceive the tide flowing in, and great numbers of them were drowned on the strand; but the Nemedians were at length vanquished, and the Fomorians became masters of Ireland. The remnant of the Nemedians were again reduced to slavery; but some of them, under the command of Simeon Breac, son of Starn, son of Nemedius, sailed to Greece, settled there, and from him and his followers it is stated were descended the colony called Fir-Bolg, who afterwards came to Ireland. The Fomorians were, it appears, about two hundred years possessors of Ireland, and settled chiefly in Ulster and Connaught; and many places were named from them, as Magh Tuireadh, or the Plain of the Tower, called Moy Turay of the Fomorians, which was situated near Lough Arrow, in Sligo; and Conmaicne of Moyrein of the Fomorians, which was the territory about Fenagh, and adjoining parts of Leitrim, and is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters. The Fomorians are frequently mentioned by the Irish historians for many centuries after their battles with the Nemedians. About two centuries after the time of the Nemedians the Fomorians became connected by intermarriages with the colony called Tuath De Danan; and Breas, a Fomorian, by his mother's side a Danan, became king of Ireland for seven years over the Danans. And in the Book of Ballymote it is stated that the Milesians, under Heremon, their first king, fought a great battle with the Danans and Fomorians at the river Liffey. And about a hundred years after this time, it is stated in the Ogygia that Sobairce, monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race, who had his residence at the fortress called Dun Sobairce, now Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway, was slain by Achy Meann, king of the Fomorians; and, about another century afterwards, Aongus Ohmnochad, monarch of Ireland, is mentioned as having subdued the Ernaigh and Fomorians; and the monarch Sirna, two centuries still later, fought a great battle at Montraighe, in Cianachta,

with the forces of Lugar, a prince of the race of Heber, who had brought foreign Fomorians to his assistance. In the account of the celebrated hero Cuchulain, who lived about the commencement of the Christian era, it is stated in the Ogygia that his mother-in-law was Tethra, the daughter of Ochman, the Fomorian. It appears from O'Flaherty, that the Scandinavian pirates, or Danes, and Norwegians, who in after ages infested the coasts of Ireland, were also called Fomorians, but of course they were of a different origin from the ancient Fomorians of Africa. According to Keating, O'Flaherty, and others, the Fomorians are considered to have been the first inhabitants of Ireland. They appear to have been of Phenician origin, and probably of the same stock as the Phenician colonies settled in Africa and Spain in very remote ages, the only people in those early times experienced to a great extent in navigation and commerce, and as they traded to Spain and Britain, they might easily have sent a colony to Ireland; and it may be remarked, that Biobhal, Beabal, and Mannanan, the son of Lir, of whom an account has been given in a note at p. 121 in these Annals, are mentioned by Keating, O'Flaherty, and other old writers, as Phenician and Danan merchants trading to Ireland in those remote ages. It may also be observed, that the Fomorians are mentioned by some ancient annalists as Fine or Feine Fomoraigh, which may signify either the Fomorian tribes, or the Phenician Fomorians; and O'Brien in his Dictionary, at the word Fearnmuighe, considers that the ancient territory of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, got its name from the Phenicians of Spain who settled there, and were called *Fir-Muighe-Feine*, i. e. *Viri Campi Pheniorum*, or the Men of the Plain of the Phenicians; and the term Feine, which frequently occurs in the old writers, was often applied as meaning Phenicians; and it is considered by some that the celebrated warriors in the third century, called Fiana Eireann, or Fenians of Ireland, derived their designation from the same source. The Irish language has also to a great extent been considered to be of Phenician origin by many learned antiquaries, as Charles O'Connor and Dr. O'Connor, O'Flaherty, Vallancey, Betham, and many others; and many arguments are given in support of this opinion by the learned Spaniard, Dr. Joachim Villaneuva, in his work, entitled "*Ibernia Phenicea*." In the learned preface to O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, the affinity between the Celtic, or Irish, and the Phenician and other eastern languages, is shewn from various writers; and in the learned notes, by Huddleston, to Toland's History of the Druids, is pointed out the great similarity, almost amounting to an identity, between the Irish alphabet and that brought from Egypt to Greece by Cadmus, the Phenician. The worship of the sun, under the names of Bel, Beal, and Baal, the chief deity of Druidism in Ireland, as amongst the Phenicians and Canaanites of Palestine, is also remarkable; and a similarity of language and religious rites is justly considered to demonstrate an identity of origin amongst different nations.

It is considered that some of those eastern colonies, Phenicians, Tuath De Danan, or Milesians, introduced the use of letters into Ireland in those early ages. The term *Ogham* was applied to the occult or secret writing practised by the Druids, and records of events were thus inscribed on stone pillars, of which many with Ogham inscriptions have been found in various parts of Ireland; but these inscriptions, from their great antiquity, are almost as unintelligible as the arrow-headed characters found on the columns and bricks in the ruins of Persepolis and Babylon, or the *Runic inscriptions* found on stone pillars in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and other northern nations. Modes of writing were, no doubt, used in Ireland many centuries before the Christian era, and Duaid Mac Firbis, and other eminent Irish antiquaries, state that no less than 180 volumes of the books of the Druids were burned by St. Patrick at the assembly of Tara; though it has been absurdly asserted by some shallow antiquaries that the Irish had no use of letters before the arrival of St. Patrick; for, though St. Patrick is considered to have introduced the Roman alphabet and Latin language, the Irish had their own

taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who at once delivered him to O'Donnell; and on the same day the town was retaken. O'Donnell delivered

Donogh again to Maguire, who took him to his house to have him imprisoned; and O'Donnell afterwards gave sixty cows to the son of

Celtic alphabet, and a *written* Celtic, or Hiberno-Celtic language, many centuries before that time. The earliest mode of writing was on stone, but afterwards the bark of trees, and smooth birchen boards, were used; hence, the first letter of the Irish alphabet, *Beith*, signifies a birch tree, and all the letters of the Irish alphabet take their names from different trees. In after times parchment or vellum, and lastly paper, were used, the name paper being derived from the leaves of a plant or reed found in Egypt, called papyrus, which was used for writing on by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and it may be observed, that the word *liber*, meaning in Latin a book, was also derived from *liber*, the bark of a tree, which was used as a material for writing, and *buch* in the German signifies a beech tree, from which was derived the word book, as beechen boards were used for writing on in that country in ancient times. Plates of copper, brass, and other metals, and also ivory, and boards covered with compositions of wax, were also used as materials to write on by the Romans and other ancient nations. It may be further observed, that the word *Ogham*, or *Ogam*, in the Irish language signifies occult or sacred, and is considered by Toland, in his history of the Druids, and by other antiquaries, to have originated from Gaul, as the ancient Gauls worshipped Hercules, as the god of learning and eloquence, under the name of *Ogmios*; or, according to the Book of Ballymote, the name was derived from *Ogma*, one of the Tuath De Danan chiefs, who had introduced that occult mode of writing into Ireland.

Together with those modes of writing and recording events, it is to be remarked that there existed in Ireland from the earliest times an order of hereditary bards and historians, who, along with the Druids and Brehons, transmitted traditionally from one generation to another, and preserved in their poems, committed to memory, records of events from the most remote ages; and thus, if modes of writing were even unknown in those early times, accounts of different events could be transmitted for centuries traditionally through successive generations.

The Fir-Bolg.—An account of the colony called Fir-Bolg by the Irish writers has been given at p. 97, 124, in the notes on North and South Connaught, and also at p. 217, in the note on Leinster. The name Fir-Bolg has been latinised *Firbolgi*, and anglicised *Firbolgians* and *Belgians*, as it is supposed by several antiquaries that they were originally Belgians from ancient Gaul, from the country called by Caesar and other Roman writers *Gallia Belgica* or *Belgic Gaul*, which comprised the present kingdom of Belgium, and some of the northern parts of France. The Belgians are celebrated by Cæsar and other Roman writers under the names of *Belgæ*, *Bolgæ*, and *Belgii*, as amongst the most valiant nations of Gaul, in their wars with the Romans. The name Fir-Bolg has been latinised by O'Brien and others, *Viri Bolgæ*, and *Viri Belgici*, that is, men of Belgium, considering that they were some of the Belgians of Gaul, and O'Brien, at the word *Bolg*, derives the name from *Fear*, a man, and *Bolg*, a quiver; hence, Fir-Bolg signifies men bearing quivers or arrows, and it may be observed that the Scythians, from whom they are said to have been descended, were famous archers. Various other derivations of the name Fir-Bolg, are given by Keating and different writers. Camden and other antiquaries consider that the Irish Fir-Bolg were some of the Belgæ of Britain, a powerful people who inhabited the southern and western parts of England, and who came originally from Gaul. Some of these Belgians are stated to have fled to Ireland in the first century, when Britain was conquered by the Romans, but though some of the British Belgians may have come to Ireland at that time, all our ancient annalists agree in their accounts that the Fir-Bolg colony came to Ireland many centuries previous to that period, and even more than a thousand years before the Christian era. The most probable opinion is, that the Firbolgians of Ireland were originally Belgians from ancient Gaul, who came here in very remote times; and it has been remarked by many modern travellers and writers, that there is a great similarity

in manners, disposition, and features, between the Irish peasantry and those of modern Belgium. The accounts of the Firbolgians by the old Irish writers, are now to be considered. It has been in the present article explained in the account of the Fomorians, that when the Nemedians were conquered by the Fomorians, Simeon Breac, the Nemedian general, led the remnant of his people back to Greece, and the posterity of this Simeon Breac, and his Nemedians, having settled a long time in Greece, became a numerous people, but being reduced to a state of slavery by the Greeks, they resolved to leave that country and come back to Ireland, where their Nemedian ancestors had been settled, and they sailed from Greece to the number of five thousand, under their commanders, five brothers named Slainge, Rughradh, Geann, Geannan, and Seangann, and landed in Ireland 217 years after the first arrival of the Nemedians, or about thirteen centuries before the Christian era. One division of the Fir-Bolg under Slainge, landed at a place called from him Invear Slainge, or the Bay of Slainge, now the harbour of Wexford, and from this Bay the river Slaney also derives its name; another division of them landed on the western coast, at the bay called Iorrus Domhnon, now Erris in Mayo, probably in Blacksod Bay. At the time of the arrival of the Firbolg the Fomorians were masters of the country, and had reduced to a state of slavery the Nemedians who had remained in Ireland; but the Firbolg, together with their kindred race of Nemedians, again conquered the Fomorians, and became in their turn masters of Ireland. The five Firbolg leaders divided the island amongst them into five equal parts, and the colony appears to have been formed into two great tribes, namely, the *Fir-Gaillian*, a name signifying spearmen, who possessed Leinster, and are mentioned by different writers under the name of *Galenians*; the other tribe, called *Fir-Domhnon*, possessed Connaught, and are mentioned by O'Flaherty and other writers, under the name of *Firdomnians* and *Damnonians*. The Firbolg race, under nine successive kings, ruled over Ireland for a period of about eighty years, and some of their kings resided at Tara, in Meath, and others at Cruachan, in Connaught, until they were conquered by the colony of Tuath De Danan, as hereafter explained. When the Firbolg were conquered by the Danans they were reduced to a state of slavery under them for a period of about two hundred years; but on the arrival of the Milesians from Spain, the Firbolgians having assisted them in the conquest of the Danans, were partly restored to their ancient possessions by the Milesians, and were chiefly located in Leinster and Connaught; and some of the Firbolg race became kings of Leinster, and they were kings of Connaught, under the Milesians, for several centuries. In remote times, several centuries before the Christian era, accounts are given of many great battles between the Milesian monarchs and the Firbolgian forces, who were with difficulty reduced to subjection; and in their contests with the Milesians in those early times, they make a remarkable figure under the name of *Martineigh* or *Martineans*, chiefly located in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and under the name of *Ernaigh* or *Erneans*, tribes of them being so called from inhabiting the territories about Lough Erne, now forming parts of the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, and Fermanagh. It appears that the Firbolg race were very numerous, but brought into a state of vassalage, and formed the farmers, peasantry, and cultivators of the soil, while their Milesian masters ruled as the aristocracy of the country. About the commencement of the Christian era it is recorded that the Firbolgic tribes, residing in Leinster and Meath, under Cairbre Niafeair, or Carbury the Warrior, king of Leinster, held extensive tracts of land, but that he exacted such *excessive rents* from them that they were forced to give up their farms, and remove into Connaught, where they obtained lands on reasonable terms from Oilioll and Meva, then king and queen of that province: thus the system of rack-rents appears to have been of early date in Ireland. In the Books of Leacan and Ballymote is contained a poem on this subject, composed by Giolla Mac Liag, a celebrated bard in the beginning of the eleventh

Torlogh (Philip Maguire), as a reward for his victory.

Malachy, the son of Murrogh, son of Teige Mac

century, who was secretary and historian to the monarch Brian Boru, of which poem the following is a literal translation :

" Historic records thus testify,
And it is an indisputable fact,
That the earn erected as ordained by custom,
Is that of Conall, the comely, the son of Aongus.

" Aongus, the son of Umoir, came across the seas,
To him Conall was a son ;
To this Conall was granted by Meva
Delightful Aidhne for a certainty.

" They came from the land of the cruel Cruthneans,
Over the seas came the sons of Umoir,
They arrived at the seat of Carbry the heroic,
Situating in Meath, in the midst of the Gael.

" They obtained fair lands whereon to dwell,
Anastacach of Bregia, delightful were its forts,
Rath Cealtechar, and splendid Rath Conar,
Knowth, Rath Cenath, and the palace of Ealcmar's wife.

" The plain of Tailten, the land of Cearmna,
Tlaelitga of the three Fineamnas,
The ford of Sigi, in Meath and Bridam,
Were the territories which they possessed.

" It was then that Carbry demanded taxes
To be paid to Tara by these sea-faring men ;
For such was the law with all the tribes
On the plains of Erin of the swift steeds.

" They appointed four princes to guarantee
The payment of a stipulated rent ;
Carbry accepted those four chieftains
As sureties for their numerous possessions.

" Those were Ceat, the son of Magach, of the plains of Main ;
Ross, the son of Deagad, of the pleasant Dun Caoin ;
Conall Cearnach, whose fame spread from shore to shore,
And chivalrous Cuchullan, of numerous exploits.

" From the first settlement in the east
Of this tribe, at Tara of limpid springs,
Carbry the heroic so much increased
The taxes that they could not endure them.

" They fled from him with their property
To king Oilioll and queen Meva ;
They settled along the pleasant coasts
As far westward as Dun Aongus in Aran.

" Cime they settled at Lough Cime,
And placed Cutru at Lough Cutru ;
Aghar was stationed towards the south,
And Mil was located at Murbhaeh.

" Dala took the district of Dala,
Near to whom Eanach his brother raised his fortress ;
They placed Beara at Cinn Beara,
And at Moylin they planted Modh.

" Irgus obtained Morna Head,
Cing obtained the district of Oigle ;
At Laighliume's pleasant plains
Bairnech Barnbel was chief.

" Concraidh obtained a fair portion
On the mid island of Arran on the sea ;
Leathrach obtained Tulaeh Teand,
Tanian obtained the point of Tawin.

Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carrach, the son of Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, and by John, the son of Tiarnan O'Rourke ; and they took

" Asal took his residence southward of the Shannon,
In the pleasant plains of Munster,
A delightful residence he had chosen ;
From him charming Drom Asail derived its name.

" Conall obtained the land of Aidhne,
Conall, the comely, who was their chief ;
Such were the possessions held
By the entire race descendants of Umoir.

" From the day that Carbry heard of their flight
He was highly incensed in mind,
And called upon, as a matter of course,
His four guaranteeing princes.

" The two warriors of the Red Branch,
Marched to his palace at the peremptory call ;
Rossa came quickly from the south,
And Ceat arrived in haste from Connaught.

" Restore to me, said the vengeful Carbry,
The emigrant sons of Umoir,
Or give them battle, man for man,
Of those that dare resist my just demand.

" Then marched from Tara to Rath Cruachan
The four dread champions with their hosts,
Determined to conquer, they remained prepared
On Cruachan's plains in Connaught.

" The son of Magach granted to them
A cessation of arms for that night,
In order that Aongus, the king, might hold
A consultation with his friends.

" The questions were, should they go to the east,
Or should they remain as they were in the west,
Or should his three brothers and son
Decide the right by battle ?

" The resolution to which they came, was,
That Cing should be opposed to Rossa,
And that Cime Cetherchend should lead his troops
Against Conall Cearnach of an hundred hostages.

" That Irgus who fought in many battles,
Should command his men against Ceat, the son of Magach,
And Conal, alas ! a great loss to his tribe,
Was opposed to Cuchullan in that conflict.

" The champions who marched from the east,
To the east returned with warlike sway,
The renowned four by them were slain,
An unutterable loss to the race of Umoir.

" Conall and his father were buried,
Beneath this earn composed of stones,
Hence the heap derived the name
Of Carn Conall, as certified by sages.

" The three others were interred
In a tomb on Findmaighe,
Hence it is called the mound of chiefs,
At the strongly fortified Rath of Umail.

" May the merciful Redeemer from all evils,
Free Mae Liag, the historian of sages !
With unquestionable authority, as can be proved,
I have treated this subject as testified here."

Some passages and places mentioned in this poem require an explanation. The sons of Umoir were some of the Firbolg race, who, in their wars with the Milesians, had been expelled to parts

him with them to Inishochta, on Lough-Mac-Nean (on the borders of Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh). Roderick, the son of Torlogh Maguire, attacked the two O'Rourkes on the lake, and slew them, along with Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son; and he took Malachy, the son of

Murrough (Mac Rannall), with him to his house, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, redeemed him from him afterwards; and the castle of Leitrim was again given to O'Donnell, by the son of Murrough, i. e. Malachy (Mac Rannall).

The earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of

of North Britain, as the Hebrides and the country of the Picts, who are mentioned in the poem as the cruel Cruithneans, and these Firbolg tribes having returned from the country of the Picts, got from king Carbrý Niafeair, in Bregia, or Meath, the various lands enumerated in the poem, amongst others, lands at Tailtean, now Teltown, between Kells and Navan; Tlachtga, the country about Atbboy, and various other places in Meath. The securities for the payment of their rents were Ceat, the son of Magach, a champion of Connaught, and Ross, the son of Deagad, a chief of Dun Caoin, in Kerry, together with Connall Cearnach, and Cuchulain, the two celebrated warriors who were chiefs of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster. As mentioned in the poem, king Carbrý Niafeair having exacted excessive rents from the Firbolg tribes, they fled to Connaught, where they got the following territories from Oilioll and Meva, king and queen of that province, namely, the districts about Lough Cime, now called Lough Hacket, in the barony of Clare, county of Galway; about Lough Cutru, also, in Galway; Murbhach, a place in the island of Aran, off the coast of Galway; and it may be here observed that the Firbolg chief, Aongus, above mentioned, built the celebrated Cyclopean fortress called Dun Aonguis, which still remains on the island of Arran. The Firbolg chiefs also got Cinn Bheara, now the headland of Kinvarra, at the bay of Galway, between Galway and Clare; and it is to be observed that the territory now forming the county of Clare, was in those times part of Connaught; they also got Moylin, a district, according to O'Flaherty, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in Galway, and Morne Head, probably the place called Moher's Cliffs, in the barony of Corcomroe, county of Clare. The district of Oigle was probably Cruachan Aicle, at Croagh Patrick mountain, in Mayo; the district of Aidhne is now the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway. After the great battle fought between the Firbolg tribes and the forces of king Carbrý Niafeair, Connall, and his father Aengus, the Firbolg commanders, were buried in the place where the great heap of stones called Carn Connall was raised over them as a sepulchral monument, which, according to Keating and O'Flaherty, was situated in Aidhne, now the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.

In the first century, the Firbolg race revolted, and having formed a conspiracy to wrest the monarchy from the Milesians, they invited their princes and chiefs to a great assembly and banquet in Connaught, where they massacred vast numbers of them, seized upon the sovereignty, and set up as king one of their own race named Carbrý Ceancait, or Carbrý Cathead, so called, it is said, from his ears resembling those of a cat; and he reigned, according to the Four Masters, from A. D. 10 to 15, as monarch of Ireland. The place where the Milesian chiefs were massacred was called Magh Cru, signifying the field of blood, and is supposed to have been situated near Lough Con, in Mayo. About thirty years after the first rebellion, a second revolt of the Firbolg tribes took place, in which they were joined by the Irians, or Clanna Rory of Ulster, and defeated the Heremonians in a great battle at Muighbolg, in which the monarch Fiacha Fionnoladh was slain; and Elim, king of Ulster of the Irian race, became monarch of Ireland. The Battle of Moybolg was fought, according to the Four Masters, A. D. 56, by whom it is mentioned as *Orgain Moighe Bolg*, which Dr. O'Connor translates *Strages Campi Belgarum*, or the Slaughter of the Plain of the Belgians. Sanb, son of Ceat, king of Connaught; Elim, son of Conrach, king of Ulster; Foirbre, king of Munster, and Eochy Ainchean, or Eochy of the Venerable Head, king of Leinster, commanded the Firbolg tribes and other forces against the monarch Fiacha Fionnoladh, whom Dr. O'Connor calls *Fiachus alborum boum*, or Fiach of the White Oxen; and

almost all the monarch's forces, together with himself, were slain. The annalists state that the Athachtuatha were the chief instigators of this battle against the monarch, and the term *Athachtuatha*, which signifies, according to O'Reilly, the plebeian race, or, according to O'Connor, the giant race, was applied to the Firbolg tribes, and this name was latinised *Attacotti*, and anglicised *Attacots*; and these rebellions of the Firbolg race are mentioned by various writers as the *Attacotic wars*. This great battle was fought on a plain on the borders of Meath and Brefney, in the present county of Cavan, at a place now called Moybologue, which signifies the plain of the Firbolg, and got its name from the battle they fought there, and there is there, near the ruins of an ancient church founded by St. Patrick, a large earthen moat or sepulchral mound, which was probably the burial place of some of the chiefs slain in that battle. The celebrated Tuathal Teachtmair, son of king Fiacha Fionnoladh, was driven into exile to North Britain, but soon after returned, collected his forces, and having defeated the Firbolg tribes in various great battles, regained the kingdom, and became monarch of Ireland. The Firbolg forces or Attacots engaged in those insurrections were expelled in great numbers to North Britain, and settled in the Hebrides, and near the river Clyde in Caledonia, and becoming mixed there with the Picts and Scots, or Caledonians, assisted them powerfully in their wars with the Romans in Britain, in the third and fourth centuries, under the name of Attacotti, as stated by Dr. O'Connor, Pinkerton, Moore, and others; and the Attacotti in great numbers entered the Roman armies as mercenaries; and amongst the legions in Illyricum, Italy, and other countries, distinguished themselves amongst the most valiant defenders of the empire. In the third century the Firbolg champions of Connaught, under the name of *Clanna Moirne*, commanded by the famous warrior Goll, the son of Morna, make a remarkable figure amongst the Fenian heroes, and are highly celebrated, particularly in the Ossianic poems; and the *Damnonians* and *Gamanradians*, Firbolg tribes of Erris in Mayo, are mentioned in the Ogygia as famous champions and wrestlers in those warlike ages. The Firbolg kings, as before stated, ruled over Connaught for many centuries, and continued down to the third century, when Cormac, monarch of Ireland, attacked and defeated the forces of Aodh or Hugh, son of Garadh, king of Connaught, who was the last king of the Damnonian or Firbolg race, and the sovereignty of Connaught was transferred to the Milesians of the race of Heremon. The Firbolg race never afterwards acquired any authority in Ireland, being reduced to the rank of farmers and peasantry, but they were still very numerous, and to the present day a great many of the peasantry, particularly in Connaught, are considered to be of Firbolg origin.

As already stated, the Firbolg race were considered to have been originally Belgians from ancient Gaul, and the *Menapii*, who are placed on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland in the second century, in the territories now forming the counties of Waterford and Wexford, are considered by Camden, Ware, and others, to have been a colony of the *Menapians* from Belgic Gaul, who inhabited the territory now called Brabant, and the country about Antwerp; and the city of *Menapia*, on Ptolemy's map, is considered to have been either Waterford or Wexford. The *Nemedians*, of whom an account has been given in the preceding part of this article, are considered by some to have also come from Gaul in very remote times, and to have been a colony of the *Nemetes*, a nation of Belgic Gaul, or a race of Gauls and Germans, who dwelt along the Rhine in the territory which afterwards formed the province of Alsace in France. The history of Ulster, and its ancient inhabitants, will be continued in the next number.

Thomas, son of John Cam, the lord justice of Ireland, marched with a force into Connaught; he took the castle of Athleague, of Maonagan (on the river Suck, in Roscommon), from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Bryan, and expelled the sons of William O'Kelly across the Suck, westward; the castle of Tulsk was taken by that force from the tribe of Felim Cleireach (O'Connor), and he delivered their hostages to Hugh O'Connor, the second lord who governed Siol Murray; and he also took the castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh on that expedition.

Hugh O'Connor was expelled from his estate eastward across the Shannon, by Mac Dermott, with the general consent of Siol Murray (the people of Roscommon).

Mac William Burke, at the invitation of O'Connor and of the sons of William O'Kelly, took the castle of Athleague, and gave it to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord over Hy Maine, was made prisoner in it, and he was delivered up to Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Donogh, along with the hostages of Hy Maine, and he (Malachy) assumed the supreme government of Hy Maine on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and by O'Connor, and the son of Carbury, son of Bryan, was killed in it by the shot of a ball; and the hostages of the tribe of Felim, and their castle, were given to O'Connor. Mac William made peace between O'Connor and Mac Dermott, and received as hostages from both, as a security for their compact, Owen, the son of O'Connor, and Carbury, the son of O'Connor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with a force against Mac Dermott, namely, Cormac, the son of Roderick, and did not halt until he arrived at the Curlew mountains. Mac Dermott having received intelligence of this, mustered the forces of Moylurg and of the Tuatha (districts in Roscommon), of Connaught, to defend the pass of the Curlew mountains against O'Donnell, who having perceived this, proceeded round by Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), crossed the Shannon at the castle of Leitrim, and entered Moylurg; he seized on much prey and property, and commenced plundering the country. When Mac Dermott received intelligence of this, he came to O'Donnell and made

a lasting peace with him, humbly paid him his tribute, and restored to him the Cathach (see note at A. D. 1497), and the hostages which he had retained in Moylurg, from the battle of Beallach Buighe until that time.

Bryan, the son of Donal, i. e. the O'Neill, the son of Henry, committed great depredations on Mac Donnell, of Clan Kelly (in Fermanagh), namely Gillpatrick.

A. D. 1500.

Donal O'Fallon, bishop of Derry, a friar minor *de observantia*, who had been industriously preaching and instructing throughout Ireland for thirty years to that time, died of an internal disease, and was buried at Trim.

O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donogh, son of Tiarnan, died; and was succeeded by Owen, the son of Tiarnan, son of Teige.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, died.

Bryan Caach, the son of Niall, son of John Buighe, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by Donal the son of John Buighe O'Neill, and by the people of Hugh, in the door-way of the castle of Cinard (Kinnard, or Caledon, in Tyrone).

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Bryan, son of Philip of the Battle-axe Maguire, was killed by Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, and by Muintir Mucaidhein.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Tyrone, burned the town of O'Neill, i. e. Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the Cranoge of Lough Leary (the lake on the lower part of Lough Erne), and returned home safe to his house, without any battle on that occasion.

The lord justice, i. e. Gerald, the son of Thomas, earl of Kildare, marched with a force into Tyrone; and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, with another force, joined the lord justice at the castle of the sons of John Buighe O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinnard, to which they laid siege, and took it; the town was then given by them to Torlogh, the son of Con O'Neill, and those noblemen then returned to their houses. After O'Donnell's return from that journey he marched expeditiously and actively into Tirerrill (in Sligo), where he plundered the tribe of Bryan Mac Donagh, who were in opposition to

him, and after that returned home. The forementioned Torlogh (O'Neill), to whom the lord justice had given the castle of Kinnard, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. Donal, in O'Neill's own castle, about six weeks afterwards, and was deprived of his cattle, from which a great war arose in Tyrone.

O'Ferrall, i. e. Roderick, the son of Irial, was killed by James, the son of Roderick, son of Cathal, son of William O'Ferrall, on Inishmore, in Lough Gawnach (in Longford).

O'Byrne of Leinster, i. e. Cahir, the son of Dunlang, was killed by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradach, the son of Dunn Oge, the son of Dunn More Maguire, and Bryan, the son of John, son of Donal Ballach Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Belathanamarchluch, (in Fermanagh).

Gillcreest, the son of John Finn Mac Cabe, was killed in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, who also plundered the town.

The two sons of Donogh Oge, the son of Donogh More, son of Hugh Maguire, namely, James and Redmond, were killed by Owen, the son of Donogh More, the son of the same Hugh.

The tribe of Dunn, the son of Cuchonacht Maguire, went to attack the town of Mac Gillroy, and slew the Giolla Duv, the grand-son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire; Donal Caoch Mac Gillroy, with his son, and Roderick, the son of Donal Girr Mac Gillroy, and many others.

Owen, the son of Feredach Balbh, son of Dunn, son of Cuchonacht Maguire, was killed by Geoffrey Mac Gillroy, in retaliation for the death of the forementioned persons.

The erection of a castle was commenced by Philip, the son of Bryan, son of Philip (Maguire), on the Rock of Lough Tarbh.

Gillpatrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was killed by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons; and they carried away with them great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha (Sarah) the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla Duv, and Geoffrey Oge, the son of Geoffrey Roe Maguire, died.

The Barry More (of Cork) was killed by his own kinsman, David Barry, archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork; and David was killed by Thomas Barry, and by the O'Callaghans; and the earl of Desmond

had David's body exhumed and burned in twenty days after his burial.

The Sionach (Fox), of Muintir Tadhgain (in Westmeath), namely Carbry, was killed by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin.

A. D. 1501.

John, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who was a canon of the chapter of Clogher, a parson and erenach of Aghalurcher, a profound and eminent scholar in the Latin and Irish languages, a man who kept a house of general hospitality for all those who wished to avail themselves of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Roderick, the son of O'Conor Faily, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of the Calvach, died.

Roderick, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Bryan, the son of Redmond, was killed by the sons of Magennis.

An intestine commotion arose amongst the Orghallians, namely, the tribe of Hugh Roe, and the tribe of Redmond; Mac Mahon, i. e. Rossa, proceeded with his predatory troops against the householders, and expelled the tribe of Redmond out of the country into O'Neill's territory; Mac Mahon attacked the tribe of Redmond, and engaged with them in the battle called Cath-an-Choileir (or, of the Quarry). Torlogh, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, son of the daughter of the earl (of Kildare), aided the tribe of Redmond; and Torlogh, the bravest lord's son of his age amongst the Irish, was slain by Mac Mahon in that battle, along with the son of Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, namely, John, the son of Colla, and many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of the Gilla Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha (Slieve Beagh, in Monaghan), by the sons of Bryan, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and also his people who were along with him were slaughtered; the following chiefs were slain there, namely, Gillaisa, the son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Dun, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Roderick Buighe, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond, and Manus the Eugenician, the sons of Hugh, son of Bryan Maguire; Bryan and Donogh, the sons of Teige, son of

David, son of Gillabuighe Mac Manus, and five more, of the same name, together with many others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by ladders, and the sons of Roderick, the sons of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, who took it, descended from the top of it, and the Calvach Caoch, son of Donal, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain there; and John, the son of Roderick, son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, fell by the hand of the Calvach in that conflict.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was killed by his own brother, Bryan Fionn.

Mac Dounell of Clankelly (in Fermanagh), namely, Gillananeev, the son of Cormac, son of Art, was killed by Felim, the son of Donogh, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James (at Compostella, in Spain), and he exacted a great ransom for his release, and good hostages from among his people, along with his son.

Malachy, the son of William Mac Rannall, chief of Muintir Eoluis, died at an advanced age.

Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Felim Finn (O'Connor), was killed by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott.

Bryan, son of Roderick Mac Dermott, was slain by the east of a dart from the castle of Tulsk; and the person by whom he was killed was not discovered.

O'Connor plundered Conor Mac Dermott at Caisiol Bracain of O'Brogan (in Mayo), and burned the town.

Donal O'Higgin, chief professor of poetry over the schools of Ireland, died after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James (in Spain).

Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donogh, son of Cormac, son of Donogh, son of Dermod, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donal More, who was lord of Ealla (Duhallow, in the county of Cork), died.

Torlogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, burned the

county of Limerick, and Coisimaighi (Coshma barony, in Limerick), in the winter.

A. D. 1502.

James, the son of Roderick Mac Mahon, abbot of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each other for the abbaey of Easroe (Ballyshannon), died on the same day.

The monastery of the friars, in Cavan,¹ was granted to O'Reilly from the see of Rome, for friars *de observantia*, in opposition to the friars *de communi vita*.

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donal O'Neill; Donal, the son of Felim O'Neill; Owen Bocht, the son of Henry O'Neill; and Donal, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Tomaltaeh the Hospitable Mac Dermott, tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain by the sons of Roderick Mac Dermott, in Coillte Cleirigh (or the Woods of Cleirigh).

The sons of Torlogh Oge, son of Torlogh, son of Niall Roe, gained the battle of Tulach Fine, against O'Boyle, their father's brother, i. e. Niall Buighe, in which Niall O'Boyle and his two sons Roderick and Donal Ballach, with many others, were slain; and O'Boyle himself was the person by whom that treachery had been accomplished against the sons of Torlogh, by which he himself was killed.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, made an attack on Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire; he overran and burned the open plains of the country through Clanawley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Riavaeh, son of Awlave, with many others; in O'Reilly's forces, the son of O'Reilly himself, namely, Donal-an-Mhagha (of the Plain); and the son of Mac Mulmartin, namely, Conor, were slain.

Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died from the mortification of the wounds he had received in the battle of Slieve Beatha (in Monaghan).

A. D. 1502

1. The monastery of Cavan was first founded for Dominicans, A. D. 1300, by Giolla Iosa Roe O'Reilly, prince of Brefney, who is mentioned by Ware as Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly. In A. D. 1502, as above-mentioned, the Dominicans, who are called friars *de com-*

muni vita, were removed, and the Observantine friars, or reformed Franciscans, were introduced in their place, in the abbey of Cavan, by John O'Reilly, the son of Cathal, who was then prince of East Brefney, now the county of Cavan.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was killed by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, the son of Malachy Duv Mac Gauran (in the county of Cavan), was killed by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Bryan, and his sons.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, accompanied by Maguire, i. e. John, marched with a force into Dartry of Coininse (Dartry, in the county of Monaghan), to attack the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, and they completely burned the town and the whole territory of the son of John Buighe. The people of the country fled before them with their cattle and property, and the Orgiallians, from the river of Eoghanach inwards, together with the tribe of Felim O'Reilly and the tribe of Donogh Maguire, overtook them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made their escape valiantly and victoriously from them all, and slew many of their pursuers, among whom were Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, and many others, and they returned safe to their homes.

Donogh O'Brien died; he was the son of Bryan, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtogh, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Conor na-Siudaine, son of Donogh Cairbreach, &c., the fountain of prosperity and wealth of all Munster; and this Donogh was lord of the country from Athdara² to Limerick, and from Bailenua to Mainistir-an-Aonaigh, and also lord of Eatharlach and of Coill-Beithe.

A. D. 1503.

O'Beolan, the coarb of Columkille, at Drumcliff (abbot of Drumcliff, in Sligo), died.

Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas More, namely, the Giolla Duv, one of the most worthy of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane Irishman, and who best protected and defended his territory

and estate, the most valiant in war against opposing tribes and distant enemies, the most distinguished for good government, laws, and regulations both in church and country, died in his own fortress at Inisceithlionn (Enniskillen), on a Sunday, after hearing mass, on the seventh of the Kalends of April, after the victory of extreme unction and repentance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars, at Donegal, he having selected it for that purpose.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donogh-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill; and some Scots who were along with the sons of Con conveyed him to the seat of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donal, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donogh, of which maiming he died.

Bryan, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with his son; the son of Cormac, son of Hugh Maguire; and the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were killed in a nocturnal skirmish, by the sons of Bryan, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Richard, was maimed by his own brother, Donal Cleirach.

Theobald, son of Walter Burke, lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Tola, (barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo), the most distinguished man of the English of Connaught for humanity and hospitality, died at an advanced age.

Torlogh Oge O'Conor died at Ballintobber of St. Bridget, after a long affliction.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave O'Kelly, and a party of the people of Conmaicne Cuile, a great and awful overthrow, in which the greater portion of the galloglasses respectively of the Clan Donnell, and of the Clan Sweeney (Mac Donnells and Mac Sweeneys), around their constables were slain, and in which also fell Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished commander.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, lord of Musgraidhe Cuirc (probably Muiscrith Tire in Ormond, in the county of Tipperary), was killed by Donogh an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and by Conor O'Dwyer.

The earl of Kildare, having gone to England,

2. *Athdara*, now Adare, in the county of Limerick, was in ancient times a town of great note, and contains extensive ruins of abbeys and churches, and remains of a strong castle. *Mainistir-an-aonaigh* is now Monasternenagh, a parish in the barony of Small

County, and partly in Coshma, county of Limerick, where there was a celebrated Cistercian monastery, of which some beautiful ruins still remain. *Eatharlach* is the Glen of Aherlowe, in the Galtee mountains, in Tipperary, on the borders of Limerick.

returned triumphantly, and brought his son with him, who had been imprisoned there by the king of England; and the same earl marched with a force of the English and Irish of Leinster into Moylinny (in Antrim), and to Carrickfergus, demolished the castle of Belfast, and appointed the son of Santalach (probably Sainthill), constable of Carrickfergus.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, with all his English and Irish auxiliaries, marched with a very great force into Tyrone, overran the entire of Tyrone, and of Iveagh (in the county of Down), and carried off all their property to his residence.

The sons of Bryan, son of Niall Gallda (O'Neill), gave the English of Carrickfergus a defeat, in which all their officers were either taken prisoners or slain.

Rannall More, the son of Gillespie, son of Mac Donnell, the constable of the Scots of Ireland, died in the Duv Thrian of Ulidia (in the county of Down).

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Roderick, the son of Donogh the Dark-Eyed, two worthy tanists, were treacherously slain by the young tribe of Felim Fionn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulroona Mac Rannall, a worthy heir to the chieftaincy of his country, and Donogh Baisiler Mac Maoltuille (Mac Tully), died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donal Oge, died; and that Teige was a defender of his patrimony, a subduer of his enemies, and an exalter of his friends.

Cormac, the son of Donogh, son of Donal Rivach (Mac Carthy), died, a man who retained the lordship and tanistship of Hy Carbery (Carbery, in Cork), in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Dunaidh.

The Knight of Glin (Fitzgerald, in Limerick), namely, Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight, died.

Teige Boirneach (of Burren), Murrough, and Mahon, the sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Bryan, son of Murrough, son of Bryan Roe (O'Brien); the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Conor, the son of Roderick, son of Ana; and Murrough, the son of Torlogh, son of Murrough, son of Teige, marched with their forces at the request of Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, who accompanied them

with great numbers to attack his kinsmen, Roderick Oge, and Donal of the Boat; the sons of O'Flaherty, who were there encamped to oppose them, at Caol-Saile-Roe (now the bay of Killery, between Galway and Mayo); the O'Briens and Owen (O'Flaherty), attacked the camp, seized and carried off some prey and property; the O'Flahertys and the people of the country pursued them, and an engagement ensued, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien, and Owen O'Flaherty, were slain by the O'Flahertys.

A. D. 1504.

Gillpatrick O'Conolly, abbot of Clones, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher, died.

Philip O'Reilly, abbot of Ceanannsa (Kells, in Meath), and his brother Owen, who was a canon in the same place, died.

Manus, the son of Bryan Mac Donogh, abbot of the monastery of the Trinity on Lough Kea (in Roscommon), the constructor and protecting repository of science and literature of Connaught, died in Cill-Duibh-Duin (Killadoon, in the county of Sligo), and was interred on the Island of the Trinity, at Lough Kea.

Torlogh Maguire, a canon of the chapter of Clogher, parson of Derryvullen, and prior of Lough Dearg, fell down the stone stairs in the town of Athboy, about the festival of St Patrick, from the effects of which fall he died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Roderick Mac Mahon, vicar of Clones, died.

Conor, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, tanist of Siol Mulroona (in Roscommon), the most powerful lord's son of his country for a long period, was killed by Mac Dermott, at Beallach-na-nur-brointeadh (or the pass of the new mill-stones).

Art, the son of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill, with his son and brother, were killed by the tribe of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Bryan, the son of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, and Mac Gauran, namely, Edmond, died.

Mac Dermott of Moylurg, i. e. Conor, the son of Roderick Mac Dermott, son of Dermot, was killed by Mulroona, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermott.

Flaherty, the son of Failge, son of Bryan Mac Cabe, was killed by Bryan, the son of Alexander Oge Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gillpatrick, son of Teige; and Malachy, the son of Aithirne O'Hosey (both in Fermanagh), died.

O'Cassidy of Coole (in Fermanagh), namely, Pierce, the son of Thomas, chief physician to Maguire, a man profoundly versed in literature and medicine, and who kept a house of general hospitality; and Andrew Magrath, the son of the coarb of Termon Dabeog (at Lough Dearg), a general Biatach, died.

The battle of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan (in Galway), was fought by John Burke, the son of Ulick, grandson of Ulick, son of Rickard, tanist of Clanrickard, against O'Kelly, in which Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne (in Galway), and a great number of the Clan Donnell, and of the Clan Dubhghaill (the Mac Donnells and Mac Dougalls of Antrim, who were celebrated clans of galloglasses), were slain.

A. D. 1504.

1. *The Battle of Knocktow* was fought A. D. 1504, on the 19th of August, at a place called Cnoc-Tuagh, which, according to Mae Geoghegan and others, signifies the hill of the battle-axes, and is now known as Knoekdoe, about seven or eight miles north-east of Galway. The circumstance above stated, of the demolition of three of the castles of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, in Galway, is stated as the chief cause which led to this celebrated battle; but according to other accounts, various private quarrels and public jealousies, between Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, then lord deputy of Ireland, and Ulick Mae William Burke, lord of Clanrickard, in Galway, contributed to excite this engagement, of which the following additional particulars have been collected from Ware, Campion, Cox, Leland, Lodge, Sir John Davies, Mae Geoghegan, Moore, and others. Clanrickard formed a powerful confederacy, and was joined by many of the Irish chiefs, namely, Torlogh O'Brien, prince of Thomond; Mulroona O'Carroll, lord of Ely, in King's county and Tipperary; the Mac Namaras of Clare, mentioned in the text as Siol Aodha; the chiefs of Ormond, mentioned in the text, namely, the O'Kennedys; and the chiefs of Ara, mentioned in the text, namely the Mac-I-Briens, of Ara, in Tipperary. The combined forces of Ulick Burke, lord of Clanrickard, thus consisted chiefly of Connaught troops and clans, who were his adherents, together with the above-mentioned allies of the men of Munster. The earl of Kildare, on the other hand, collected all the English forces of the Pale, and his Anglo-Irish troops, with their Irish allies, amounted to an immense army; a great number of the Irish chiefs of Ulster and Leinster, as mentioned in the text, with their kerns and galloglasses, joined his standard, and amongst others, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell; some of the O'Neills of Tyrone; John O'Reilly, prince of East Brefney, or Cavan; William O'Ferrall, who was lord of Anally, or Longford, and bishop of Ardagh; some chiefs of the Magennis of Iveagh, in the county of Down, of the Mae Mahons of Monaghan, and of the O'Hanlons of Armagh; O'Conor Faile, lord of Offaley, in the King's county, also joined Fitzgerald, together with O'Conor Roe of Rosecommon; also, Mae Dermott, lord of Moylurg, in Rosecommon; the O'Kellys, chiefs of Hy Maine, in Galway, and some of the Clan William Burkes of Mayo. The Anglo-Irish noblemen of the Pale who commanded in the army of the earl of Kildare, with their forces, were William Preston, vis-

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly were demolished by Mac William, i. e. the third Ulick, namely, those of Garbh-Dhoire, Muine-an-Mheadha, and Gallach (now the castles of Garbally, Monivea, and Gallach, in the county of Galway). In consequence of this, O'Kelly, i. e. Malachy, went to the lord justice and complained of the injuries done to him, on account of which was fought the battle of Cnoc Tuagh.¹ An immense force was mustered by the lord justice, Gerald, son of Thomas, earl of Kildare; and in the first place he was joined by the chiefs of Leth-Cuin (the northern half of Ireland), namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son, with the chiefs of Tirconnell; and several of the chiefs of Connaught, namely, O'Conor Roc, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn, and Mac Dermott, lord of Moylurg; there came also the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, in this force, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, tanist of Tyrone; Donal, the son of

count of Gormanstown; Nicholas St. Lawrence, baron of Howth; Christopher Fleming, baron of Slane; Christopher Nugent, baron of Delvin; Edmond Plunkett, baron of Killeen; Edward Plunkett, baron of Dunsany, and Christopher Barnwall, baron of Trimblestown; together with John Blake, lord Mayor of Dublin, and a body of archers and men-at-arms, and also the mayor of Drogheda and his forces. The battle was fought with great fury for several hours, and equal loss on both sides, but Clanrickard's forces at length gave way, and were routed with great slaughter, Ulick himself escaping by flight; but his two sons and his daughter were taken prisoners. The earl of Kildare, after the victory, distributed thirty barrels of wine amongst his men; he made himself master of the towns of Galway and Athenry, plundered and laid waste a great part of Connaught, and carried off immense booty. In the account of this battle, quoted by Taaffe from the Book of Howth, it is stated, that after the victory lord Gormanstown expressed himself as follows respecting the Irish allies who had assisted them, saying, "We have slaughtered our enemies, but, to complete the good deed, we must proceed further, and cut the throats of those Irish of our own party;" the earl of Kildare replied, "'Tis too soon yet." There are numerous contradictory statements as to the numbers slain in this fierce battle. Ware says that, according to the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Clanrickard's forces fell, and very few of the English, but Ware and others reject these statements as incredible; and Sir John Davies says, that "4000 of the Irish and degenerate English were slain; and Cox states, that "this bloody battle was for some hours very dubious, but the victory was at length gained by the lord deputy, with the slaughter of 4000 of his enemies." Leland and others say that the forces under Clanrickard were undisciplined, and very imperfectly armed, and unable to cope with the regular and disciplined troops of the lord deputy, particularly the archers of the pale; it does not appear that firearms were used at this battle, though they had been introduced into Ireland some years before that time. Mae Geoghegan says, the Irish lost only two thousand men in this battle, which appears to be nearer the truth than the other statements, and from the account of the Four Masters, that the conflict was long continued with equal valour on both sides, it is probable that about three thousand of Clanrickard's troops, and two thousand of Kildare's forces fell, making in all about five thousand men slain in this sanguinary battle.

Magennis; Mac Mahon and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly; O'Ferrall, i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faile; the O'Kellys, and the Clan William Burke, and almost all the forces of Leath Cuin. These great combined forces marched direct into Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard, on the other hand, mustered numerous and immense great forces to oppose them, namely, those of Torlogh O'Brien, son of Teige, lord of Thomond, with his kinsmen and their forces; also the Siol Aodha; Mulroona O'Carroll, lord of Ely, with his chiefs and clans, and the chiefs of Ormond and of Ara. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, came to the brave determination not to yield submission or hostages to their opponents, but give them battle at Knock Tuagh. A fierce battle ensued between them, such as had not been fought in latter times, so that, at a great distance from the armies, might be heard the rushing attacks of the martial chiefs, the onsets of the champions, the fierce charge of the princely heroes, the loud commands of the nobles, the clamour of the troops in close conflict, the shouts and exultations of the victorious youths, the sound of the warriors prostrated to the ground, and the discomfiture of the common soldiers by the superior power of the chieftains. Mac William, O'Brien, and the forces of Leath Mogha (the southern part of Ireland), were finally defeated in the battle, with great slaughter, and among the slain was Murrough Mac I-Brien, of Arra, with many other chiefs; and of the nine brave battalions of galloglasses who marched in close order of battle, only one broken troop survived. Immense numbers of the lord justice's forces were cut down and slain, although they were the victors. It was impossible to enumerate or relate the numbers of both horse and foot forces that fell in that battle, for the field on which they lay was impassable from the immense and multitudinous heaps of unrecognisable dead bodies, completely mangled; spears shivered in pieces, shields cloven into parts, and battle-

swords broken into fragments; lifeless bodies hacked and mangled, and youthful, beardless jaws breathing their last existence. After the battle was gained by the lord justice, he conferred with O'Donnell about marching immediately to Galway; but O'Donnell replied and said, "Many of our people have been slain and destroyed, and there are many others of them scattered from us; it is therefore more advisable to remain on the field this night as a proof of our victory, and to encamp here, and our officers and soldiers will join us on perceiving our standards and banners." This plan was adopted, and on the following day the lord justice and O'Donnell marched for Galway, the lord justice taking with him the two sons of Mac William, and his daughter, as prisoners; and they remained together for a night in the town, in cheerfulness and harmony, after gaining the battle. From thence they proceeded to Athenry, and took possession of the town; and after this, O'Donnell, and the other chiefs, took their leave of the lord justice, and all returned to their respective homes.

A treacherous attack was made on O'Neill, i. e. Donal, by Teige O'Hagan and his sons, at O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and the castle was taken by them; but God avenged this deed on them, for the town was immediately taken from them, and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and the third was maimed.

Fingin, i. e. Mac Carthy Riavaeh, the son of Dermot-an-Dunaidh Mac Carthy, lord of Hy Carbery (Carbery, in the county of Cork), died, and his brother Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, succeeded him.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.

A. D. 1505.

Donogh O'Kane, abbot of the monastery of Moy Cosgrain,¹ was hanged by Dermot, the son of Roderick, son of Manus O'Kane, on account of which deed Dermot himself was maimed.

A. D. 1505.

1. *Moy Cosgrain*, now Mocosquin, anciently called Cambos and Camus, situated three miles south of Coleraine, in Derry, near the river Bann, where a monastery was founded by St. Congal, in the sixth century, and a Cistercian abbey dedicated in honour of the Virgin Mary, and called *de Clarofonte*, or *St. Mary de Fontana*, was established and endowed A.D. 1172, by the O'Kanes, lords of that territory. The abbey and its lands were

granted by king James I., to the Society of Londoners, who got grants of almost the whole of that county, hence called London-derry. The ancient abbey church still remains, and there were in former times interesting ruins there of St. Congal's monastery, with some splendid stone crosses sculptured, and containing images of saints, also baptismal fonts, &c., and it was for many centuries a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

Edmond Dorcha, of the family of the knight Simunach (Fitzsimon), prior of Fore,² died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, prior of Devenish,³ died.

Donal, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by Bryan, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine, lord of Tirconnell, Inisowen, Kinel Moain, and North Connaught, [died], a man to whom submission was given by the people of Fermanagh, of Oriel, of Claneboy (in Down), of the Routes (in Antrim), and the O'Kanes (of Derry), and to whom also submitted the English and Irish of Connaught, except Mac William of Clanrickard, and as to him, O'Donnell revenged his disobedience, for he frequently made incursions into his territory, and there was not a quarter of land from the river Suck northward, and from Slieve O'Naedha in the west, but were under tribute to O'Donnell; this O'Donnell was the full moon of hospitality and nobility of the north, and the most eminent for agreeable manners and feats of arms, the best man for either peace or war, and the most distinguished of the Irish in Ireland in his time for government, laws, and regulations, for throughout Tirconnell, during his time, no watching was kept, and the people only closed the doors to keep out the wind; he was the best patron of ecclesiastics and of men of learning, and a man who gave immense alms in honour of the God of the universe; a man by whom was first erected a castle at Donegal, that it might serve as a defending fortress for his descendants; and he also founded a monastery for friars *de observantia* (Franciscans), in Tirconnell, viz.: the

monastery of Donegal; he was a man who often led his forces on expeditions to levy tributes throughout Ireland, and a man to whom was applicable the title of Augustus of the north-west of Europe; he died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and after extreme unction and an approved repentance, in his own fortress at Donegal, on a Friday, precisely, being the fifth of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his government, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy, of Carbery (in Cork), i. e. Fingin, son of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, the son of Donal Riavach, died, and was succeeded by his brother Dermot.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by the sons of Torlogh O'Muldoon.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, the son of Colla (of Antrim), O'Neill's constable of galloglasses, was killed at Armagh, by Gillespie, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gillpatrick, son of Edmond Maguire, plundered the young sons of the same Edmond, namely Bryan and Owen, and the sons of Gillpatrick slew Owen while in pursuit of the prey; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gillpatrick, on that occasion.

Torlogh, the son of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; the two sons of Teige Mac Caffrey; and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaill-Gille, along with eighteen other men, were drowned in a boat on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan (of Fermanagh), i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

2. *The Abbey of Fore*, in Irish Fobhar, sometimes called Fowre of St. Feighan, situated in the parish of the same name in the barony of Demifore, county of Westmeath; and the name Fobhar is probably derived from Fobraidh, which signifies fine land. A monastery was founded here in the seventh century by St. Feichin, a native of Luighne, now the barony of Lieney, in the county of Sligo, a celebrated saint, who also founded Termon Feichin, near Drogheda, and many other monasteries, of which accounts will be found in Lanigan and Archdall, and he died A.D. 665, on the 20th of January, on which day his festival has been always observed, and his memory held in great veneration. The monastery of Fore became famous as a seat of learning and religion for many ages, and according to Ussher it was called *Baile-na-Leabhar*, signifying the Town of the Books, or of learning, from the great seminary established there. A large town grew around it, and it became a bishop's see, the first abbot raised to the episcopal rank being St. Suarlech, or Suarle, who died on the 27th of March, A.D. 746. The succeeding abbots were also styled bishops, and Fore continued an episcopal see to the twelfth century,

when it was united to the diocese of Meath, and the bishops of Fore were sometimes styled bishops of Westmeath, and the see designated the diocese of Westmeath, as mentioned in these Annals at A.D. 1174, where it is stated that it was annexed to Clonmacnois, by a general decree of the clergy of Ireland. In the year 1209, Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath, refounded the Abbey of Fore for Benedictine monks, brought over by him from the Abbey of St. Taurin, at Evreux, in Normandy, and Fore was dedicated under the invocation of SS. Taurin and Feichin. William Nugent was the last prior of Fore, the lands and priory being seized by king Henry VIII.; and in the year 1588, the priory and its extensive possessions were granted by queen Elizabeth to Christopher Nugent, baron of Delvin. The abbey and town of Fore were frequently plundered and devastated during the Danish and English wars, but some interesting ruins of the ancient abbey and its churches, and of castles or towers, still remain beautifully situated near the fine lake called Lough Lene, and the high hill named the Ben of Fore.

3. *The Abbey of Devenish*, situated on Devenish Island, in

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Tyrone; he burned Dungannon, the town of O'Neill, i. e. Donal, and also the town of Hugh, the son of Donal O'Neill; he overran the country from Abhain More (i. e. the great river or Blackwater), inwards, without opposition, and on his return he laid siege to Castlederg (in Tyrone), against the sons of Niall, the son of Art (O'Neill), took the castle, and left his guards in it; from thence he proceeded to Cill-Mie Nenain (Kilmaerenan, in Donegal), where he was nominated lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by the will of God and men.

Carbry, the son of Bryan O'Higgin, a professor of poetry, died in Westmeath; and Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Donal Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, one of the most worthy young men of the English of Ireland, was treacherously killed in the monastery of Tubberpatrick (in Mayo), by the sons of Ulick Burke.

The castle of Ballintober (in Rosecommon), was taken by O'Connor Don, and by Mae Dermott, from the tribe of Graine (or Grace), the daughter of O'Kelly; they however made peace, and restored the descendants of Graine to their estate.

A. D. 1506.

Thomas Buighe Mae Cosgraidh (or Cosgrave), crenaeh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich (O'Fay), crenaeh of Trian-Airidh-Brosgaidh (Derrybrusk, in Fermanagh), died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain, while pursuing a prey which was taken by the sons of Con, the son of Henry O'Neill, on Cuil-na Noirthear (in Fermanagh, on the eastern side of Lough Erne), and the person who slew him was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gillpatrick.

James, the son of Philip, son of the Giolla Duv Maguire, a man of prudence and piety, died, and was buried at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Geoffrey Roe Maguire, and the son of Bryan of Tullaghaw, died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunket, was killed

by the tribe of Mahon O'Reilly, (the O'Reillys of Clanmahon, in Cavan), namely, the Calvaeh, son of Felim, and his sons, on account of which a war broke out between the English and Irish.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Bryan Fionn, the son of John, was killed by Donal, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, and a son of that Bryan was killed by Donogh O'Kane.

Mae Quillan (of Antrim), i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Seinieim, was killed by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne; there were also slain along with him the two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, the two sons of O'Ilara (of Antrim), the three sons of O'Boylan, the two sons of O'Quinn, and also seventeen of the chiefs of his forces, in the Routes.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glaisne Mae Mahon, was killed by O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, and his sons.

Donal O'Craidhen (O'Crean), a pious, conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass, at Donegal.

Patriek O'Maoleonry, one of the most eminent historians and poets in Ireland, in his time, died.

Ath Truim was burned by an extraordinary fire. (Trim, in Meath, which, according to other accounts, was burned by lightning),

Mae Carthy of Carbery, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, the son of Donal Riavach, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, the son of Aibhne, namely, Donogh and Donal Cleireaeh, went across the Bann eastward, and carried away with them much prey and valuable property, and returned with joy and gladness.

Catherine, the daughter of the earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, the Bann Tighearna (Lady, or Baroness), of Hy Carbery (in Cork), a charitable and hospitable woman, died, and by her were founded Benn Dubh and Dun-na-mBenn.

The bridge of Port Croisi, on the Shannon (i. e. O'Brien's bridge, in Clare), was built by O'Brien, namely, Torlogh, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh, aided by Donal his brother, by the bishop of Killaloe, and by the bishop of Kilfenora.

Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, and called in Irish *Daimhinis*, which signifies the Island of the Ox, or, as expressed by Colgan, "quod Latine sonat Bovis Insula." A

monastery was founded here in the sixth century by St. Molaise, a native of Breifney, a celebrated saint, who also founded many other monasteries, as mentioned by Lanigan, and his death, according to



A.D. 1507.

EON PAUNT (John Payne), bishop of Meath, a friar preacher (or Dominican) and Pierce O'Maoluidhir, abbot of Clogher, died.

Grace, the daughter of Maguire, the wife of Philip, son of Torlogh, a charitable and hospitable woman; and Catherine, the daughter of Cuchonacht, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tura (in Fermanagh), namely, Murtogh, the son of Murtogh, died.

A nocturnal attack was made by Niall Roe, the son of Donal, son of Niall Garv (O'Donnell).

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished military leader, and a most learned man in the arts, died.

Fclim Mac Uinnseannain, official of Tirconnell (vicar-general of Raphoe), a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the twelfth of July.

Siubhan (Judith), the daughter of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Roe, died.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Tyrone, and he encamped before the castle of O'Neill, at Dungannon, and slew many of the people of the town, among whom was Mac Gillroy, i. e. Bryan; and O'Neill then made peace with O'Donnell, after which O'Donnell proceeded to the lord justice (the earl of Kildare), and after his departure O'Neill plundered Kinel Moain (in Donegal), and slew Bryan, the son of O'Gormley.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, son

of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus; he remained imprisoned for a considerable time, and was at length liberated, by giving sixteen hostages in his stead.

A contest arose between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; the sons of Art (O'Neill), joined the sons of Con, and both parties three times plundered Kinel Feradaidh (in Tyrone); but O'Neill afterwards committed great depredations on the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Torlogh, the son of Philip Maguire, was killed by the son of O'Rourke, namely, Tiarnan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Teige, son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, was killed by the sons of Donogh Maguire, aided by Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The great castle of Carrickfergus was taken, and the mayor of the town made prisoner, by Niall, the son of Con (O'Neill); and he released his own hostages who were in the castle, which had been formerly taken by them (the English).

The church of Achaidh Beithe (Aghavea, in Fermanagh), was burned, and the greater portion of the valuable property of the country was consumed in it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge (Maguire), son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunain of Domhnach Moighe-da-Chlaoine (Donaghmoyne, in Monaghan), was killed with the thrust of a dagger by his own kinsman, Gillpatrick, the son of Philip.

Bryan, the son of Mac Gauran, i. e. Donal Bearnach, was killed by Torlogh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Mac Gauran.

Mac Conmidhe (Mac Conway), i. e. Solamh (Solomon), the son of John, son of Solomh, chief professor to O'Neill, a man learned in poetry, in literature, and philosophy, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath, i. e. Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maolmurry Oge, son of Maolmurry

the Four Masters and Colgan, took place A.D. 563, on the twelfth of September, on which day his festival was kept, and his memory long revered, and was buried in Devenish. The name Molaise, in the Irish, is also written Molaisre, and Laisre, and latinised Molassius and Lasserianus, and hence he is mentioned by several writers as St. Lasserian; but it is to be observed that he should not be confounded, as done by mistake by several writers, with another celebrated saint of the same name, that is Molaise, or Lasserian, the first bishop of Leighlin in the seventh century, who died A.D. 638. Devenish was an Augustinian priory, dedicated

in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, according to Ware; and there was also a priory of the Culdees on the island. Some of the abbots of Devenish were also styled bishops, until it was annexed to the see of Clogher, in the twelfth century. It was for many centuries celebrated as a seat of learning and religion, but was frequently devastated, like other abbeys, during the Danish wars, yet there are still remaining some extensive ruins of the abbey and churches, together with one of the ancient round towers of beautiful structure, and in perfect preservation.

More; O'Cuill, i. e. Cendfaoladh; O'Daly Fionn, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Donogh; O'Daly of Carbury, i. e. Aongus, the son of Aongus Caoch, and O'Geran, i. e. John, the son of Conor, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel (in Monaghan), i. e. Gillpatrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Buighe, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were killed together by Cu-uladh O'Connolly, aided by his kinsmen.

The castle of Drom-da-Eithiar, and Caislen-na-Deirge, (Dromahaire in Leitrim, and Castlederg in Tyrone), fell.

The Barry Roe (of Cork), i. e. James, the son of James, accompanied by the chiefs of his people, proceeded on a pilgrimage, to Spain, and after having performed the pilgrimage, they got aboard of a ship to return, and no tidings of their being living or dead were ever received. Donal, the son of Teige, son of Gillmichael O'Fay, a professor sufficiently qualified for Ireland or Scotland, in history, in knowledge of the Latin language, and in poetry, was drowned along with the Barry on the same pilgrimage.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, tanist of Clanrickard, the most noble of the English race in Ireland, a vessel full of hospitality and of truth, and a preserving link of steel, died.

A. D. 1508.

Maighe (or Matthew), Magrath, bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, prudent and pious man, died; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, after having been appointed his successor in the bishoprick, died on his way to Rome.

Thomas O'Connellan, bishop of Elphin, (who was also bishop of Ardagh, according to Ware), and Walter Blake, bishop of Clonmacnois, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Caghwel, dean of Clogher, brother to Owen (Eugene Mac Caghwel), bishop of Clogher, died.

O'Mulloy (of the King's county), i. e. Hugh Oge, was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donal O'Brien, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh, tanist of Thomond; and Gerald, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly (of Cavan), died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, the son of Redmond, was killed at Domhnaeh-Maighe-

da-Chlaoine (Donaghmoyne, county of Monaghan), on St. Patrick's Day, by the son of Maguire, namely Philip, the son of Edmond, and this affair happened after the following manner: Philip having gone to the town, to hear mass there in honor of St. Patrick, and while they were at mass in the church, Redmond Oge (Mae Mahon), with a large party, arrived at the church, and set fire to it at the four quarters; the son of Maguire, hearing of this, said he would not suffer St. Patrick's church to be burned, and having encouraged his people, he and his friends sallied forth in the name of God and St. Patrick; the two parties having encountered, Redmond was thrown from his horse, and he and his foster-brother, namely, the son of Bryan Roe Mac Gillbride, were afterwards slain; several were taken prisoners, and the name of God and of St. Patrick were magnified through that deed.

Cormac O'Keenan (in Fermanagh), a learned historian and a true poet; and Donogh, the son of Bryan, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtogh, the son of Hugh, son of Fergal Oge, son of Fergal Roe Mac Geoghegan, was killed by his own kinsmen.

Philip, the son of Bryan, son of Felim O'Reilly (of Cavan), a military leader, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, a man full of knowledge in all the arts, died, after the victory of extreme unction and repentance.

Tiarnan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke, i. e. the O'Rourke, was killed by John, the son of Tiarnan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Bryan Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, having proceeded (with his forces), in boats, on Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Roderick Maguire, and gave it to Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire; and O'Donnell also took the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donal, and Maguire, namely, Conor, came to O'Donnell at Enniskillen, paid him his tribute, and made peace with him; Philip, the son of Bryan Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell, and the sons of Bryan left the country, namely, Roderick went to O'Rourke, and Philip went to Art Oge, the son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Thomas, was killed by the tribe of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gurm (in Antrim), was killed by Mac Quillan.

O'Donnell having marched with his forces into North Connaught, brought hostages with him from thence to his own place.

Bryan, the son of Philip, son of Donogh Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Aghalurcher.

Philip Oge, the son of Awlave, son of Philip Riavach, son of Bryan, son of Awlave, son of Philip, son of Awlave, son of Dunn Carrach Maguire, died; he was the chief of his own tribe (Clanawley, in Fermanagh), and a man who kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Giolla Duv, son of Hugh (Maguire), was killed by the people of Tullaghaw, and the sons of Philip, son of Bryan Maguire, in a nocturnal attack.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormley, was killed by Con, the son of Niall Bearnach, son of Henry, son of Owen; and Con himself was slain by Bryan, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, in the same month.

The sons of Donogh Maguire, namely, Thomas, Philip, and Felim; and the sons of John Buighe Mac Mahon, made an attack on Maguire, i. e. Conor; Maguire opposed and defeated them, and slew Felim, the son of Donogh; he smote Bryan, the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, and took him, and Owen, the son of Thomas, the son of Art Roe Mac Mahon, prisoners.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, committed great depredations on the people of Kinel Fearadhídh (in Tyrone); Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Caghwell, overtook him, and Aongus, the son of Sorley Bacach, was slain on the side of Art, who made his escape with difficulty, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin (or Eveleen), the daughter of O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donal Mac I-Brien, of Ara (in Tipperary), the

son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Murrogh-na-Raithnighe, a distinguished military leader, who was mild to his friends, but fierce to his foes, died after a life of nearly a hundred years spent with honour and noble deeds.

O'Driscoll More, i. e. Conor, the son of Fingin, son of Mac Con, died; he was a valiant man in defence, the friend of the orders (friars), and of learned men; and his son Fingin was appointed his successor after he had been liberated, for he was imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Donal, the son of Teige, son of Donal Oge, a man of prosperity and affability, and learned in the arts, died.

A contest arose between Teige, the son of Donal, the forementioned Mac Carthy, and the brother of Mac Carthy, i. e. Cormac Badhrach, the son of Teige, son of Donal Oge, from which resulted the loss of upwards of eighteen score (three hundred and sixty), persons who fell between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, son of Mac Pierce Butler, (of Ormond); he was a knight by the force of arm, and a hero in bravery.

The monastery of the town of O'Rourke, which is called Carrickpatrick,¹ in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was founded by O'Rourke, i. e. Owen, and by his wife Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

A. D. 1509.

Bryan, the son of Teige Mac Uinsain, the official (vicar-general) of Clogher, died.

Donogh Mac Rory, erenach of Machaire-na-Croise (Magheracross, in Fermanagh), an humble and lowly man in the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, died.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, was treacherously

1508.

1. *Carrick Patrick*, signifying St. Patrick's Rock, as St. Patrick is said to have founded a church there, at the place afterwards called Creevelea, near Dromahaire, in the parish of Killenuremy, diocese of Ardagh, and county of Leitrim. The monastery above mentioned, was founded for Franciscans of the Observantine order, by Owen O'Rourke, prince of West Brefsney

or Leitrim, and his wife Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Conor O'Brien, prince of Thomond. A great part of the extensive walls and the altar of this abbey still remain, and likewise the monument of O'Rourke, with his effigy in full length sculptured on his tomb, and there are also monuments of the O'Murroghs, O'Curryns, and other families.

taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although being his gossip, and having been invited by him to his own castle; his son Niall, son of Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were taken prisoners along with him, and he was delivered into the hands of O'Donnell, from which circumstance great troubles resulted.

The earl of Kildare, lord justice, marched with an army into Tyrone, at the invitation of the sons of Con O'Neill, who obtained the castle of O'Neill, i. e. Dungannon, before the lord justice arrived at it. The lord justice proceeded from thence to the castle of Omagh, which he took, and in it he made prisoners Torlogh, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill; and Owen Roe Mac Sweeney, and the lord justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill, i. e. Donal, the son of Henry, son of Owen, lord of Tyrone, a man who destroyed most, and on whom most was destroyed, and who made most war, and committed most depredations in defence of his lordship, until he finally gained it, died on the sixth day of the month of August; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was appointed his successor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force against Mac Dermott, and destroyed a great deal in Moylurg; Thomas, the son of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire,

was slain in that force, and O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle, i. e. Edmond Buighe, the son of Niall, was killed at night by the east of a javelin, by Connor Oge O'Boyle, at Luaeh Ross (in Donegal).

Art O'Neill was liberated from his imprisonment by giving other hostages in his stead, namely, his own son and his brother Bryan.

Philip, the son of Bryan, son of Philip Maguire; Maolmora, the son of Failge, son of Donal Baun O'Reilly; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, died.

Bryan, the son of Con O'Neill, attacked the tribe of the daughter of Mae Murrough, on the borders of Lough Leary (part of Lough Erne, on the borders of Tyrone); and he slew Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge; Owen, the son of Niall Bearnaeh O'Neill; Bryan, the son of Niall Bearnaeh; and the son of Hugh Balbh O'Neill, and took from them sixty-four horses.

Cormae, the grandson of John, the son of Connor Oge Maguire; Dermot, the son of Flann Mae Ward; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mae William, of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Riekard Oge, a man who was submissive to friends, but the reverse to foes, died.

Mae Anfhileadh (the son of the poet), i. e. Gillcreest, the son of Awlave, a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII.¹ was proclaimed king of England, on the twenty-second of April.

A. D. 1509.

1. *Henry VIII.* King Henry VII., the first sovereign of the House of Tudor, died on the 21st of April, 1509, in the 53rd year of his age, and 24th of his reign, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII. then in the 18th year of his age, who died on Friday, the 28th of January, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and 38th of his reign. In 1537, in a parliament held in Dublin, by the lord deputy, Leonard Gray, was passed the Act of Supremacy, by which king Henry VIII. was declared supreme head of the church in Ireland, and all appeals to the Pope, or communications with the court of Rome were prohibited under the penalty of Perjury, and any person who refused to take the oath of supremacy was deemed guilty of high treason. The title borne by the kings of England until this time was only that of *Lords of Ireland*, but the title of *King of Ireland* was conferred on Henry VIII. and his successors in a great parliament held at Dublin A.D. 1541, by the lord deputy, Anthony St. Leger.

Lords Lieutenant.—The following account of the lords lieutenant and deputies of Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII. has been collected from Ware, Borlase's *Reduction of Ireland*, Lodge's *Peerage*, and various other historical works. In 1509, Gerald Fitzgerald, the eighth earl of Kildare, was continued as lord justice and lord deputy of Ireland, and remained so until his death, in 1513, having held the office of lord deputy and chief governor of Ireland about twenty-five years, during a period of thirty-three years, under kings Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII.

and Henry VIII.; this celebrated earl founded a college at Maynooth. In 1513, Gerald, ninth earl of Kildare, son of the late earl, succeeded as lord justice and lord deputy; and in 1515, William Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, was appointed lord justice, but soon after dismissed, and Gerald, earl of Kildare, was again appointed lord deputy, and going to England in 1519, left sir Thomas Fitzgerald, his relative, lord justice. In 1520, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, high admiral of England and Ireland, son of the duke of Norfolk, was appointed lord lieutenant, and landed at Dublin with 1000 soldiers, horse and foot, and a body-guard of 100 men; he had many engagements with the Irish princes and chiefs, as the O'Neills of Ulster, the O'Byrnes of Wicklow, the O'Conors and O'Moores, of Offaley and Leix, and others; and, in passing through a narrow defile in Leix, he was nearly killed by a musket-shot, the ball having struck his helmet. The earl of Surrey soon after, in the year 1521, returned to England, and left Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond and Ossory, as his lord deputy. In 1524, Gerald, earl of Kildare, was again appointed lord deputy, but being sent for to England in 1526, he was by the intrigues of his enemy, Cardinal Wolsey, under various charges confined to the Tower, and, according to Borlase, he was ordered by Wolsey to be beheaded, but was pardoned by the king, and sent back to Ireland. In 1526, Thomas Fitzgerald of Leixlip was appointed lord deputy for a short time, and in the same year Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin, succeeded as lord deputy. In 1528, Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond and Ossory, was appointed lord deputy, instead of the

A. D. 1510.

Murtogh (O'Brien), the son of Murtogh, son of Torlogh, bishop of Kilfenora, died,

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, died ; he was the first to establish the order of friars *de observantia* (Franciscans), at Cavan, by the authority of the Pope.

Bryan Roe, the son of Donal, son of Hugh O' Neill, died.

Bryan, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glaisne Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Brefney, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loghlin, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Felan, i. e. Fergal, a learned professor in poetry, and Owen, the son of Bryan O'Higgin, chief professor of Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Owen Roe, died at Inis Mac-an-Duirn (in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, he was chief poet of Tirconnell).

Gerald, earl of Kildare, with the nobles of the English and Irish of Leinster, marched with an army into the province of Munster, and fortified a castle at Carrick Cital, in despite of the Irish of Munster. O'Donnell, with a small force, followed him through Meath into Munster, westward, until he joined him at that place ; from thence they proceeded to Ealla (Duhallow, in Cork), took the castle of Cean Tuirc (Kanturk), and plundered the country ; after that they marched into Great Desmond (in Kerry), took the castle of Pailis, and

another castle on the banks of Maing (the river Mang, in Kerry), and returned back safe into the county of Limerick. After that they mustered fresh forces, and were joined by the Geraldines of Munster, commanded by James, the son of the earl of Desmond, with all the English of Munster ; also by Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donal, the son of Dermot, son of Fingin ; by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and by the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster ; and they then marched to Limerick. Torlogh, the son of Teige O'Brien, lord of Thomond, collected all his forces, and was joined by Mac Namara, and the Siol Aodha, and the Clan Rickard, who mustered another great army to oppose them (the earl and his forces). The earl marched with his forces through Bealach-na-Fad-baighe, and through Bealach-na-nGamhna, until he arrived at Droichead Croise, namely, Droichead-Puirt-Croisi (the bridge of Port Cross, called O'Brien's Bridge, in the county of Clare), which had been constructed by O'Brien, across the Shannon, destroyed the bridge, and encamped for a night in that country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they could hear each others' voice and conversation during the night. On the following day the lord justice arranged his forces, placed the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and of Dublin in the reere of the army ; O'Donnell marshalled his small force, and remained in the reere, along with the English of Dublin and Meath ; they then crossed through Moin-na-mBrathar (the Bog

baron of Delvin. In 1530, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of king Henry VIII., was appointed lord lieutenant, but did not come to Ireland, being a mere boy, about 10 years of age, and sir William Skeffington was made lord deputy under him, and arrived in Dublin with 200 horsemen. In 1532, Gerald, earl of Kildare, was again appointed lord deputy under Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant, but being sent for to England in 1534, he left his son Thomas, then a young man in the 21st year of his age, in his stead as lord deputy. The earl was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and his son Thomas, having heard a false report that his father had been beheaded, he organised a formidable insurrection in Ireland, called the rebellion of *Silken Thomas*, as the young lord was commonly called by the Irish *Tomas-an-tSioda*, from the splendid robes of silk he wore ; or, according to others, from the silken banners borne by his soldiers, and an account of this rebellion is given at the year 1535 in these Annals. The earl, his father, died in the Tower in 1534, and the forces of Silken Thomas having been subdued, and himself brought prisoner to England and confined in the Tower, he was, together with his five uncles, brothers of the deceased earl, namely, sir James and sir John Fitzgerald, knights of Rhodes, and of St. John of Jerusalem, and Oliver, Richard, and Walter Fitzgerald, conveyed pri-

soners to the tower, and tried on a charge of high treason, and on the 2nd of February, 1535, they were all hanged and beheaded at Tyburn. In 1532, according to Borlase, it was enacted, that none should be appointed to the office of lord justice of Ireland, but an Englishman, born within the realm of England. In 1533 sir William Skeffington was again sent from England as lord deputy, and arrived in Dublin in October, but died in the December following at Kilmainham. In 1535 lord Leonard Gray, viscount of Graney in Ireland, son of Thomas Gray, marquess of Dorset, was appointed lord deputy to Henry, duke of Richmond, the king's son, who died this year, in the 16th year of his age ; in 1540 lord Gray was recalled, and in the year 1541, was on various charges tried and beheaded on Tower Hill. In 1540 sir William Brereton, afterwards marshal of Ireland, and baron of Leighlin, was appointed lord justice, but died the same year at Kilkenny. In 1540, sir Anthony St. Leger succeeded as lord deputy, and going to England in 1543, left as lord justice sir William Brabazon, who was ancestor of the earls of Meath. In 1544, sir Anthony St. Leger again arrived in Dublin as lord deputy, but going to England in 1546, he a second time appointed sir William Brabazon as lord justice, and in 1547 sir Anthony St. Leger again came to Ireland as lord deputy.

of the Friars), which was the shortest way to Limerick. O'Brien's forces made an attack on the English army, killed the baron of Citon, and Barnwall of Circustoun, (Barnwall of Crickstown, in Meath), and many other noblemen that are not recorded. The English army continued their retreat, and the forces of the O'Briens returned triumphantly with great spoils, and there was not a man of the English or Irish in those two armies, on that day, who gained greater fame for valour and generalship than O'Donnell, in covering the retreat of the English forces.

Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrick, a vessel full of wisdom and hospitality; and Dermod, son of Donal, son of Donal Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, went on a pilgrimage to Rome, and while abroad, his people and friends were in grief, sadness, and sorrow after him, and he left his son, Manus O'Donnell, to defend the country while he should be absent.

A. D. 1511.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, whom O'Donnell had imprisoned at his departure for Rome, was liberated from his imprisonment by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without O'Donnell's permission; and his son Niall Oge became a security for the maintenance of the terms of peace agreed upon between them.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, bishop and archdeacon of the two Brefneys (diocese of Kilmore), for the space of thirty years, a prelate whom the English and Irish supported, a man distinguished for wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching, an affectionate shepherd of the church, after having ordained priests and ecclesiastics of all degrees, and having consecrated many churches and cemeteries, after having bestowed precious presents and food on the rich and poor, his spirit departed to heaven, on the fourth

of the kalends of March (or August), precisely on a Tuesday, at Dromahaire (in Leitrim), having come to consecrate a church in Brefney, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; and he was buried on a Friday, in the monastery of Cavan.

Cormac Mac Gauran, who was called bishop of Brefney (Kilmore), died before Christmas.

The greater portion of the ancient works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Connor Faily, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach, a general entertainer of learned men, a distinguished military leader among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own people, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Connor, and the sons of John Ballach O'Connor, beside Mainister Feorais.¹

O'Kelly, i. e. Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Donogh, son of Malachy, son of William, son of Donogh Muinach, died; he was a supporter of his territory, friends, and people, a general patron of learned men and strangers, a man by whom the castles of Gallach, of Garbally, and Monivea (all in Galway), were erected.

Mac Murrough (lord of Leinster), i. e. Murrough Ballach, son of Donogh, son of Art, died.

Thomas, son of Glaisne, son of Conor O'Reilly (of Cavan), and Edmond, the son of Glaisne, died.

Glaisne, the son of Conor, son of John O'Reilly, was killed by the people of the house of Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Bryan Roe, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Dogherty, i. e. John, the son of Donal, son of Conor, died; and Conor Carrach was nominated the O'Dogherty.

Mac Donogh of Tirerrill, i. e. John, died; and his brother Fergal, tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermott.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, went into the pay of Hugh, the son of Donal, son of Henry; John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon, i. e. James of Machaire Cuircne, (lord of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath), died.

Hugh, the son of Felim Mac Manus, was killed

A. D. 1511.

1. *Mainistir Feorais*, now Monasteroris, a parish also called Castropetre, in the barony of Coolestown, King's county, which got its name from sir John de Bermingham, earl of Louth, who was in Irish called *Mac Feorais*; and hence the monastery was desig-

nated that of Mac Feorais, he having founded, A.D. 1325, an abbey here for Conventual Franciscans, of which some interesting ruins still remain, near Edenderry; this abbey, with its lands, was granted to Nicholas Herbert, who died in 1581.

by James, the son of John Mac-an-Easpuic Maiguire.

Dubhthach (Duffagh), son of Duffagh O'Duigenan (of Kilronan, in Roscommon), a learned his-

torian, and a man of great wealth and prosperity, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh, marched with a force into Tirconnell, and burned Glenfine

II. *The Kingdom of Ulster*.—In this article is continued from p. 345, the ancient history of Ulster, and of the colonies that peopled Ireland in the early ages; an account of the Partholians, Nemedians, Fomorians, and Firbolg, has been given in the preceding part, and in this is given an account of the Tuath De Danan, Milesians, Celts, and Scythians.

The Tuath De Danan, as well as the Firbolg, were, according to our old annalists, a branch of the Nemedians, for a tribe of the Nemedians, when conquered and enslaved by the Fomorians, left Ireland under the command of Iarbanel, one of the sons of Nemedius, and arrived in Greece, and having settled a long time in Achaia or Attica, they are stated to have become deeply skilled in magic, and to have acquired the power of working great wonders. The derivation of their name, according to some, was from *Danan*, one of their queens in Ireland, and the word *Tuath*, which means a tribe, hence *Tuath de Danan* signified the tribe or people of Danan, as their chiefs were descended from her three sons, Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba; or, according to others, they were designated *De Danan*, from *De*, which signified gods, hence called *De Danan*, or gods of Danan, from their great power and magic skill; others derive their name from *Tuath*, a lord, hence *Tuath de Danan*, which would signify lords of Danan. The name has been latinised *Dananne* and *Dananni*, and anglicised *Danans*. At the time the Danans were in Greece they are said to have assisted the Athenians in their wars with the Assyrians or Syrians who had invaded Greece, but the Assyrians having proved victorious, the Danans, for fear of falling into their power, left Greece under the command of their chief leader called Nuadh, and emigrated to Lochlin or Scandinavia, now parts of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and having remained there many years, they next proceeded to Albain, or that part of North Britain now called Scotland, where they remained seven years, and sailing from thence they arrived at *Inis Ealga*, or the Noble Isle, then the name of Ireland, and landed in the northern part now Ulster; from thence they proceeded to Sliabh-an-Iarain, or the iron mountain in Breeney, near the lake now called Lough Allen in Leitrim. The Firbolg colony, who were then the possessors of Ireland, having collected their forces, advanced to oppose the Danans, and a great battle was fought between them at *Magh Tuireadh*, or the Plain of the Tower, a place situated near Lough Mask in Mayo, in which the Firbolg forces were totally vanquished, and ten thousand of them, together with Eochy their king, were slain; and the cairn or sepulchral monument of great stones, raised over king Eochy still remains on the strand near Ballysadare in Sligo. This was called the battle of South Moy Turey, and in thirty years afterwards another great battle was fought at North Moy Turey, near Lough Arrow in Sligo, in which the Firbolg forces, combined with the Fomorians, were again overthrown by the Danans, who thus became masters of Ireland. The arrival of the Danans is placed by our old chronologists about twelve centuries before the Christian era, and they ruled over Ireland about two centuries, or one hundred and ninety-seven years, according to the Psalter of Cashel, under nine successive sovereigns, who resided chiefly at Temor or Tara, and Tailtean in Meath, and sometimes at Cruachan in Connaught, and at Aileach in Ulster. Their most celebrated kings were Nuadh, their first king, who was surnamed Airgid Lamb, signifying of the Silver Hand, for, having lost his hand at the battle of South Moy Turey, one of his artificers formed for him a silver hand, and this circumstance has been adduced as a proof of the superior skill of the Danans in the arts, and as they were represented by the other inhabitants of Ireland as necromancers and magicians, it is probable these opinions arose from the great knowledge of the Danans in arts and sciences, and hence they are considered to have been far more civilised than the other colonies which had settled in Ireland. Nuadh reigned over the Danans for thirty years, and fell in the battle of North Moy Turey. Lugh-

aith Lamlfada, or Lughaidh the Long-handed, another of their kings, reigned forty years, and he instituted the great assemblies at Tailtean in Meath, of which an account has been given at p. 298, in a note on Bregia; he ordained these assemblies in honour of Tailte, daughter of a king of Iberia or Spain, and wife of Eochy, the last Firbolg king. Daghdha, surnamed More, or the Great, ruled over the Danans seventy years, and was one of the most celebrated of their kings. From Eire, Fodhla, and Banba, three of the Danan queens, Ireland got the names of *Eire*, *Fodhla* and *Banba*, by which it was designated for many centuries by the old bards and historians; and from the Danans Ireland also got the name *Inis-Fail*, signifying the Island of Destiny, from the circumstance of their having brought with them a remarkable stone called *Lia-Fail*, or the Stone of Destiny, on which the ancient kings of Ireland were for many centuries inaugurated at Tara, and of which a full account has been given at p. 297, in the note on Bregia. The Danans had celebrated bards, and Brighid or Bride, daughter of king Daghdha, was their chief poetess, and honoured amongst them as the goddess of poetry, and Morigu or Morigan, one of their queens, was also deified and worshipped as the goddess of war, like Pallas, Minerva, and Bellona, amongst the Greeks and Romans. The religious rites of the Danans were a form of Druidism, and they worshipped idols; three of their kings were named from their chief objects of worship, one called *Mac Coill*, or the Son of the Wood, from having worshipped the woods; another *Mac Ceacht*, or the Son of the Plough, his god being that chief instrument of husbandry; and the third *Mac Greine*, from Grian or the Sun being the great object of his adoration. Midhir, son of Daghdha, was much celebrated in the works of the Irish bards, and his spirit considered to remain in a state of enchantment many centuries after his death. The Danan kings, queens, and chiefs were buried in the great cemeteries of Cruachan in Connaught, and of Tailtean and Brugh of the Boyne in Meath, of which accounts have been given in these notes on South Connaught and Bregia. The Danans were represented as great architects, and said to have built many fortresses in Ireland, amongst others Cathair Crofin, or the stone fortress of Crofin, situated at Tara, and so called from Crofin, one of their queens; Aileach, near Lough Swilly in Donegal, a Cyclopean fortress, of which an account has been given in the note on Tirconnell, was first erected by Neid, one of the Danan chiefs, and hence called Aileach Neid. The Milesian colony from Spain, having invaded Ireland about a thousand years before the Christian era, conquered the Danans in two great battles, one fought at Slieve Mis mountain in Kerry, and the other at Tailtean in Meath, and the Milesians then became masters of Ireland.

The origin of the Danans is involved in much obscurity, and has puzzled various antiquarians. Our Irish annalists make them a branch of the Nemedians, who were a colony of Scythians, from the country near the Euxine sea or Thrace, and afterwards settled in Greece as before stated; others consider they were some of the Pelasgi, a people of Thrace and Macedon, who were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, and Danaus, one of their kings at Argos, is mentioned about fifteen centuries before the Christian era, and from him the Greeks were called *Danai*, a name resembling the Danan of the Irish writers; others consider the Danans, probably from the similarity of the name, as a tribe of the *Dodonai* or *Dodoneans*, who were also Pelasgi, and the founders of the famous oracle and temple of Jupiter at Dodonea in Greece, and also of the oracle and temple of Apollo at Delphi. The learned Villanueva in his *Ibernia Phenicea*, supposes the Danans might be Phenicians and have gotten the name Danani from the city of Dan in Palestine; others consider, from the similarity of the names, that the Danans were Danes, and our annalists also state that the Danans were some time in Scandinavia, but the name Danes was not used for many centuries after the period assigned for the arrival of the Danans, though it may be observed that the Danes and other

(Gleninn, in Donegal), and from Lough Swilly onward, and took hostages from O'Dogherty.

Kinel Feradaidh, in Tyrone, was completely plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

Scandinnavins were originally Scythians or Goths, from the countries between the Euxine and Caspian seas in Asia, and came to Scandinavia many centuries before the Christian era. Many modern geographers are of opinion that the Danans were either some of the *Dannii* of North Britain, who are placed by Ptolemy, Camden, Cellarius, and others, in the southern parts of Caledonia or Scotland, and in the northern parts of England bordering on Scotland, or some of the *Damnonii*, the ancient people of Cornwall, in the south of England, some of whom, it is said, came to Ireland about the first century. But whether the Irish Danans were some of the *Dannians* of North Britain, or of the *Damnonians* of South Britain, is doubtful, though, as the Phenicians in early ages traded to the mines of Cornwall, some of the *Damnonians*, who were of the Celtic race, might have come from Cornubia or Cornwall, and settled in Ireland in very remote ages, together with some of the Phenicians, which might account for the eastern origin attributed to the Danans by the Irish writers. It may be here observed, that the Firbolg tribes of Connaught, called *Firdomnians* and *Damnonians*, are by some considered to have been colonies either of the *Dannians* or *Damnonians* of Britain; but, according to the old Irish writers, great numbers of the Danan and Firbolg tribes were expelled from Ireland to Britain in very remote times by the Milesians, and from them the *Dannians* and *Damnonians* of Britain were descended; and they also state, that the *Clanna Breogain*, a colony that came from Spain along with their relatives the Milesians, were afterwards in great numbers expelled into Britain; and from these *Clanna Breogain*, a name which has been latinised *Brigantes*, were descended the *Brigantes* of Britain. O'Brien, in his book on the Round Towers, maintains that the Danans were a colony of *Iranians* or *Persians*, who came from Iran, which was the ancient name of Persia, and on this he founds his theory, that the Round Towers of Ireland were erected by the Danans for purposes connected with the ancient religious worship of India, denominated Buddhism, and also for astronomical observations. It may be observed that *Bodh Dearg*, or *Bodh Red*, was the name of one of the Danan chieftains, and son of *Daghda*, one of the Danan kings; and from him it is said the lake called Lough Bodh Dearg, now Lough Boderig, an expansion of the Shannon between Roscommon and Leitrim, derived its name, near to which lay the plain called *Magh Luirg* of *Daghda*, now the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; and there is a hill near Rath Cruachan, in Roscommon, called the Hill of *Budh*. In the third century, at A. D. 226, in the Four Masters, it is mentioned that in the battle of *Crionna*, in Meath, *Fergus Bot*, i. e. *tinidh*, who ruled over Bregia, was slain; this name signifies *Fergus of the Fire*, or of *Bot*, as the word *Bot* or *Bod*, according to *Cormac's Glossary* and *O'Reilly's Dictionary*, signifies fire; and according to *O'Reilly*, the word *Budh*, means, life, wisdom, or the world; and the word *Bot* or *Bod* is also often written *Bud*, hence both the words appear to have a similar signification; and it appears probable that *Fergus of the Fire* or of *Bot*, was so called from being a fire worshipper; hence *Bot*, *Bod*, *Bud*, or *Budh*, seems to have been one of the Pagan deities of the Irish; and *Vallancey* considers that the worship of *Budh* prevailed in Ireland, being introduced by the Danans, who were *Dedanites* from Chaldaea. Amongst the traditions of the people, the Danans are said to have been converted into fairies, and to live still in the raths or earthen ramparts called forts, in a state of enchantment; and the Danans are often mentioned as fairies by many of the bards. Also in the traditions of the people is mentioned a fairy king called *Bud-an-Bhothair*, or *Budh of the Roads*, who, travelling rapidly along the roads, raises clouds of dust in a whirlwind. The Danans were represented as highly skilled in the arts, and after they had been conquered by the Milesians, they became the chief artificers and mechanics of the country, as architects, workers in metals,

O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh, having collected his forces, marched into Tirconnell after O'Donnell had gone to Rome; Manus O'Donnell, with the three Mac Sweeneys, and the principal

&c., and even in the traditions of the people to the present day, they are considered to have been great builders; and to *Goban Saor* (a name signifying *Goban the builder*), a man of the Danan race, and a famous architect, is attributed the erection of the Round Towers and many other great buildings in Ireland in the early ages, but others consider that this *Goban Saor* lived in the times of Christianity, and represent him as a builder of churches; and some are of opinion that he was the same as *Gobhan*, a saint of the seventh century. A full history of the Danans is given in the *Books of Leacan and Ballymote*, and also in the *Book of Invasions* by the O'Clerys.

The Milesians.—An account of this ancient colony has been partly given at p. 123, in the note on *South Connaught*, and in various other annotations in the course of these *Annals*, in which it has been shewn from ancient authorities, that the Milesians are represented as a colony originally from Scythia, near the Euxine sea, on the borders of Europe and Asia, in the country now called the Crimea. Their great ancestor was *Peniusa Farsa*, king of Scythia, and his son *Niull* having gone to Egypt, and attained great rank there, married the princess *Scota*, daughter of *Pharaoh*, king of Egypt, who was drowned in the Red sea. This *Niull* had a son named *Gaodhal*, and his descendants were called *Clanna Gaodhal*, and from *Gaodhal* came the name *Gael*, which is the pronunciation of the word, hence, the Irish have been called *Gaels* and *Gadelians*. The *Gadelians* having been expelled from Egypt, sailed back to Scythia under the conduct of their chief, *Eiber Seuit*, or *Eiber the Scythian*, and from him they were called *Cineadh Seuit*, signifying the race of the *Scyths* or *Scythians*, and the name *Seuit* was latinised *Scoti*, and anglicised *Scots*, and from the *Scoti* Ireland, in ancient times, got the name *Scotia*, which was afterwards applied to that part of North Britain called by the Irish *Albain*, now Scotland, from a colony of Milesians or Irish Scots who settled there in the third century under a chief from Ireland named *Cairbre Riada*, but it is to be observed, that the name *Scotia* was exclusively confined to Ireland till the eleventh century, when it was first applied to modern Scotland. The *Gadelians* or *Scythians* again emigrated from Scythia, and having sailed through the Euxine, now called the Black sea, and onward through the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, the Egean or Archipelago, and the sea afterwards called the Mediterranean, they made some settlements in *Getulia*, on the coast of northern Africa, in the country where Carthage was afterwards founded. From *Getulia* the *Gadelians* came to *Iberia* or *Spain*, and conquered part of that country from the *Iberians* or race of *Tubal*, the ancient possessors, in the territory afterwards called *Celtiberia* by the Romans, and situated in the northern parts of Spain. The *Gadelians* were possessed of the territory now forming the province of *Gallicia* in the north of Spain, and, commanded by one of their celebrated chiefs named *Breogain*, gained many great battles over the *Iberians*, and the posterity of this *Breogain* were named *Clanna Breogain*, who are called by Latin writers *Brigantes*. A grandson of *Breogain*, named *Gollamh*, became king of North Spain, and was a renowned warrior; he went to Scythia, the country of his ancestors, and became the chief military commander there under the king of Scythia; from thence he went to Egypt and was appointed commander of the Egyptians in their wars with the Ethiopians, and he obtained in marriage the daughter of one of the Pharaohs, king of Egypt, and after some time having returned to Spain, he ruled as one of the chief kings of that country. From his great valour *Gollamh* was named *Mileadh Espaine*, signifying the hero of Spain, as the word *Mileadh* means a soldier, warrior, or knight, like the Latin word *Miles*, and this name has been latinised *Milesius*; and his posterity were called *Clanna Mileadh*, a term which has been anglicised *Milesians*. After the death of *Milesius* in Spain his posterity and the *Clanna Breogain* sent a force to explore *Eire* or Ireland, under the command of *Ith*, who was son of *Breogain*, and

chiefs of Tirconnell, defended and protected the country as well as they could; and O'Neill, with his forces, departed eastward from the mountain, and returned to his home without prey or battle.

uncle of Milesius, and a valiant warrior, but Ith and his forces having arrived in Ireland, were attacked by the Tuath De Danan, and Ith himself was mortally wounded, and most of his men slain. The sons of Milesius and the Clanna Breogain shortly after fitted out a fleet of thirty ships, and with a powerful force set sail from Tur Breogain or the Tower of Breogain, at the place called Brigantia, now Corunna in Spain, and arrived in Ireland. The Milesians were commanded by eight of the sons of Milesius, and many chiefs of the Clanna Breogain, but being overtaken by a great storm off the southern coast of Ireland, many ships were wrecked and several of their chiefs drowned, amongst whom were Colpa the swordsman, Ir, Donn, and some other sons of Milesius, but at last they effected a landing at a place called Invear Sceine, now the bay of Kenmare in Kerry, which got its name from Sceine, the wife of Amergin, who was drowned there. The Milesians were commanded by Heremon, Heber, and Amergin, sons of Milesius, together with many chiefs of the Clanna Breogain, and soon after their arrival fought a great battle with the Tuath De Danan, near Slieve Mish mountain in Kerry, where the Danans were defeated; but Scota, the relict of Milesius, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, who accompanied her sons to Ireland and was present at the battle, was slain, and buried in a valley called after her Glen Scota, and situated near Tralee. The Milesians proceeded to Teamur or Tara, and Tailtean in Meath, where the Danan kings then resided, and in a great battle fought at Tailtean the Danan forces were totally vanquished, and their three kings, Mac Coill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine, together with their three queens, Eire, Fodhla, and Banba, slain; and the Milesians then became masters of Ireland. The period of the arrival of the Milesians is placed by our old historians about a thousand years before the Christian era, their progenitor Milesius being made cotemporary with king Solomon over the Israelites.

The vast antiquity assigned by our old annalists for the various colonies that peopled Ireland in the early ages, has been doubted, disputed, and denied, by many modern writers; but the accounts of our ancient historians are not improbable or inconsistent with the cotemporary history of other nations of antiquity; and though the records of remote events in our history may be exaggerated, distorted, and mixed with fable, so are the early annals and traditions of all other nations partly fabulous, or a compound of facts and fable; and it may be observed that most of the modern writers who doubt or deny the truth of our annals, and represent them as fictions and legends, are mostly men who know little or nothing of the Irish language, annals, or antiquities, or of the cotemporary history of other ancient nations. With respect to the origin of the first colonies that came to Ireland, it will be necessary to give some account of the ancient inhabitants of the nations from which those colonies were derived.

The Shemites or Semitic race.—After the Deluge, Shem or Sem, one of the sons of Noah, and his posterity, according to Josephus, and other ancient historians, peopled the greater part of Asia, and of the Semitic race were the following nations: From Assur or Ashur, son of Shem, came the *Assyrians*, and Ninus, grandson of Ashur, founded the city of Nineveh, on the banks of the Tigris, and his descendants possessed Asia, from the Euphrates to the Indian ocean. From Arphaxad, son of Shem, came the Arphaxadites, called afterwards *Chaldeans*; and from Aram, son of Shem, descended the *Aramites* or *Aramcans*, afterwards called *Syrians*, and from the Syrians came the *Phenicians*; and from Elam, another son of Shem, came the *Elamites*, called the *Iranians* or *Persians*. From Heber, a descendant of Arphaxad, were descended the *Hebrews*, but Abraham, a descendant of Heber, is considered their chief ancestor, and they were called *Israelites*, from Jacob or Israel, the son of Abraham, and *Jews*, from Judah, one of the sons of Jacob. The *Arabians* or *Arabs*, called *Ishmaelites*, were descended from Ishmael, a son of

A. D. 1512.

Hugh O'Mulmocheirge (O'Mulmoghery, anglicised Early), abbot of Dromlane (in Cavan), was drowned.

Abraham, by the Egyptian bond-woman Hagar, of the race of Ham.

The Hamites.—The posterity of Ham or Cham, son of Noah, peopled the greater part of Africa and part of Asia; and Ham himself, as shewn by the learned bishop Cumberland, in his Origin of Ancient Nations, was after his death deified and worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Ethiopians, and Lybians, under the name of Jupiter Hammon or Ammon, and the famous temple and oracle of Jupiter Hammon dedicated to him in Lybia. Mizraim, son of Ham, peopled Egypt, hence called by Moses, "the land of Mizraim;" and from the ancient inhabitants, called Copts or Gypts, came the name *Egyptians*. From Canaan, son of Ham, were descended the *Canaanites* of the land of Canaan in Palestine, and also the Philistines, the Anakim, the Amorites, and Amalekites, who are called in the Scriptures the giant race of Ham, being famous warriors, and men of great strength and stature. From Sidon, son of Canaan, came the *Sidonians*; and the *Tyrians* and *Carthaginians* were mixed colonies of the Phenicians and Sidonians. From Phut, another son of Ham, were descended the *Phutites* or *Lybians*; and from Sabas, another son, came the *Sabeans*. From Cush or Chus, son of Ham, came the *Chusites* or *Ethiopians*; and Nimrod, son of Cush, the Ethiopian, founded the city of Babylon, on the banks of the Euphrates, and was the first king of the Babylonians; he is called in the Scriptures a mighty hunter, and described by Josephus as a "bold man, and of great strength of hand." Nimrod became an idolater, and erected the famous temple of Belus, Bel, or Baal, dedicated to the sun at Babylon, and he and his people built the tower of Babel.

The Japhetians.—Japhet, one of the sons of Noah, and his posterity, peopled Europe and part of Asia; from Madai, son of Japhet, came the *Madeans*, whom the Greeks called *Medes*; and from Javan, son of Japhet, were descended the *Greeks* and *Ionians*; from Thiras, son of Japhet, came the *Thracians*; and from Thogarima, son of Gomer, son of Japhet, the *Phrygians* and *Armenians*; from Thubal, son of Japhet, and his son Iber, came the *Iberes* or *Iberians*, afterwards called Spaniards. The Italians were a mixture of Celts, Scythians, and Greeks; the two other chief people of the race of Japhet were the Celts and Scythians.

The Celts, according to Josephus and other ancient historians, were the descendants of Gomer, one of the sons of Japhet, and hence called *Gomerites* and *Gomerians*; they were the aborigines or first inhabitants of Europe after the deluge, and they were called by the Greeks *Keltai*, and by the Romans *Celtæ*. In the Celtic and Hiberno-Celtic or Irish language, the name was *Cealtach*, which O'Brien, in his Dictionary, at the words *Cealtach* and *Geilt*, considers to be derived from *Coill* or *Caill*, a wood, hence *Coillteach* or *Cealtach* may signify a Celt or an inhabitant of woods; and the term is supposed to have originated from the Celts in the early ages having chiefly inhabited the forests, or from their having always practised in woods and groves the religious rites of Druidism; or, according to others, the name was derived from *Coill*, a wood, and *teach*, a house—as their chief habitations were in the woods, or constructed of wood. The Celts, as the aborigines of Europe, first inhabited those parts on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Euxine sea, and thence spread over Western Europe, and the countries afterwards called Germany, Gaul, Italy, Iberia or Spain, Britain and Ireland; the western part of the European continent, comprising parts of Gaul, Germany, Spain, and Italy, was denominated by ancient geographers *Celtica*, or the land of the Celts, a name afterwards applied to Gaul, as the chief country of the Celts.

The Gauls, or inhabitants of the countries now called France and Belgium, were the chief nation of the Celts, and possessed those territories two thousand years before the Christian era. They were called in the Gaulish and Irish languages, *Gall* and *Caill*, and *Gaillteach*, all apparently derived from the word *Ceallteach* or *Geallteach*, signifying Celts, and the term *Gael*,

Pierce Mae Graidin, dean of Clan Hugh (in the county of Longford, and diocese of Ardagh), died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballach O'Neill, lord of Trian Congail

applied to the Irish, and their descendants the Scots, appears to be derived from the same source. The name *Gall* amongst the Irish also signified a foreigner, and was applied by them to all foreign people, as Gauls, Danes, and English, while they called themselves *Gael*. The Gauls were called by the Greeks *Galatai*, and also *Keltai*, and their country *Galatia* and *Celto-Galatia*; and by the Romans Gaul was called *Gallia*, and the people *Galli*, anglicised Gauls. In very remote times, from twelve to fifteen centuries before the Christian era, the Gauls crossed the Pyrenees and planted a colony in Iberia or Spain, which, becoming mixed with the old inhabitants named Iberes, were called by the Romans *Celto-Iberi*, and their country, situated in the north of Spain, was named *Celtiberia*. The Gauls likewise, many centuries before the Christian era, crossed the Alps, and settled colonies in Northern Italy, in that part called by the Romans *Gallia Cisalpina* or Cisalpine Gaul, to distinguish it from *Gallia Transalpina* or Transalpine Gaul, in France. In those early times the Gauls also planted colonies called Boii or Boiarii and Pannonii, in ancient Bavaria, Bohemia, and Pannonia, in Germany. About four centuries before the Christian era, the Gauls, under Brenn or Brennus, marched into Italy, defeated the Roman forces, and took the city of Rome. The Gauls joined the Carthaginians against the Romans in the Punic wars, and forty thousand of them fought under Hannibal in Italy; and in the year 216 before the Christian era, Hannibal, with his Gaulish infantry and Numidian cavalry, gained the great battle of Cannæ, in which fifty thousand of the Romans were slain. A short time before the Christian era, the Roman armies under Cæsar invaded Gaul, and the various confederated nations of the Gauls, under the command of Vereingetorix, mustered about two hundred and fifty thousand men; they had great troops of cavalry and war chariots, and they fought with great bravery and impetuosity, commencing the battle with fierce shouts and war cries, and fought naked down to the middle, throwing off their short tunics called *sagums*, when determined to conquer or die; they used long brazen swords, spears, and shields, bows, arrows, and slings, and east innumerable darts and stones; the Gauls also had powerful fleets, and their ships, according to Cæsar, were chiefly constructed of oak, but though fighting with great valour, they were generally defeated by the superior discipline of the Roman legions; and in their wars with Cæsar, for a period of seven years, about one million of the Gauls were slain, and Gaul was reduced to a Roman province.

The Galatians.—About three centuries before the Christian era, the Gauls, under their generals Brenn and Bolgos, with prodigious forces, invaded Macedon and Greece, and passing on into Asia founded the kingdom of Galatia, or Gallo-Greece, in Asia Minor. The Galatians became a celebrated nation, and were famous warriors, and fought as mercenaries in vast numbers, under the kings of Syria and other countries of Asia; and their troops were the most valiant in the east. In the second Book of Maccabees they are mentioned to have advanced as far as Babylon, but were defeated by the Jews, and one hundred and twenty thousand of them slain. The Galatians make a remarkable figure in the wars of the Romans, in the east, with Antiochus, Ptolomey, and Attalus; and Deiotarus, the celebrated king of Galatia, assisted the Romans in their wars with Mithridates and the Parthians. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, had a body-guard of Galatians, and Augustus Cæsar also presented a body-guard of Gauls to Herod, king of Judea.

The Gauls and Belgians also sent colonies in the early ages to Britain and Ireland, as hereafter explained. Amongst the Celts are to be mentioned the Umbrians, the Etrurians, or Etruscans, the Samnites, Sabines, and some others of the ancient inhabitants of Italy. The Thracians and Pelasgians, the most ancient inhabitants of Greece and the Phrygians, are also considered to have been Celts.

The Scythians.—According to Josephus, and other ancient writers, the Scythians were descended from Magog, one of the sons of Japhet, hence called *Magogites*. They were called by the Greeks

(parts of Down and Antrim), a man of general hospitality, a promoter of religious orders and churches, a provident and fortunate man, who paid neither rents nor tribute to the Clan Neill or

Skuthai, *Skuthike*, and *Seythes*, and by the Romans *Scythæ*, and *Scythi*, anglicised Seyths, and Scythians. O'Brien, and other etymologists, are of opinion that the name is derived from the Celtic or Celto-Scythian word, *Sciot*, which signifies a dart or arrow, and has also the same signification in the Irish language; and this derivation is considered probable, as the Scythian nations were all famous archers, particularly the Parthians; and O'Brien, in the learned preface to his Dictionary, is also of opinion that the Irish names *Seuit*, and *Clanna Seuit*, meaning Scythians, as applied to the Milesian Irish, had its origin from the same source, as they are stated to have been of Scythian or Celto-Scythian descent: the name Seuit has been latinised Seoti, and anglicised Scots. The Scythians make a conspicuous figure in the ancient history of Asia, as the Celts did in that of Europe; and Spenser, in his View of Ireland, says, "the Gauls and Scythians were two as mighty nations as ever the world brought forth." The Scythians were amongst the most warlike and valiant people of antiquity, and fought chiefly in war-chariots, and were famous archers; they led a pastoral life, their chief riches being their herds of cattle and horses, and they lived chiefly on milk, and the flesh and blood of their cattle; they worshipped the sun, moon, and winds, and their chief deity was their god of war, called Odin, or Woden, by their descendants, the Gotlis, Germans and Scandinavians; and they sacrificed to their god of war a vast number of horses and other animals. Abaris and Anacharsis, celebrated Scythian philosophers, who travelled in Greece, many centuries before the Christian era, are mentioned by various writers. Justin gives an account of the Scythians, and shews that they were one of the most ancient nations of the world. They were originally settled in Asia, beyond the Caspian sea, and more than two thousand years before the birth of Christ they extended their conquests over Iran or Persia, and as far as the river Indus; and hence they were called *Indo-Scythæ*. According to Pinkerton, they were expelled from Persia, by Ninus, king of Assyria, more than two thousand years before the Christian era; and he established the Assyrian empire on the ruins of the Scythian; and even earlier than that period, the Scythians are stated to have waged war with Vexor, one of the most ancient kings of Egypt. Great numbers of the Scythians, who were expelled from Asia, settled on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Euxine and Caspian seas, at least fifteen centuries before the birth of Christ. The Scythians were divided into two great nations, namely, those of Europe and of Asia; and the Scythians of Europe, who settled about the Euxine sea, conquered the Celtic people of that country, and afterwards extended to Germany and other parts of Europe. *The Amazons*, a famous nation of female warriors, whose chief city was Themiscyra, on the banks of the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, near the Euxine sea, were Scythians, and celebrated in ancient history. These heroines fought on horseback, armed with helmets, battle-axes, bows and arrows, and engaged in war with the most valiant men, and defeated many champions in single combat. Marpesia, Menalippe, Orythia, and Hippolyta, queens of the Amazons, invaded Greece, and were famous in their battles with Hercules and Theseus; Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons, fought in the Trojan war against the Greeks, but was slain in single combat by Achilles; and Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, is mentioned as having visited Alexander the Great, in Asia. In the seventh century, before the birth of Christ, the Scythians from the borders of the Euxine and Caspian seas, overran a great part of Asia, and conquered part of Judea, in the reign of Josias; made settlements in Palestine, and founded a city there, called by the Greeks Scythopolis, and by the Jews Bethsan. The remarkable prophecies of Ezekiel (chaps. xxxviii., xxxix.), concerning Gog, Magog, and the sons of Gomer, Tubal, and Thogarma, are considered to have reference to these invasions, as the descendants of Gog or Magog were the Scythians, and the descendants of Gomer, Tubal, and Thogarma, were the Celts, the

Clan Daly (the O'Neills and O'Donnells), or to the king of England's viceroy, a man of long life and prosperity, a man skilled and learned in all

the arts, in history, poetry and music, died on the eleventh of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Don-

Iberians of Asia, and the Armenians; but, according to other interpretations, the prophecies of Ezekiel refer to the conquest of Egypt and Judea by Cambyses, king of Persia, in the sixth century before Christ, as Cambyses ruled over a great part of Scythia, and had Scythians in great numbers in his armies. In Ezekiel are mentioned mighty hosts of these invaders, together with Persians, Ethiopians, &c.; their horses and horsemen clothed in coats of mail, and armed with helmets, shields, swords, spears, bows and arrows; and so prodigious were the numbers of slain, that the materials of the various weapons, as handles of spears, bows and arrows, &c., served the Israelites to burn as fire-wood for seven years. In the year 529, before the birth of Christ, Cyrus the Great, king of Persia, made war on the nation of Scythians, called Massagetæ, who dwelt near the Caspian sea, and having crossed the river Araxes, with an immense army, gave the Scythians a defeat by stratagem; and slew Sargapises, son of Tomyris, their queen; but the heroic Tomyris, having collected her forces, gave the Persians a total overthrow in the passes of the mountains, in which two hundred thousand of them were slain, together with Cyrus himself, whose head she had cut off, and thrown into a vessel filled with human blood, saying, "Glut thyself with blood, for which thou hast always thirsted." In the year 513 before Christ, Darius Hystaspis, king of Persia, made war on the Scythians, and with an army of seven hundred thousand men crossed the Thracian Bosphorus, and marched to the banks of the Ister or Danube, which his forces crossed on a bridge of boats; and at the same time, his fleet, consisting of six hundred sail, entered the Euxine, but the Scythians, under their king Janeyrus, defeated Darius, and eighty thousand of the Persians were slain, and the remainder were forced to make a rapid retreat across the Danube. In the fourth century before the Christian era, Philip of Macedon made war on the Scythians dwelling near the Euxine sea and the Danube, in the country afterwards called the Crimea. Philip, with a powerful army, crossed the Danube, defeated the Scythians, under their king Atheas, with great slaughter, took vast spoils of arms, chariots, and cattle, with twenty thousand captives, and twenty thousand of the best mares in Scythia. Zopyrion, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, with an army of thirty thousand men, crossed the Danube to attack the Scythians, but was slain, with all his forces. It is stated by Plutarch, that Darius, king of Persia, had in his army a great body of Scythian cavalry, with their war chariots, at the battle of Arbela, where he was defeated by Alexander the Great. The Parthians and Bactrians, two powerful nations bordering on Persia, were Scythians; the Parthians were celebrated in their wars with the Romans, and particularly famous as archers; in the year 53, before the Christian era, the Roman legions, under Crassus, crossed the Euphrates, but were totally vanquished, and Crassus himself slain by the Parthians, commanded by Surena. In the century before the Christian era, the renowned Mithridates, king of Pontus, ruled over the Scythian nations about the Euxine sea; he was a man of great valour, and strength of body, very learned, and, according to Pliny, spoke twenty-two languages; for more than twenty years he waged continual war with the Romans, and was one of the most formidable enemies they ever encountered; and in one day he is said to have massacred one hundred and fifty thousand of the Romans in Asia Minor. In his battles with the celebrated Roman general Sylla, according to Plutarch, Mithridates covered the plains of Greece with hosts of Scythian cavalry, and their war-chariots, armed with scythes; their archers, slingers, casters of darts, spearmen and champions, armed with swords, bucklers, iron breast-plates, and brazen helmets. The Massagetæ, the Getæ, the Sacæ, ancestors of the Saxons; the Sarmatæ, progenitors of the Sarmatians; the Basternæ, the Goths, the Vandals, the Daci, or Dacians, the Scandinavians, the Germans, the Franks, who conquered France; the Suevi, Alans, Alemanni, the Longobards, who conquered northern Italy, and gave it the name of Lombardy,

and many others, were all powerful people of Scythian origin, who first possessed various parts of western Asia, chiefly the countries about the Caspian sea, and onwards to Persia, but afterwards extended to the Euxine, and adjoining parts of Europe, and finally founded most of the modern European nations. The various people above mentioned were celebrated in their wars with the Romans for many centuries, particularly the Goths and Vandals, the Franks, and Longobards, who overthrew the Roman empire, and conquered the greater part of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, from the third to the seventh century; and kings of those races, of the Goths, Germans, and Franks, rule over those countries to the present time. The Huns of Asia, who, under the warlike Attila, in the fifth century, overran the Roman empire, are stated by some writers to have been Scythians, but that opinion is erroneous, for the Huns were of the Mongol, or Tartar race, while the Scythians and Celts were of the great Caucasian race.

The Celto-Scythians.—The Romans designated those countries about the Euxine sea, including parts of Europe and Asia, as *Celto-Scythia*, those territories being inhabited by the *Celto-Scythæ*, that is, a mixture of Celts and Scythians, and they are mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Marius. The Thracians and the Pelasgians, a people of Thrace, who were the most ancient inhabitants of Greece, were Celto-Scythians; also the Iberians who dwelt in Iberia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, were a mixture of Celts and Scythians, and from them were descended the *Georgians* and *Circassians*, and the *Caucasian clans*, who have been always famous for the valour of their men, and beauty of their women; and in modern times their bravery has been conspicuously displayed in their resistance to the Russians. The ancient inhabitants of Italy were, as already explained, chiefly Celts, or a mixture of Celts and Scythians. The Cimbrians and Belgians, ancient people of Germany and Gaul, who sent colonies to Britain in early ages, were likewise Celto-Scythians, and so were the *Iberians*, *Celtiberians*, and *Cantabrians* of Spain, and the *Brigantes* of Spain, Ireland, and Britain; and the *Milesian Irish*, the *Britons*, the *Picts*, and *Caledonians*, appear to have been all a mixture of Celts and Scythians.

The Celtiberians.—Spain was first peopled after the Deluge by the posterity of Iber, son of Tubal, son of Japhet; from Iber or Iberus, the people were called *Iberes* and *Iberi*, and the country *Iberia*, by the Greeks and Romans. The Iberians of Spain, according to Appian Varro, and Diodorus Siculus, came originally from Iberia in Asia, a country situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas, near the mountains of Caucasus, and in modern times forming parts of Georgia and Circassia. The Phenicians in early ages settled in Iberia, and gave it, according to the learned Villaneuva, the name *Spania*, from *Span*, which signified in their language, a rabbit, as the country abounded in rabbits; by the Romans it was called *Hispania*, and by the Spaniards *Espana*, anglicised Spain. About twelve centuries or more before the Christian era, a colony of the Gauls crossed the Pyrenees, and settled in the northern parts of Spain, and becoming intermixed with the Iberians, were called by Roman writers *Celto-Iberi*, as a mixture of Celts or Gauls and Iberians. The Celtiberians were the most valiant people of Spain, and for centuries maintained the independence of their country against the Carthaginians and Romans.

The Cantabrians.—The Scythians in very remote times, according to Strabo, and other ancient geographers, also sent colonies to Spain, and it appears that the Iberians or first inhabitants of Spain, above-mentioned, were Celto-Scythians. Silius Italicus, a Roman poet in the first century, states that the Massagetæ and Sarmatæ, who were Scythians, settled in Spain. The Cantabri, a people in the north of Spain, and some of its earliest inhabitants, were a colony of the Massagetæ, who were Scythians of Asia, near the Caspian sea; and these *Cantabrians*, in modern times called *Biscayans*, were a very warlike race, and long resisted the Roman arms; they are often mentioned in the Odes of Horace as "the

nell, died in December, of a fit of sickness, in the house of the friars, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

warlike Cantabrian"—"untaught to bear the Roman yoke"—"and subdued after long contests"—"bellicosus Cantaber"—"Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra" and "Cantaber sera domitus catena." The *Bascones* or *Vascones* of Roman writers, a people bordering on the Cantabrians, and now called *Basques*, were some of the Iberians or first inhabitants of Spain, and from them were descended the Vascons or Gascons of France. In the article Basque in the Penny Cyclopædia, it is stated, that according to the Basque historians, these Bascons or Biscayans sent colonies to Ireland in very remote ages, and it is considered by Dr. O'Connor and others, that the *Clanna Baoisgne*, or famous Fenian warriors commanded by the hero Fionn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century, and so much celebrated by the Irish bards, were some of the *Bascons* of Spain. The *Conceni*, a tribe of the Cantabrians of Spain, are considered by Dr. O'Connor, Camden, and others, to have sent a colony to Ireland, and to have been the people mentioned on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland as *Conceni* or *Gangani*, and placed in the territories now forming the counties of Clare and Galway. The *Luceni* are also mentioned on Ptolemy's Map as inhabiting the territories which now form those parts of Kerry and Limerick bordering on the Shannon, and are considered by various geographers to have been a colony of the *Luceni*, an ancient people of northern Spain, bordering on the Cantabrians. Besides the colonies of *Basconians*, *Conceni*, and *Lucenians*, who came to Ireland from Spain in remote times, it is considered that there were many other Spanish settlers in the south and west of Ireland, as the Spaniards traded extensively to Ireland, and the Irish to Spain in early times, and this mutual intercourse was more particularly carried on between the Spaniards and the people of Kerry, Limerick, Clare, and Galway; hence there is a great mixture of the Spanish race in the inhabitants of west Munster and south Connaught.

The *Brigantes*.—The learned Baxter, in his Glossary of British Antiquities, and many others, are of opinion, that the Brigantes were the same as the *Briges* or *Phryges* of Strabo, and other ancient geographers, and originally possessed the country called Phrygia in Asia Minor, near the Euxine sea. These Phrygians, more than a thousand years before the Christian era, like the Iberians of Asia, a neighbouring nation, sent a colony through Thrace to Spain, which settled near the Celtiberians, and their chief city was called by Ptolemy, and other Greek geographers, *Brigantia* and *Phlaouin Brigantion*, and by the Romans *Flavia Brigantium*, and by Orosius and Ortelius, *Brigantia* and *Brigantium*, which is now the city of Corunna in Galicia, in the north of Spain. The Brigantes of Spain are supposed by others to have been Phenicians, but they might have become mixed with the Phenicians, and there was a celebrated Pharos or Watch-tower built, it is said, by the Phenicians at Brigantia, or according to Orosius, this tower was erected by the Tyrian Hercules; it was called by the Irish writers *Tur-Breogain*, or the Tower of Breogain, and said to have been built by the famous warrior named Breogain, who was king of north Spain, one of the ancestors of the Milesians; and from this tower the Milesians set sail for Erin. The descendants of this Breogain were called by the Irish writers *Clanna Breogain*, a term latinised Brigantes, therefore there is a remarkable coincidence between the Irish writers and ancient geographers, as to the origin of the Brigantes, the Irish making them a colony from Scythia, near the Euxine sea, who settled in Spain in very remote times, and various geographers considering them to have been Phrygians, who were Celto-Scythians from Asia Minor, also near the Euxine sea. The *Clanna Breogain* came to Ireland with the Milesians, of whom they were a branch, and were powerful and numerous tribes; they make a remarkable figure in Irish history, and are often mentioned by various writers under the name of *Ithians*, as the posterity of Ith, son of Breogain, and *Lugadians* or descendants of Lughaidh, the son of Ith; they were chiefly located in Munster and Leinster, and accounts of them have been already given in the notes on Thomond, Desmond, and Leinster.

Tuathal O'Clery, i. e. the O'Clery, the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality for

On Ptolemy's Map of ancient Ireland in the second century, the Brigantes are placed on the territories in Leinster and Munster, which now form the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, Waterford, and Tipperary, and the city of Waterford was, it is said, in ancient times their capital, and called *Brigantia*. Camden and Richard of Cirencester consider the Irish Brigantes to have been some of the Brigantes of Britain who fled for refuge to Ireland in the first century, on the conquest of Britain by the Romans, but though some of the British Brigantes may have come to Ireland at that period, their arrival in Ireland was a thousand years before that time, according to our ancient annalists, who also state that the Brigantes of Britain were some of the *Clanna Breogain* who had been expelled from Ireland by the Milesians, many centuries before the Christian era. As to the origin of the Brigantes of Britain, they are considered by Dr. O'Connor, and by the learned Spaniard Florian del Campo, quoted in the *Ogygia Vindicata*, to have been originally some of the Brigantes of Spain, who first came to Ireland in very remote times, and some of whom emigrated from thence to Britain; and Dr. O'Connor (*Rerum Hib. Scrip. V. I.*), states that the Brigantes of Britain are mentioned by Seneca and other Roman writers, under the name of *Scoto-Brigantes*, as being considered of Scotie or Irish origin, and they were also designated by the epithet *Ceruleos*, from their bodies being painted of a blue colour. The Brigantes of Britain formed a powerful people in the northern parts of England, and possessed the territories now forming the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, and were celebrated for their valour and long resistance to the Roman legions. The Brigantes of Spain, Ireland, and Britain, were Celts or Celto-Scythians, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

The *Cimbrians* and *Britons*.—The *Cimmerii* of the Roman writers, called by the Greeks *Kimmeroi*, were an ancient people who inhabited the territories near the Euxine sea, on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Cimmerian Bosphorus, called the *Palus Meotis*, now the sea of Asof. These Cimmerians, according to Pinkerton, Michelet and others, were Celts, and having been expelled from their country by the Scythians of Asia, more than a thousand years before the Christian era, settled in northern Germany, and the country called the Chersonesus Cimbrica, now Jutland in Denmark. The term *Cimbri*, according to Plutarch, signified robbers, or, according to Mallett, the word *Cimbri* means warriors or giants, and Cimbri in the Gothic and German language signified a robber. According to some writers, the Cimbri were a Gothic or Teutonic race, but Pinkerton and others consider they were originally Celts, and descended from the Cimmerians above-mentioned, but becoming mixed with the Teutonic tribes of Germany, were afterwards a mixed race of Celts and Germans, or Celto-Scythians, and their language was a compound of the Celtic and Teutonic. The Cimbri or Cynri, are mentioned by Tacitus, and other Roman writers, as a very valiant people, of great strength and stature, and were celebrated in their wars with the Romans. About a century before the Christian era, the Cimbri, in conjunction with the Teutones of northern Germany, and the Ambrones of Gaul, who were all very warlike nations, invaded the Roman provinces in Gaul and Italy with immense forces, and defeated the Romans in some great battles, but were at length vanquished by the Roman legions under Marius, with such prodigious slaughter, that the country about Aix in Provence, was fattened with their blood, and the inhabitants, according to Michelet, used for many years no fences or props for their vines, but those made of the bones of the slain. In very remote ages, probably more than a thousand years before the Christian era, according to the Welsh Triads, in the Celtic Researches of Davies, and other ancient records, the *Cymry*, who were said to have been the first inhabitants of Britain, are stated to have come from the east, near Defrobani, now Constantinople, under a chief called Hu Gadaran, and other colonies of the *Cymry* are stated to have come from Gaul under a chief named Prydain, who was the son of *Aed*

rich and poor, died after extreme unction and repentance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe,

Maor, or Hugh the Great, which is the same as the Irish Aedh Mor, or Hugh the Great, and from this Prydain, the country was called Inish Prydain, or the Island of Prydain, from which came the name of Britain, but, according to Camden, the name was derived from *Brit*, which in the Celtic, and Hiberno-Celtic or Irish, signifies painted or variegated, as the ancient Britons painted their bodies, or, according to O'Brien, the name was derived from *Brit*, painted, and *tan*, a territory, hence Britain signified the country of the painted people. The ancient Britons and Welsh are therefore considered to have been descended from the Cimbri of Gaul and Germany, and the Welsh in their own language are called *Cymry*; and from the same source Wales has been called Cambria, and the people Cambrians. The Cymri or ancient Britons, who were settled in the north of England, were called *Cumbri*, and gave its name to *Cumbria* or Cumberland; according to other accounts, the Welsh were descended from the *Picts* of north Britain, but the Picts themselves, it is probable, were originally some of the Cimbrian race. From these accounts it therefore appears, that the Britons, or first inhabitants of Britain, were descended from the Cimbri of Germany and Gaul, and were, as above stated, chiefly of the Celtic race, but mixed with the Germans or Teutonic race, and spoke some mixed dialects of the Celtic and Teutonic languages.

The Picts and Caledonians.—The Picts were called by the Irish writers *Cruithnith*, which O'Brien considers to be the same as Britneigh, or Britons; but according to others the name was derived from *Cruthen*, who founded the kingdom of the Picts in North Britain, in the first century; others derive the name from *Cruit*, a harp, hence Cruiteach, the Irish for Pict, also signifies a barber, as they are said to have been celebrated harpers. The ancient Britons are mentioned by Cæsar, and other Roman writers, to have painted their bodies of a blue colour, with the juice of a plant called woad, hence the painted Britons were called by the Romans *Picti*. The Picts or Cruthneans, according to the Psalter of Cashel, and other ancient annals, came from Thrace, in the reign of the Milesian monarch Heremon, nearly a thousand years before the Christian era, and landed at Inver Slainge, now the Bay of Wexford, under two chief commanders named Gud and Cathluan, but not being permitted to settle in Ireland, they sailed to Albain, or that part of North Britain, now Scotland, their chiefs having been kindly supplied with wives of Irish birth. The Cruthneans became possessed of North Britain, and founded there the kingdom of the Picts, which continued there for many centuries, until they were conquered, in the ninth century, by Kenneth Mac Alpin, king of the Dalriadic Scots, or Irish colony in North Britain, and from that time the Scottish kings, of Milesian race, ruled over Scotland, and from them were descended the sovereigns of the House of Stuart. A colony of the Cruthneans, or Picts, from North Britain, settled in Ulster in early times, and are often mentioned from the first to the ninth century; they resided chiefly in Dalraddia and Tir Eogain, or parts of Down, Antrim, and Derry, and became mixed by intermarriages with the old Irish of the Irian race, and were ruled over by their own princes and chiefs; and some of those Picts also settled in Connaught, in the county of Roscommon. According to the Irish writers the Picts, in their first progress to Ireland from Thrace, settled a colony in Gaul, and the tribes called Pictones and Pictavi, in that country, were descended from them, and they gave name to Pictavia, or the city of Poitiers, and the province of Poitou; and from these Picts were descended the Vendéans of France. The venerable Bede states that the Picts came to Ireland from Scythia, or borders of Europe and Asia, and afterwards passed into North Britain. Pinkerton considers that the Picts were Germans or Scandinavians, of Gothic or Scythian origin, but it appears the Picts were chiefly Celts, or a mixture of Celts and Scythians, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language. *The Caledonians*, or first inhabitants of Scotland, are considered to have been the same as the Picts, and mixed with Cimbrians or Britons, and some of the Milesian Scots from Ireland. The country

returned from Rome, after having performed his pilgrimage. He remained sixteen weeks in London, on his way (to Rome), and sixteen more on

was called by the Irish Alba, or Albain, and by the Romans *Caledonia*. There are various opinions as to the origin of the name Caledonia; some say it was derived from Catluan, the first commander of the Picts, others consider that the inhabitants were called *Coill-daoine* from *Coill*, a wood, and *daoine*, people, as they lived chiefly in the woods, most of the country being covered, in those early ages, with the great Caledonian forest, and from *Coill-daoine* the Romans made the Latin name Caledonia; others suppose Caledonia to be derived from *Coill*, a wood, and *duna*, fortresses, as the chief habitations and strongholds of the people were in the forests.

The Belgians were called, in the Gaulish or Celtic language, *Bolg*, and *Bolgach*, and by the Roman writers *Bolgæ*, *Belgæ*, and *Belgii*. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, considers the name to be derived from the Celtic *Bolg*, a quiver for arrows, as they were great archers; the word *Bolgach* also signifies corpulent; hence others are of opinion that they might have derived their designation from being stout men of large size; they were celebrated for their bravery, fought with great valour against the Romans, and were called by Cæsar *fortissimi Gallorum*, or the most valiant of the Gauls. The Belgians possessed an extensive territory, called by the Romans *Gallia Belgica*, which comprised the northern parts of Gaul or France, and the country now called Belgium; they were divided into many nations or tribes, as the Parisii, Rbemi, Bellovaci, Atrebatæ, Nervii, Morini, Menapii, &c. The Belgians, according to Appian, were a mixed race of Cimmerians and Germans; and others consider they were a mixture of Gauls and Germans, and partly of the same origin as the Cimbrians, of whom an account has been already given. The Belgians of Gaul, being intermixed with the adjoining Germans, partly adopted their language, and hence some have considered they were a Gothic or Teutonic race, but they were chiefly Celts, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language, but mixed with the German or Teutonic tongue. The Belgians of Gaul, many centuries before the Christian era, sent colonies to Britain, and when Cæsar invaded Britain they were a powerful people, and possessed the southern parts of England, from Suffolk to Devonshire; the following were the chief Belgic tribes: the Cantii, in Kent; the Trinobantes, in Essex and Middlesex; the Regini, and Atrebatæ, in Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Somerset; the Durotriges, in Dorsetshire, and the Damnonii in Devonshire and Cornwall; the capital city of the British Belgians was *Venta Belgarum*, now Winchester. Colonies of Belgians from Gaul also came to Ireland in the early ages, and under the head *Fir-Bolg*, an account of them has been given in the preceding part of these articles.

Origin of the Milesians.—The Milesians are represented by our old historians to have been originally a colony of Scythians who settled in Spain, and this statement coincides with the ancient history of Spain, as it has been shewn in the preceding part of this article, on the Cantabrians, that Scythian colonies, and Iberians from Asia, settled in Spain in very remote ages; therefore, it appears probable that the Milesians were a mixed colony of the Celtiberians, Cantabrians, Brigantes, and Phenicians of Spain. The territory said to have been possessed by the Milesians in Spain lay in the north-west of that country, bordering on Celtiberia, and in modern times forms the province of Galicia; and Brigantia, now Corunna, is said to have been the place from whence the Milesians set sail for Ireland, as before explained in the account of the Brigantes. As to the remote period assigned for the arrival of the Milesians in Ireland, there is nothing improbable in the account, when compared with the cotemporary ancient history of other nations; and it may be added, that in sir Isaac Newton's Chronology it is stated, that a colony of Spaniards, by the name of Scots or Scythians, settled in Ireland in the fourth age of the world, or about a thousand years before the Christian era. In Rees' Cyclopædia, in the article on Ireland, it is said, "It does not appear improbable, much less absurd, to suppose that the Phenicians might have colonized Ireland at an early period, and introduced their laws, customs, and knowledge, with a com-

his return, and he received great honour and respect from the king of England, namely, king Henry; he arrived safe in Ireland, but was taken ill of a fever for some time in Meath, and on

recovering his health he returned to his home, and both laity and clergy were glad and rejoiced at his return.

A great contention arose between O'Donnell

paratively high state of civilization; and that these might have been gradually lost amidst the disturbances of the country, and at last completely destroyed by the irruptions of the Ostmen. The various colonies that peopled Ireland in the early ages, as the Partholans, Nemedians, Firbolg, Danans, and Milesians, are all represented by our old historians as having spoken the same language, or different dialects of the Celtic, all these colonies being Celts, or Celto-Scythians, as already explained; hence their language consisted of cognate dialects, of a Celtic or Celto-Scythic language, from which was formed the Hiberno-Celtic, or Irish language of after times. The colony of Fomorians, who were of Phenician origin, must have spoken a dialect of the Phenician language. The religion of all those ancient inhabitants of Ireland was also the same, namely, Druidism, which was the religious system of the Gauls, Britons, and other Celtic nations.

The Gaulish language and manners.—A remarkable similarity has been pointed out in language and manners between the Gauls and the ancient Irish. The similarity between the Celtic language of ancient Gaul, and the Hiberno-Celtic or Irish, has been shewn by O'Brien, in the preface to his Irish Dictionary; and by sir William Betham, in his learned work on the Gael and Cymbri. A few specimens may be given of Gaulish words, latinised by Cæsar and other Roman writers.—*Ailp* in the Celtic, according to O'Brien, signifies a huge heap of earth, hence came the name of the *Alps*; the *Allobroges*, a nation of Gaul, took their designation from *Aill*, which in the Gallic, as well as in the Irish language, signified a rock, and *Brog* a habitation, as they inhabited the rocky country near the Alps, hence their name in the Celtic, *Aillbrogagh*; *Armorica*, a province of ancient Gaul along the sea, took its name from *Air*, on, and *mur* or *muir* the sea, making the word *Airmuirach*; *Aquitain*, another province of Gaul, in the Celtic *Agachtain*, from *Agach*, valiant, and *tan*, a territory, or from *Oiche*, water, and *tan*, as they lived along the sea coast; the *Auleri*, a people of Gaul, took their name from *All*, great, and *learg*, a plain, as they inhabited the level country about Chartres; the *Carnutes*, a people of Gaul, whose capital was Chartres, were celebrated as having the chief seats of Druidism in their country, and derived their name from *Carnach*, which signified a Druidical priest in the Gaulish and Irish languages. The chief magistrate or judge of the *Edui* in Gaul, was called by Cæsar, Vergobretus, in the Celtic, *Fergobreith*, derived from *Fer*, a man, *go*, of, and *breith*, judgments, as he was the chief Brehon or judge; and in the Irish, the word *Breitheamh*, signifies a Brehon or judge; Vergasillaunus is mentioned by Cæsar as the chief military officer of the *Arverni* in Gaul; and the name in the Celtic was *Feargosaighin*, pronounced *Feargosailean*, and derived both in the Gallic and Irish from *Fear*, a man, *go*, with, and *Saiglean*, a standard, hence signifying a standard bearer; Vercingetorix, the celebrated chief who was chosen generalissimo of the Gauls, was called in their language, *Fearcingetoir*, derived from *Fear*, a man, *cinn*, of the head, *go*, with, and *toir*, an expedition, hence signifying the head man of the expedition; Dumnorix, who was chief of the *Edui* in Gaul, probably derived his name from the Celtic *Dunaigh*, a host or army, and *righ*, a king or leader; Brenus or Brennus was a name borne by several kings and chiefs of the Gauls, and according to Thierry and others, signified a king or leader; and the name bears a great resemblance to the Irish word Brian, which signifies a valiant chief, derived from *Bri*, strength or valour, and *an*, very great. The Rhine, latinised Rheus and Rhenanus, derived its name from the Celtic *Righ*, a king or chief, and *abhain*, a river, pronounced *Rce-ain*, the king or chief of the rivers; the Rhone, in Latin Rhodanus, comes from the Celtic *Roid*, swift or rapid, and *abhain*, a river; the Garonne, a river in France, latinised Garunna, is derived from the Celtic *Garbh*, rough or rapid, and *abhain*, a river, pronounced Garv-ain. The Roman writers mention many places in Gaul, terminating in the word *Dun*,

which they latinise Dunum, as Augustodunum, now Autun; Noviodunum, now Nevers; Lugdunum Celtarum, now Lyons; and Lugdunum Batavorum, now Leyden; all these places derived their names from *Dun*, which signified a fortress in the Gaulish and Irish languages. Numerous other names of places and people in Gaul, and various words could be quoted, shewing the great affinity, almost amounting to an identity, between the ancient Gaulish and Irish languages.

There was also a great similarity of manners and customs between the Gauls and Irish. The Gauls are represented by Cæsar and other Roman writers as a very valiant and warlike people, fiery, impetuous, impatient of control, restless, proud, prone to dissensions amongst themselves, fond of splendid dresses and decorations, wearing gold chains and various ornaments, great talkers and orators, extremely hospitable, social, and courteous to strangers. A remarkable instance of the extraordinary hospitality of the Galatians, a nation of the Gauls as before mentioned, who settled in Asia Minor, is given by Michelet, in his History of France, who relates that one of the Galatian tetrarchs issued a proclamation that for the space of a whole year he would keep open house for all comers, and not only did he entertain the crowds that came from neighbouring towns and districts, but he caused travellers to be seized and detained until they had been fed at his table. An exactly similar public invitation is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1351, in which William O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, in Galway, and his son Malachy, gave a general and abundant entertainment during the Christmas holidays to all the learned of the colleges of Ireland, bards, brehons, harpers, &c., to all travellers, and to all classes both rich and poor, noble and ignoble; and numerous public entertainments of the same kind given by various Irish princes and chiefs are recorded in the course of these Annals.

The Celtic nations.—According to the foregoing accounts, it appears the following nations were Celts: the Gauls and Belgians of France, and the Gauls of Northern Italy; the Galatians or Gauls of Asia Minor; the Boii and Pamoniens of Germany, branches of the Gauls; the Celtiberians of Spain, a branch of the Gauls; the Cimmerians of Germany; the Umbrians; the Etruscans or Etruscans; the Samnites and Sabines of Italy; the Thracians and Pelasgians of Greece; the Britons, the Caledonians, and the Irish. All these nations were chiefly Celts, but some of them, as explained under the head of Celto-Scythians, were partly mixed with the Scythian race. In modern times, the Irish are the chief nation of the Celts, the only Celtic people who to any extent have preserved their ancient language, literature, manners, and customs. There are also some dialects of the Celtic language still spoken in some other parts of Europe, as the *Erse*, in the Highlands and Hebrides of Scotland; the *Manks*, in the Isle of Mann; the *Welsh*, in Wales; the *Cornish*, in Cornwall; and the *Armoric*, in Bretagne, in France. A great part of the population of France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain, is of the Celtic race, though the Celtic language, the magnificent mother tongue of the European nations, has become nearly extinct in all those countries, and the inhabitants being partly composed of the Scythian or Teutonic race, speak the Gothic or Teutonic, and various other tongues.

Celtic and Cyclopean Architecture, composed of huge stones without cement, and of rude massiveness, the oldest monuments in Europe, many of them erected more than three thousand years, still exist in various countries; the most remarkable of which, are the Cyclopean walls of Tiryns and Mycenæ, in Greece, considered to have been built by the Pelasgians, the first inhabitants of that country, hence called *Pelasgic architecture*; or, according to Clarke, in his travels, by the Celto-Titans, a gigantic race of men in Greece. The Cyclopean walls, and ruins of cities and sepulchres in Etruria or Tuscany, in Italy; the Nuraggi, or Cyclopean towers

and O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh; and another contest also arose between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, i. e. Edmond, the son of Rickard. O'Donnell engaged fifteen hundred battle-axe men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and gave them Bonaght (quarters or billeting), on those places; he and Manus then marched with their forces from Derry into North Connaught, from thence into Galenga (Gallen, in Mayo), and laid siege to the castle of Beol-an-Chlair, and the town was taken by him, in which he left his guards; they then returned

back through Slieve Gamh (the Ox Mountain, in Sligo), into Tircragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke received intelligence of this, he marched with the whole of his forces to the castle of Beol-an-Chlair (probably Claremorris), wherein O'Donnell had left his guards. As soon as O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had laid siege to the town, he, with all possible haste and expedition, returned back through the Ox mountains again. Mac William, finding that O'Donnell was marching on him, fled from before the town, so that O'Donnell did

of Sardinia; the remains of Druidical temples and Cromleacs at Carnac and Poitiers in France; the Druidical temple of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, and at Avebury, in Wiltshire, and other parts of England; and on the Island of Anglesea, in Wales; and remains of Druidical temples and Cromleacs in various parts of Scotland; and lastly in Ireland, numerous remains of Druidical temples and Cromleacs in almost every county; and remains of Cyclopean fortresses at Dun Aengus, on the Island of Aran, off the coast of Galway; at Aileach, near Lough Swilly in Donegal; and Staigue Fort, near the Bay of Kenmare, in Kerry; together with other Druidical and Cyclopean remains described in these Annals, in the notes on Tirconnell, South Connaught, Desmond, Moy Liffey, and Bregia.

The Teutonic race.—The Teutones, a people of Northern Germany, of Scythian or Gothic origin, came in the early ages from Asia, into the countries bordering on Persia and the Caspian sea. The name Teuton is derived from the Gothic *Teut*, which signifies a god; the Teutons were a very valiant and warlike race of men of gigantic stature, and, in conjunction with the Cimbric and Ambrones of Germany and Gaul, were celebrated in their invasion of the Roman empire, and fought many battles with the Roman legions. Teutobochus, king of the Teutons, was a renowned warrior, a man of gigantic stature and prodigious strength, and of such activity, that he could leap over six horses abreast; he is considered to have been ten or twelve feet in height, for when taken prisoner and carried to Rome to grace the triumph of his conqueror, Marius, according to the Roman historian Florus, while he walked beside the triumphal car of Marius, his head reached above the towering trophies, to the great amazement of the Romans. The term Teutons has been applied to various nations of Scythian origin speaking cognate dialects of one great language, the Gothic or Teutonic, which is said to resemble the Persian and Sanscrit. The nations of Teutonic origin were the Goths and Vandals, who overthrew the Roman empire, and conquered parts of France, Spain, Italy, and Africa; the Franks and Burgundians, who conquered France; the Longobards, who conquered Northern Italy or Lombardy; the Suevi, Alemanni, and other powerful nations of ancient Germany; the Saxons of Germany, and Anglo-Saxons, who conquered England; and the Scandinavians, or people of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. In modern times the Teutonic nations are the Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, Swiss, English or British, the Anglo-Irish and Anglo-Americans; and it is estimated that at the present day there are nearly one hundred millions of people who speak the Teutonic tongues in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The Slavonic race.—The Slavonians, sometimes called Sclavonians, were descended from the Slavi or Sclavi of the Roman writers, a Scythian race, who dwelt in Germany. The name is derived from the word *Slava*, which in the Slavonic tongue signifies glory. The Sarmatians, called by the Roman writers Sarmatæ and Sauromatæ, a race of Scythians from Asia, or, according to others, either Medes or Persians, came to Europe about a thousand years before the Christian era, and settled in the territory called from them Sarmatia by the Romans, which comprised

the country now called Poland, and parts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. These Sarmatians, of whom accounts are given by Tacitus and other Roman writers, were a very valiant people, and celebrated in their wars with the Romans; their chief descendants in modern times are the Poles, but the Slavonic race comprises many nations, all of whom speak dialects of one great language called the Slavonic, as the Poles, the Muscovites or Russians, most of the Prussians, the Lithuanians, the Bohemians, the Moravians, the Illyrians, the Transylvanians, Dalmatians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Servians, many of the Hungarians and Austrians, the Croats, Carinthians, &c. The Slavonic language is quite different from the Celtic and Teutonic, and considered to be of Indian origin, derived from the Sanscrit, with a mixture of Greek, and it is spoken by about seventy millions of people in Europe and Asia, in the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and Turkish empires. Thus the three great races of Europe are the Celts, Teutons, and Slavons, all very different in language, manners, and customs, and a remarkable contrast between the Celtic and Teutonic race has been pointed out by various writers.

The Teutonic race are characterized by various writers as cool, steady, slow, calculating, systematic, persevering, taciturn, great reasoners and matter-of-fact people, generally acting with union and concert, fond of wealth, great money-makers, eminent in arts, manufactures, mechanics, trade and commerce, proud, domineering, distant and rough in manners, not hospitable, selfish, and uncourteous to strangers, sturdy, firm, resolute, of cool and determined bravery, acting in concert and combination with great perseverance and energy, and accomplishing great conquests, forming monarchies and empires, and having hereditary rulers.

The Celtic race, as described by ancient and modern writers, are sanguine, quick of temper, fiery, passionate, changeable, fond of novelty, though closely adhering to old customs, careless of riches, unless suddenly acquired, improvident, extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers, polite, generous, friendly, very fond of news, great talkers, laughers, and orators, full of figurative language, wit and satire, very partial to poetry and music, fond of splendid dresses and ornaments, clamorous and boastful, vain, impatient of controul, factious, and prone to dissensions among themselves, greedy of glory, enthusiastic, acting from sudden impulse, fierce and impetuous in valour, and very prone to war, their chief modes of government by tribes, clans, and petty kings, and their rulers elective.

On the various nations and ancient people mentioned in this article, and the early colonies that peopled Ireland, the following works have been chiefly consulted, Josephus, Justin, Plutarch, Tacitus, Cæsar, Bochart, Rollin, Dupin's Historical Library, Thierry on the Gauls, Michelet's France, Bishop Cumberland on the Origin of Ancient Nations, Pinkerton on the Scythians, Newton's and Hales's Chronologies, the works of Camden, Ware, Usher, Keating, O'Flaherty, Dr. and Charles O'Connor, Vallancey's Collectanea, Sir William Betham's Etruria Celtica, and the Gael and Cymric, Villanueva's Ibernia Phenicea, and Chalmers's Caledonia. The ancient history of Ulster will be continued in the next number.

not overtake him. Mac William then marched into Tireragh, and he put guards and provisions into the castle of Eiscir Abhan (castle of Iniscrone, near the river Moy, in Sligo), having taken it from the hereditary owners of the town (the O'Dowds), to whom O'Donnell had given it before that time. When O'Donnell learned that it was into Tireragh Mac William had marched, he quickly and actively followed him back again across the Ox mountain; Mac William, having received intelligence of this, put his son and heir, Ulick, the son of Edmond, son of Riekard, and other guards along with him, into the castle of Iniscrone, and he himself, with all possible speed, proceeded to Ardnaree; a party of O'Donnell's horse having espied Mac William, they pursued him, and compelled his flying forces to swim across the Moy; the pursuers followed him over the Moy, and took many of his men and horses, and he himself escaped with difficulty. O'Donnell returned with his forces, and laid siege to the castle of Iniscrone, in which was the son of Mac William, and after four days' great exertion, they took the castle; he extended hospitality and protection to the guards, but retained Mac William's son a prisoner; he commanded the castle to be demolished, and it was rased to the ground, after which he returned home victoriously and triumphantly. After that Mac William followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and made him a full satisfaction, and O'Donnell permitted his son to go with him home.

O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of North Connaught and of Fermanagh, and by many retained followers, marched into Tyrone, to the residence of O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh. In the first place, they spoiled and burned Tyrone before them, as far as Dungannon; they were a week in the country spoiling it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and forgave O'Donnell all the disputes which existed between their ancestors, viz.: the rents of Kinel Moain, Inisowen, and the entire of Fermanagh; O'Donnell, after that, came to Omagh, and in the course of a week repaired the castle of that place, which had been on a former occasion demolished by the earl of Kildare, and O'Donnell left his own guards in it.

Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord justice of Ireland, marched with his forces through Athlone into Connaught; he plundered and burned Clan Con-

way, took Roscommon, which he garrisoned, after which he entered Moylurg (barony of Boyle), and took the castle of Bally-na-Huamha, after having destroyed a great portion of the country.

O'Donnell proceeded with a great force of foot to the Curlew mountains, to confer with and pay his respects to the earl; he returned the same night to his own camp at Brec Slieve (Brailieve mountain, on the borders of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim), and a few of his men were slain on his return through the pass of Bealach Boy; after that, he laid siege to the castle of Sligo, and spoiled the entire of the territory of the tribe of Bryan Luighneach O'Connor; but he did not succeed in taking the castle on that occasion.

Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord justice of Ireland, marched with a force into Trian Congail (in Down and Antrim), took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Mac Eoin (Mac John), of the Glinns (in Antrim), plundered the Glinns, and a great portion of the country, and carried with him, as prisoner, the son of Niall, son of Con (O'Neill).

Donal, the son of Bryan, son of Donal, son of Henry O'Neill, aided by the tribe of Flaherty Maguire, made an attack on Gillpatrick, the son of Philip, son of Torlogh Maguire; they proceeded to the town of Bunabhann, where they seized on some prey, but they were, however, defeated, and the booty taken from them; many of their people were slain and drowned, including the son of Manus, son of Bryan, son of Conor Oge Maguire, between the town of Bunowan and Inismore; Donal himself, the son of Bryan, was taken prisoner at Tamhnaidhan-Reata, in Fearan-na-Harda of Muintir Luimin, and nine of his people were drowned at the Carraidh (the weir) of Muintir Banan, on the same day.

Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire, with his sons, and the sons of Thomas, the son of Manus Mac Gauran, made a hostile incursion into Tullaghaw; they plundered Torlogh, the son of Hugh Mac Gauran, tanist of the country, and slew himself while pursuing them to recover the prey. They proceeded from thence to the Cranoge of Mac Gauran, which they took, and also took Mac Gauran himself prisoner, although he was sick; but they afterwards left him behind, as they could not conveniently convey him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, soon after overtook those Fermanagh men, and the

son of Manus defeated them, and slew Donogh, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donal Ballach Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Torlogh Maguire; Murrough Roe, the son of Murrough, and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, and many others; and he also took many horses from them on that day.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Bryan, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, died.

Mac Gauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, died, and Thomas, the son of Manus Mac Gauran, was nominated lord.

Mac Tiarnan, i. e. William of Tullaghonoho, died.

Failge, the son of Mulmora O'Reilly, was killed by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donal Baun, and by James, the son of Torlogh, son of Owen, at Dromlane.

Teige, the son of Donal O'Brien, died; and Bryan, the son of Donal, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, died about six weeks afterwards.

A. D. 1513.

Maurice O'Fihelly, archbishop of Tuam, a master of divinity, a man of the highest reputation for ecclesiastical knowledge in his own time, died, (see an account of him at p. 181, in these Annals).

The official Mac Congal died.

Rossa, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy Maine, died.

O'Donnell encamped before Sligo from the festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide, but he did not succeed in taking the town during that period; a gentleman of O'Donnell's people was killed on that occasion, namely, Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Mac Sweeneys of Fanad.

Cathal Oge, the son of Donal, son of Owen O'Conor, the most distinguished lord's son for hospitality, feats of arms, wisdom, and prudence of

any in North Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother Owen, the son of Donal, near the town of O'Gillgain; Owen, however, was overtaken by the just judgment of God, for he was hanged by O'Donnell in three days after that misdeed.

Owen O'Malley, with the crews of three ships, sailed into the harbour of Killibegs (in Donegal), by night, at which time the chiefs of that country were on an excursion with O'Donnell; they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it, but they were, however, overtaken by a storm, and being compelled to remain on the borders of the country, they lighted fires and torches convenient to their ships. An intrepid young man of the Mac Sweeneys, namely, Bryan, accompanied by the sons of Bryan Mac Anaspie O'Gallagher, with a number of farmers and peasants, overtook and courageously attacked them; they slew Owen O'Malley, together with five or six score (100 or 120) of his men, and took two of the ships from them, and the prisoners they had made, through the miracles of God, and St. Catherine, for having violated her town.

O'Donnell, at the invitation of the king of Scotland,¹ who sent him letters and messengers, sailed for Scotland with some attendants, and having arrived there, he received great honours and presents from the king; having remained there for three months with him, he advised the king not to come to Ireland as he intended, and O'Donnell returned home after having encountered great perils at sea.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, a man who patronised the religious orders and learned men, was treacherously killed by his brother's sons, namely, Theobald Riavach, and Edmond Ciochrach, the sons of Walter, son of Rickard.

O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh, marched with a force into Trian Congaill, and burned Moylinny (in Antrim), and plundered the Glinns; the

A. D. 1513.

1. *The King of Scotland* at that time was James IV., and it would appear from the above passage that he had some thoughts of coming to Ireland, probably on an invasion like that of Edward Bruce in the year 1315, when invited by the Irish chiefs to become king of Ireland, of which an account has been given in these Annals, at the year 1318; and it would seem the more probable that James intended to invade Ireland, as he was then at war with king Henry VIII., and might be anxious to wrest Ireland from the English; but it appears he was dissuaded from coming to

Ireland by O'Donnell, who was then the most powerful of the Irish princes. King James was a very valiant prince, and was married to Margaret, sister of king Henry VIII., but having dissensions with king Henry, he leagued with Louis XII., king of France, against the English; and in 1513, the same year in which he was visited by O'Donnell, he invaded England with a powerful army, and on the ninth of September fought the fatal battle of *Flodden Field*, in Northumberland, in which the Scots were defeated, and king James himself, with a vast number of his nobility, and fifteen thousand of his men, were slain.

son of Niall, son of Con Mac Quillan, overtook a party of the forces, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill, on that occasion. On the following day the force and their pursuers met in an encounter, in which Mac Quillan, namely, Richard, the son of Roderick, with a number of the Albanians (Scots), were slain, after which O'Neill returned home.

The castle of Dunliss (Dunluce, in Antrim) was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Gerald Mac Quillan, and was given to the sons of Walter Mac Quillan.

Art, the son of Art O'Neill, died on the 6th of August, and was interred at Donegal. Owen Roe Mac Sweeney was killed by his own brother's sons and by Donogh, the son of Torlogh O'Boyle.

Teige-na-Leamhna made a treacherous attack on Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige, son of Donal Oge, after each of them had been nominated the Mac Carthy, and the house was set on fire in which Cormac was, and he himself and his constable, having rushed out of the house, slew Teige's constable, and Cormac and his people happily and fortunately made their escape; Desmond was then divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon (of Clare), i. e. Teige, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Donogh Naglaice, died.

O'Mahony (in the county of Cork), i. e. Conor Fionn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony, died, and that Conor was a man who excelled his ancestors in the government of his territory.

A. D. 1514.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain (O'Dullaghan), abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gillcreest O'Fay, vicar of Derrybrusk (in Fermanagh), died.

O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, died, and there were very few tanists' or lords' sons of the Tyronians ever before his time so eminent for intelligence, power, wisdom, science, valour and government, as he was; Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was appointed his successor.

Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, was maliciously and unkindredly killed by the sons of Torlogh, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, Murrough and Donogh, and he was one of the most eminent

of the men of Ireland for execution of hand, power and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna, the son of Donal, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died on his bed, which was not expected, for he was a man who destroyed most, and on whom most destruction was committed, of any of his race during the memory of man.

The earl of Kildare (Gerald Fitzgerald), gained great sway with his forces, for he overran the province of Ulster, as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster, as far as the palace of Mac Carthy; the same earl marched to Leim-ui-Bhanain (the castle of Lemanaghan in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county, which belonged to the O'Carrolls, see A. D. 1516), but did not succeed in either destroying or taking the castle, a circumstance which seldom occurred to him; he however returned home for the purpose of procuring a greater force and more ordnance, but it so happened that he was seized with sickness, of which he died; and Gerald the earl was a knight of renowned bravery, and princely in rule, words, and judgments.

The earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald the younger, the son of Gerald, marched with a force into Brefney, where he committed great destruction, and slew O'Reilly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cathal, Philip his brother, Philip's son, and Gerald, the son of Edmund, son of Thomas O'Reilly; but in short fourteen of the nobles and chiefs of the O'Reillys, besides a great number of their people, were slain, and Mac Cabe, i. e. Maine, the son of Mahon, was also taken prisoner there.

The castle of Colerain was taken and demolished by O'Donnell as an *eraic* (fine) on Donal O'Kane for having violated his compact.

O'Donnell committed great depredations in Gailenga (in Mayo), where he burned and plundered the country as far as Croaghan of Gallen, and slew O'Ruadhain and many others.

A contest arose between O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, and O'Neill, i. e. Art, the son of Con, and both parties having engaged a great number of persons, they remained encamped for a long time opposed to each other; but it happened, however, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, and by the advice of their chiefs, that they concluded an amicable peace with each other, having met on the bridge of Ardstraw (in Tyrone), and became gossips to each other. New charts

(or deeds), together with the ratification of the old charts, were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell, for Kinel Moain, Inisowen, and Fermanagh; and O'Donnell voluntarily delivered up his son to O'Neill, i. e. Niall Oge (commonly called Niall Conallach), who had been imprisoned with him for a considerable time, as a pledge of his loyalty.

O'Donnell sailed with a fleet of long ships and boats on Lough Erne to Enniskillen, where he took up his abode for a long time, and he preyed and burned the island of Cuil-na-noirer (an island on Lough Erne), and made peace with the people of Fermanagh, after having brought them under his authority.

The son of the great earl, namely, Henry, the son of Gerald, was taken prisoner by the young earl, viz., Gerald Oge.

Hugh, the son of Donal O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, made an attack on John, the son of Con, at Cluain Dabhail, burned the town of John, and sent the prey of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a large force, overtook them, took the prey from them, and gave them a defeat, in which five of the tribe of Art O'Neill were slain, namely, Torlogh, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failge, the son of Niall; Roderick, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donal Ballach, the son of Art of the Castle; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. Of the party of Hugh were slain the two sons of Mac Aghiorr, namely, Art Oge and Bryan; also Felim Oge O'Meallan and Con O'Conor, and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce Mac Anabbadh More Maguire, and Gillpatrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (in Clare), i. e. Teige, the son of Donogh, son of Teige, son of Carroll, a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died in his own house at Finagh Beara (Finvarra, in Clare), and was buried in the monastery of Corcomroe.

A. D. 1515.

Menma (or Menelaus) Mac Cormac, bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen (or Eugene), the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Caghwel, bishop of Clogher, died.

Gillpatrick O'Hultachain (or O'Donlevy), parson of Aghavea (in Fermanagh), died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe Mac Anabbaidh Maguire, and the son of Redmond, son of the parson Maguire, were killed by the coarb Maguire, in the district of Cleenish.

Donal, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was killed by Hugh Buighe O'Donnell, in Tuaith Bladhaigh, on the 25th of November.

Giolla Duv, the son of Torlogh Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Torlogh Maguire, died from the effects of being maimed.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned near Lisgoole.

Cathal, the son of Fergal, son of Donal Baun O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, sailed with a fleet of long ships on Lough Erne, and overran the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma, despite of the people of the country. Many slaughters and conflagrations were committed by his forces on the islands belonging to the sons of Edmond Maguire.

O'Neill, i. e. Art, marched with a force into Oriel, and part of his men having come into collision with the people of Mac Mahon, they slew Art Balbh, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished military leader, and also Edmond O'Connolly.

A. D. 1516.

William, the son of Donogh O'Ferrall, bishop of Annaly (Ardagh), died.

The erenach O'Muirgheasa, i. e. Niall, and O'Dogherty, i. e. Conor Carrach, died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Bryan, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, was killed by Bryan Oge Mac Mahon, aided by the sons of Donogh Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clan Kelly, i. e. Colla, was slain.

A great contention arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and each lord engaged many persons. Manus O'Donnell committed great depredations on Henry Balbh O'Neill, and burned the greater portion of the country from the mountain inwards, and Bryan O'Neill committed other immense depredations in Kinel Moain. O'Donnell afterwards marched into Tyrone, and burned Kinel Feradh-aigh, and the entire country as far as the river called Una, and then returned home safe.

The eastle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, after it had been for a long time out of his possession, and the manner in which he took it was as follows:—A Freneh knight, who had come to perform a pilgrimage at St. Patriek's Purgatory, on Lough Derg, sojourned at the house of O'Donnell on his journey to and from that place, where he received much honour, respect, hospitality, and presents, during which time they formed bonds of friendship with each other. When the knight learned that the eastle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, he promised that he would send a ship with large guns; and the knight fulfilled that promise, and the ship arrived at the harbour of Killibegs (in the bay of Donegal), from which it directly sailed to Sligo, while O'Donnell with his forces marched by land, and both parties by land and sea arrived together at the town. The town was destroyed by them before they got possession of it (the eastle), and O'Donnell gave full pardon to the garrison. O'Donnell proceeded from thence into Tirerrill, where he took the eastle of Cul Maoile (Collooney), the eastle of Loeh Deargan (Castledargan), and Dun-na-Mona on the same day; and having garrisoned some of them, he took hostages and prisoners from the others. Mae Donogh of Ballymote, and the son of Mae Donogh, while coming to O'Donnell's forces, were slain by Donogh, son of Torlogh O'Boyle; and O'Donnell after that returned home safe with victory and triumph.

The eastle of Mae Sweeney of Fanat, i. e. Raith Maolain (Rathmullen), fell.

O'Donnell marched with his forces on two different occasions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition being offered him there, and without any deed of note being performed against him or by him, but having overrun and spoiled the greater portion of the country.

A war having arisen between the Geraldines, James Mae Maurice, heir to the earldom (of Desmond), laid siege to Lough Gair (Loughguir, in Limerick); the leaders of his forces were Mae Carthy of Carbery (in Cork), i. e. Donal, the son of Fingin; Cormae Oge, the son of Cormae, son of Teige; Cormae, the son of Donogh Oge Mae Carthy, lord of Alla (Duhallow, in Cork); the White Knight, the Knight of Glin (Fitzgerald, of

Limerick), and the Knight of Kerry (Fitzgerald); Mae Maurice, and O'Conor (of Kerry), and the supporting tower of the forces, Mae Carthy More, i. e. Cormae Ladhraeh. John, the son of the earl, went to the Daleassians (O'Briens and other chiefs of Thomond), to complain of the difficulties in which he was placed, because a relationship and connection existed between them, for More, the daughter of Donogh, son of Bryan Duv (O'Brien), was John's wife. O'Brien promised him his friendship and support, and mustered the forces of Thomond, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others; and they then marched to meet the forces of the Geraldines. When the son of the earl beheld the chiefs of the great army of the O'Briens marching on him, the resolution he came to was not to encounter them, and they left the town without incurring any danger, and they separated after that manner.

Mae Carthy More, i. e. Cormae Ladhraeh, the son of Teige, lord of Desmond, a man who best acquired his lordship, and who encountered most opposition until he became undisputed lord, one who was most bountiful to strangers and the indigent, and who maintained the best laws and regulations of any of the lords of Leath Mogha (the southern half of Ireland), died.

The eastle of the town of O'Carroll, i. e. Leimui-Bhanain, (see A.D. 1514), was taken by the earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Gerald, after his father had failed in taking it; and it is doubtful if there was in that time a eastle better fortified and defended than that, until it was demolished on its guards.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, gave Pierce Butler, and the son of Mae Pierce, a signal overthrow, and took from them a great many of their people and retained soldiers.

Mae Conmidhe, i. e. Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan Roe, died.

Torlogh, the son of Bryan Uaine O'Gallagher, the earl of Carriek, died.

The son of Bryan Caoeh, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige of the Battle-axe, and by the tribe of the Cearrbhaeh.

A. D. 1517.

O'Conor Faily, i. e. Bryan, the son of Teige,

son of the Calvach, died, and Calvach, the son of Teige, was appointed his successor.

Donogh, the son of Torlogh O'Boyle, the best gentleman of his means, who made the most warfare, and performed the most intrepid exploits of any of his own tribe, went with the crew of a boat to Toraigh (Tory Island, in Donegal), and a wind having driven them westward to sea, no tidings of them were ever after heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, the most affluent and wealthy lord's son of Ulster in his time, died.

Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire, a distinguished military leader, died.

Philip, the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, a man distinguished for his liberality and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donal O'Neill, was killed by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art (of Wicklow), was killed by his kinsmen.

The Giolla Duv, son of Donogh, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick Burke, having carried off a prey from Ormond, was overtaken by a great force at Port Omna (Portumna, in Galway, near the Shannon); the cavalry and people of Thomas were driven from the prey by the pursuers, they captured the prey, and Thomas himself was slain; he was the most distinguished man of his age of the English of Ireland, in his time, for remarkable deeds, for by him many plains had been plundered and laid waste for a long period.

The castle of the lake was taken from the sons of Cormac Ladrach (Mac Carthy), and themselves expelled to Mac Maurice, and Mac Maurice committed great depredations, and he completely plundered Magh O'Guinchind (Magonihy, in Kerry), from the Hills eastward.

The lord justice marched with a force, at the instigation of the sons of the earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and demolished the castle of O'Neill, i. e. of Art, son of Con, namely, Dungannon, on that occasion.

O'Carroll, i. e. Maolroona, committed great depredations in Delvin (in the King's county), and he took and plundered the castle of Cinncoradh; in consequence of this act, a great commotion arose between O'Carroll and the Delvinians, and

they and O'Melaghlin having invited the earl (of Kildare), to aid them, they destroyed the castle of Fothair of Delvin, namely, the wall of the castle.

A.D. 1518.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars *de observantia* (Franciscans).

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, a canon of the chapter of Clogher, parson of Aghalurcher, and parson of Cleenish, on Lough Erne, a man distinguished for hospitality and good humour, and a learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeney, of Fanad, i. e. Roderick, the son of Maolmuire, the supporting rock of every combat in the defence of his lordship and country, a man who bestowed precious gifts and property on every one whom he deemed deserving of them, died.

O'Hussey, i. e. Ciothruadh (of Fermanagh), the son of Aithirne, a truly learned poet, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Bryan, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after having returned from the city of St. James (of Compostella, in Spain), after his year's pilgrimage, in the year of grace, and was interred in the monastery of Monaghan.

Con and Hugh, the sons of O'Neill, i. e. Donal, the son of Henry, son of Owen, and the coarb Maguire, having gone to plunder Bryan, the son of Con, son of Henry, were overtaken at Domhnach-an-Eich (Donagheevey, in Tyrone), by Bryan, who defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donal, was taken prisoner, Mac Caghwell, i. e. Donogh, the son of Edmond, was wounded, and many of the Kinel Firedaigh were slain; Mac Caghwell afterwards died of his wounds.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con, i. e. the O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he exacted fifteen horses for his ransom, for Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, made an incursion into Tirkennedy (in Fermanagh), to attack Henry Balbh O'Neill, and took the island of Clapach (in Lough Erne), and carried away from Henry hostages, whom he had, namely, Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and the son of Hugh Mac Caffrey, whom he had (as a hostage) from Philip; Cathal, the son of Dun, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on that expedition.

The same Hugh Balbh, the son of Con, i. e.

O'Neill, whom we have mentioned, died in the latter end of harvest.

The son of Mac Manus, i. e. Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus, a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art Buighe, (lord of Leinster), the son of Donal Riavach, son of Gerald Cavenagh, died.

Murrough, i. e. O'Melaghlin, one of the most distinguished men of Ireland for bravery and military command, was killed in Moy Elle, by his own brother Art, for he had slain his brother Felim previously, so that it was in revenge of him he was slain by Art; and Torlogh became his successor.

A. D. 1519.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, son of Roderick Mac Mahon, bishop of Derry, died.

Edmund Duv O'Dwyer, abbot of Eas Roe,¹ died on the 1st day of November, and was buried at Donegal,² in the habit of the Order of St. Francis, after having resigned a monastic habit for it.

The coarb of Cluan Conmaicne (abbot of Cloone, in Leitrim), the chief of hospitality, and the provider for the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Art Oge, the son of Con, a distinguished military leader, a man of humanity and hospitality, died, and his brother, Con Bacach, the son of Con, was appointed his successor.

O'Connor Roe, i. e. Owen, son of Felim Fionn, and Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Bryan, son of Donal O'Connor, lord of North Connaught, a charitable, humane man, died.

Teige Roe, the son of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of the Calladh (in Galway), died.

Donogh Cavenagh, a prosperous and affluent man, of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, the son of Torna O'Maolconry, chief professor of Siol Murray (Roscommon), a man full of law and learning, a man whom the Geraldines and English had selected in preference to all the professors of Ireland, a man who received precious presents and property from all those who patronised him, died in the monastery of Derg, in Teffia.

Fercertne O'Cuirnin, the professor of Owen O'Rourke (of Leitrim), and chief of the learned of his tribe, and Donal Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, son of Bryan, son of Tomaltach O'Beirne, tanist of Hy Briuin (in Roscommon), died.

The sons of O'Neill, namely, the sons of Donal, son of Henry, made an attack on the son of O'Neill, i. e., Bryan, son of Con, and took large preys on the northern mountain; Bryan having received intelligence of this, collected all the people he could to attack them, and he pursued them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill, after their people had departed from them with the prey. The two sons of O'Neill, i. e. Hugh and Owen, were taken prisoners there, and the son of Owen was slain; Mac Caghwell, i. e. Cu-uladh, the son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Edmond; and Edmond, the son of Gillpatrick Mac Caghwell, were also slain.

A. D. 1519.

1. *The Abbey of Easroe or Ashroe*, in Irish, Eas Aodha Ruaidh, signifying the Cataract of Red Hugh, and so called from Aodh Ruadh or Hugh the Red, one of the ancient kings of Ireland, who was drowned in the Cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in Donegal, many centuries before the Christian era. The abbey of Ashroe, according to Allemande, was a daughter of that of Boyle in Roscommon, and founded for Cistercian monks in the twelfth century, A. D. 1178, by Roderick O'Cannanan, prince of Tireconnell, and was amply endowed by the O'Cannanans, O'Maoldorys, and O'Donnells, who were successive princes of Tireconnell, and many of those ancient chiefs were buried in that abbey. The abbey of Ashroe was called by Latin writers *De Samario*, that is, of the river Samer, which was the ancient name of the river Erne: the abbey was situated about half a mile north-east of Ballyshannon, in a glen beside a small but rapid river which flows onward to the Bay of Donegal. The abbots of Ashroe had privilege to a great extent over the great salmon fishery of the Erne, at Ballyshannon, as stated in Archdall's *Monasticon*; but the abbey, with its lands, fisheries, &c., were all seized by the crown in the reign of Elizabeth; some ruins of this ancient abbey still remain, and adjoining it is an old and extensive cemetery.

2. *The Monastery of Donegal*.—The name Donegal, in Irish *Dun-na-nGall*, signifies the fortress of the foreigners, and is con-

sidered to have been so called from a fortress erected there by the Danes, as it appears they had some settlements there in the ninth and tenth centuries; for, in an Irish poem by the celebrated bard Flann, the son of Lonan, in the latter end of the ninth century, of whose works an account has been given in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, at A. D. 891, and whose death is recorded by the *Four Masters* under the same year, who style him the Virgil of the race of the Scots, chief of the learned of the Gaels, and the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, it is related that Eigneabán, the father of Donal, prince of Tireconnell, gave his three beautiful daughters in marriage to three Danish lords, named Caithis, Torges, and Tor, to secure their friendship and protect his territory from plunder, and the marriages were celebrated at Donegal, where Eignachán resided. A castle was erected at Donegal by the O'Donnells, about the twelfth century, and down to the seventeenth century it was the chief residence of the princes of Tireconnell. According to the *Four Masters*, the monastery of Donegal was founded A. D. 1474, by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, prince of Tireconnell, and his wife Fionghuala, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, prince of Thomond, for Franciscan friars. Some ruins of this ancient monastery still remain; and it may be remarked that the abbey of Donegal is particularly celebrated as the place in which the *Annals of the Four Masters* were compiled, and hence they are sometimes designated the *Annals of Donegal*.

Rossa and Teige, the sons of Roderick, son of Bryan Maguire, were taken prisoners by the coarb Maguire ; he expelled Roderick, and the remainder of his sons, from the estate, and deprived them of their predatory cattle-troops, whom the coarb kept in pay for his own use, until O'Donnell requested of him to restore his predatory troops again to Roderick.

A great contest arose in Delvin between the tribe of Fergal Mac Coghlan, and the tribe of Donal, in which James Mac Coghlan prior of Gallen, and heir presumptive of Delvin Eathra (barony of Garrycastle, King's county), was killed by the shot of a ball from the castle of Cluan Damhna (castle of Clonana, in the parish of Gallen, King's county).

A. D. 1520.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, parson of Devenish, was wrongfully removed from his living by the influence of the laity, and died in Bohoe.

Magennis, i. e. Donal, the son of Hugh, son of Art, died, and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was appointed his successor, who also died ; and Edmond Buighe Magennis was nominated the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, died.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Meyler, the son of Theobald, was slain by the sons of Seoinin More, the son of Mac Seoinin.

The son of Maguire, namely, Philip, the son of Edmond, made an incursion into Iochtar Tire (the lower part of the county of Cavan, on the borders of Fermanagh and Monaghan), against the son of Philip O'Reilly, where, having seized some prey, they were overtaken by a strong pursuing force of the tribe of Bryan O'Reilly, and the grand-sons of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Fergal and Maolmora, and the sons of Donal of Coin Inis gave a defeat to the son of Maguire, and the son of Philip, son of Torlogh Maguire, in which Philip, the son of Maguire, with his son Thomas, the two sons of Philip, the son of Torlogh, namely, Gillpatrick and Edmond ; Torlogh, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, and many others were slain.

Roderick, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Buighe, the son of Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and was delivered by him to Gillpatrick Oge, the son of Gillpatrick, son of Edmond Maguire, who put him to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the counsellor and leading man of Conmaicne Murray (in Roscommon), died.

Torlogh, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, lord of Delvin Eathra (in the King's county), a man distinguished for wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great riches, who built the castles of Feadan and of Cinncoradh, died after a well-spent life,

A great plague raged in Machaire Stefanach (in Fermanagh), of which many persons of note died.

O'Cassidy, i. e. Felim, the son of Teige, chief physician of the tribe of Philip (Maguire), and Roderick, the son of Donogh, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the earl (of Kildare), the most worthy Englishman of the Geraldines, was killed, with many others, by Con, the son of Malachy O'Moore.

A. D. 1521.

The prior of Devenish, i. e. Redmond, the son of the parson of Innis Maighe Samh (Innismacsaint, in Fermanagh), a benevolent, charitable, and humane ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Mahon (of Monaghan), the son of Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Roderick, died, and his son, young Glaisne, was nominated the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aivney, who had been forcibly deprived of his lordship some time before by Donogh O'Kane, died.

Donogh, the son of Roderick, son of Bryan Maguire, was killed by the sons of Mac Gauran, namely, Donal Oge, son of Donal Bearnach, and Anthony, the son of Manus Mac Gauran ; and there was not a better man of his tribe in his time than that Donogh.

Grace, the daughter of Thomas O'Heoghain, the mother of the coarb Maguire, a woman of great prosperity and riches, equally distinguished for

bestowing presents, and her kind hospitality, died.

Roderick, the son of Eigneachan O'Donnell, was killed by the English, at Dundalk, while in company with O'Neill, namely, Con, the son of Con.

Torlogh, the son of Donogh Mac Sweeney, died.

The lordship of Delvin was divided by O'Melaghlin, i. e. Torlogh, and by O'Carroll, i. e. Maolroona, between Feardorcha, the son of Mae Coghlan, i. e. Fingin Roe, and Cormac.

Sile (Julia), the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

A. D. 1522.

Redmond Roe Maguire, prior of Lisgoole, died.

An exceedingly great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; Mae William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, O'Kennedys, and O'Carrolls, united and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following were the chiefs from the west who united their forces on that expedition: Mae William of Clanrickard, Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine; a number of the chiefs of the O'Briens, Donogh and Teige, the sons of Torlogh, the son of Teige O'Brien, and the young bishop O'Brien (Torlogh O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe); O'Carroll, i. e. Maolroona (of Ely O'Carroll), the son of John; the O'Kennedys (of Ormond); and not they alone, but those also of the Conaicians who had been under his (O'Donnell's) tribute and submission until then, namely, O'Conor Roe; O'Conor Don; Mae William Burke; Mae Dermott of Moylurg, and all those amongst them in Connaught, joined to march against O'Donnell; and it was at the festival of Lady Day in Harvest they appointed to meet O'Neill in Tirhugh. O'Neill, at the same time, mustered the forces of Kinel Eogain (Tyrone and Derry); the Clan Aengusa (the Magennises of the county of Down); the Orgiallians (Mae Mahons of Monaghan and Louth); the O'Reillys (of Cavan); the people of Fermanagh (the Maguires); a very large body of the Albanachs (the Scots of Antrim), commanded by the son of Mae Donnell, i. e. Alexander; there also marched thither numerous forces of the English of Meath, and of the galloglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clan Donnells and Clan Shee-

hys (Mac Donnells and Mae Sheehys), on account of the alliance of the earl of Kildare's daughter, who was O'Neill's mother. O'Donnell collected his small, but true and faithful forces, in Tireonnell (in Donegal), namely, O'Boyle, O'Dogherty, the three Mac Sweeneys, and the O'Gallaghers, along with his son Manus (O'Donnell), and they proceeded to a dangerous pass, by which they expected O'Neill would march to attack them, viz. Port-na-dtri-namhad (or the Port of the Three Enemies, probably Burt, near Lough Swilly, in Donegal). When O'Neill received intelligence of this, the direction he took was through Tyrone, without being perceived until he arrived at Termon Dabeog (near Lough Dearg, in Donegal), and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mae Sweeney of Tir Boghaine (barony of Banagh, in Donegal), i. e. Bryan of the Fleet, whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill in the best manner he possibly could; but, however, the town was finally taken by O'Neill, and he slew Mae Sweeney, and a great number of his people; among the slain were two of O'Donnell's professors, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a man learned in history and genuine poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality for the rich and poor, and the son of Mac Ward, namely Hugh, the son of Hugh, with many others, which happened on the 11th of June; Bundroos and Belleek were also taken and burned by O'Neill on this expedition. On the return of a part of his forces from Bundroos, they slew Rory, the son of Geoffrey, son of Hugh Gallga O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Brefney, near Searb-Einsi-an-Fhraoich. When O'Donnell received intelligence of these acts having been committed by O'Neill, he commanded Manus O'Donnell, with a portion of his forces, to march into Tyrone, and plunder and burn the country, and he himself marched with the remainder of the troops through Barnus (Barnesmore mountains, in Donegal), in pursuit of O'Neill, and to protect Tirhugh. As to Manus he laid waste, by fire and sword, all the adjacent parts of Tyrone, slew and destroyed many people, and returned in triumph. When O'Neill was informed that Manus had gone into Tyrone he returned again across the river Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann Maghair,

from which place he carried off some prey and returned victoriously to his own country. O'Neill afterwards encamped at Cnoc Buidbh¹, at Lough Monann, which is commonly called Cnoc-an-Bogha, with the aforesaid forces, except the army from the west, as we have before stated. O'Donnell, after Manus had reached him with great booty, and found that O'Neill was not at Ballyshannon, and that he did not succeed in overtaking him after plundering Ceann Maghair, returned through Baranus again, and had collected all his forces together at Druim Lighean (Dromlyn, near Lifford, in Donegal), which however were few against many, they then held a council to determine what was best to be done in the great difficulties they had to encounter, for they knew they had not sufficient forces to contend with O'Neill and his army, and also the Conacian troops which were marching to their country, should both succeed in joining each other, so that the resolution they came to was to attack O'Neill, as he was nearest to them, and they considered it preferable to perish on the field rather than be reduced to servitude under any persons living; they then thought it better, as so

great an army was opposed to them, to make a nocturnal attack on O'Neill's camp. A notice and communication of these resolutions were conveyed to O'Neill, so that he went on his guard, and watched every pass by which they supposed the Tirconnellians might march on them, while he himself remained encamped in the rear, ready to meet any attack. O'Donnell having arranged, animated and earnestly exhorted his small force, commanded them to abandon their horses, as they would not want them in the battle, if determined to fight in concert, and to conquer; they adopted that plan, and proceeded until they came up to the guards without being perceived, who then began to alarm their forces of the near approach of their enemies, whereupon the Tirconnellians rushed forward with all their might and main, lest the guards should reach O'Neill's camp before them, and it so happened that they arrived at the camp together, and they raised great and loud shouts on their falling in with each other, and their clamour was fiercely answered by O'Neill's soldiers, who bravely and resolutely determined to defend their commander and their camp; both armies engaged in general conflict

1. *Cnoc Buidhbh*, or the Hill of Budh, where this great battle was fought, was situated near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and on the borders of Donegal, a few miles from Lifford. The same place is again mentioned in the Annals, at the year 1557, under the name of *Cnoc Buidhb Dheirg*, that is, the hill of Budh Dearth, and appears to have got its name from Budh Dearth, or Budh the Red, a celebrated chief of the Tuath De Danan, who was son of Daghdá, one of the Danan kings; there was also another Hill of Budh named from him, situated near Rath Cruachan, in the county of Roscommon; and the large lake or expansion of the Shannon, situated between Roscommon and Leitrim, and called Lough Boderig, also derived its name from this Budh Dearth, the Danan chief. In the life of St. Cormac, from the Book of Leacan, translated into Latin, and published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, *Sith Budha*, or the Hill of Budh, is mentioned as being situated in Tyrerley, in Mayo, thus three Hills of Budh are recorded; and in the Life of St. Cormac, by Colgan, a curious account is given of the Hill of Budh in Tyrerley, which was supposed to have been haunted by fairies or demons. As already shown at p. 362, in the note on the Danans, it appears probable that the worship of Budh and Fire worship prevailed in Ireland in the early ages; and in the same note it has been mentioned that Fergus Bod or Budh, prince of Bregia, was called Fergus of the Fire; and in the Book of Ballymote, folio 108, he is called *Fergus teine Bod*, that is, Fergus of the Fire of Budh, which seems to show that he was a worshipper of the Fire of Budh. Vallancey was of opinion that Buddhism prevailed in Ireland, having been introduced by the Tuath De Danan, whom he considered to have been *Dedanites* from the land of Dedan, in Chaldea; hence the term *Tuath Dedan* would signify the people of Dedan, as the word *Tuath*, in Irish, means a tribe or people. The term *Bodach*, signifying a clown or churl, is considered to have originated from Budh or Bod, as *Bodach* might mean a Buddhist, and was probably applied as a term of contempt to the worshippers of Budh, after the introduction of Christianity. According to O'Brien, in his book on the

Round Towers, the religious rites of Buddhism, which extensively prevailed over India and other parts of Asia, were introduced into Ireland by the Danans, who, he maintains, were *Iranians*, from the land of Iran or ancient Persia, and that they erected the Round Towers for the worship of Budh, and for astronomical observations, as the ancient Persians and Chaldeans particularly studied the knowledge of the stars. In the works of the Irish bards, the Danans are often mentioned as fairies, and in the traditions of the people they are represented to have been magicians and foretellers of events, and considered to have been converted into fairies, and still to reside in a state of enchantment in the hills, and in the raths or earthen ramparts, commonly called forts. The belief that the Danans were converted into fairies, seems to show that they came from the East, as the system of fairyism was of oriental origin, the fairies being the same as the *peris* of the Persians, and the *ginn* or *genii* of the Arabians, hence it is probable that the fairy mythology was first introduced into Ireland by the Danans. The fairies are called by the Irish *Sighe* or *Sidhe*, which signify sprites, spirits, or goblins, and sometimes *Sluagh Sighe*, or the Host of the Fairies; and also *Sidheog* and *Sigheogaidhe*, which signify young or diminutive sprites; the fairies are frequently called *Daoine Maithe*, that is the Good People, and they are mentioned with great awe by the common people for fear of giving offence to those beings, who have been always considered to have great power over mortals. *Donn* is the king of the fairies, and *Clíodhna* or *Cleena*, and *Meibh* or *Meva*, were their chief queens; and from Meibh, came the Scotch and English name of *Mab*, the fairy queen: *Seiva* and *Deirdre*, are also often mentioned as fairy queens; the large hills called *Sith Beag* and *Sith More*, in Leitrim, celebrated by Carolan, the Irish bard, and Benaghlin mountain, near Swanlingbar, on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, are famous in fairy legends as head quarters of those pigmy sprites, troops of whom, mounted on swift steeds, rapidly traverse the country, headed by Donn their king.

and slaughter; mighty men were subdued, and heroes were hacked on either side; warriors were cut down, slaughtered, and ignominiously mangled by active young soldiers in that battle. It is doubtful if either could distinguish those with whom they should join in the conflict, for they could not perceive each others' countenances on account of the darkness of the night, and their close contact mingled together. O'Neill and his forces, however, were finally defeated, and the camp was left in the possession of O'Donnell. The slaughter committed against O'Neill in that battle was awful, for there were reckoned by the people of the churches, in which great numbers of them were buried, and by those in the neighbourhood, upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army who fell in that engagement, so that the fame and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most noble leaders who fell in that battle were the following: Donal Oge Mac Donnell, with an immense number of the galloglasses of the Mac Donnells; Torlogh Mac Sheehy, with a great many of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who came along with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with many of his people, and Roderick Maguire with a portion of his forces; in it also were slain immense numbers of the people of Leinster, and of the men of Meath, and no leader of a force or of an army, small or great, who joined the combined army of O'Neill, but mourned for the loss of their people who fell in that engagement, so that the greatest slaughter that ever happened between the Connallians and Tyronians was that of the battle of Knock Buidhbh. The Tirconnallians, after that, became possessed of the horses, arms, and armour, provision stores, spirituous liquors, and beautiful and precious jewels, amongst the slain of the forces they had defeated; and although O'Donnell's men were without horses marching to that battle, they took away with them many horses which they gained from the warriors vanquished in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their booty, without his permission, but he commanded them to return forthwith, and having collected all his forces together, he marched with all possible expedition westward through Barnus More, across the rivers Erne, Droos, and Duff (Bunduff, borders of Leitrim and Sligo), through the lower part of Carbury (in Sligo),

and encamped at Ceathramh-na-Madadh, to the north of Benghulban (Benbulbin mountain). The Conacian forces, before mentioned, had marched as far as Sligo, to which they laid siege; it was garrisoned by O'Donnell's people, and they had no interruption in entering Tیرهonnell but to take the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermott, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard that O'Donnell had encamped in their neighbourhood, and also of the victory he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to send messengers to O'Donnell, to sue for peace, and to offer him whatever terms might be determined on by Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll, between O'Donnell and Mac William, respecting all the compacts and differences they had with each other. The persons sent on this embassy were Teige, the son of Torlogh O'Brien, and other chiefs. While those were engaged in delivering their commands to O'Donnell, the chiefs of that army came to a resolution to retire privately with their forces from the siege they were carrying on, and they acted on that resolution, although it was strange and wonderful that so great an army, and such noble leaders, with such enmity against their opponent (O'Donnell), should retire after that manner, until each party should attempt to satisfy their enmity against each other. Those forces neither halted nor waited for the return of their messengers, or the tidings of peace or war, until they arrived at the Curlew mountains, where the lords and chiefs of that army separated. O'Donnell, however, was not aware that those armies had fled from him after that manner, for, had he ascertained it, he would have pursued them with all possible speed, and punished them. Manus O'Donnell sent at the same time dispatches by the messengers, namely, by Teige, the son of Torlogh O'Brien (and his attendants), and it was at the Curlew mountains he overtook his people. It is doubtful whether O'Donnell obtained greater fame for victory throughout Ireland, by gaining that battle of Knock Buidhbh, in which so many had been slain and so much booty acquired, than he did by this defeat, although a drop of blood had not been shed, or a wound inflicted by either party.

Donal Cleireach, the son of John O'Kane, the most experienced young artist of his tribe, and

a man of general hospitality, was slain by the people of the Routes.

Donal, the son of Donal O'Rourke, a man distinguished for his nobility and good actions, was killed by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcoran, profoundly learned in the canon laws, died.

A. D. 1523.

John O'Maonaigh (O'Mooney), who was a parson in Geashill (King's county), and a canon of the chapter of Kildare, the most eminent ecclesiastic in South Leinster, in fame and excellence, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Donogh, the son of John, the most distinguished of his tribe in his time in the patronage of literary men and strangers, died.

O'Moore (lord of Leix), i. e. Cedach, the son of Lysagh, died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeney of Fanat, the best constable's wife in her time, died.

O'Malley, i. e. Cormac, the son of Owen, a man distinguished for generosity and general hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan, i. e. Fergal, the son of Gillaisa Oge, son of Gillaisa, son of Bryan, lord of Tullagh-onoho (in the county of Cavan), a charitable, humane man, died, and his brother succeeded in his place.

Bryan (O'Brien), the son of Teige-an-Chomhaid, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan Cath-an-Aonaigh (of the battle of Nenagh), died suddenly at Cluan Ramhfhoda (Clonroad, near Ennis, in the county of Clare), about the festival of St. Patrick.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan Cath-an-Aonaigh, was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais, on the river Suir, by the Butlers, viz., by the lord justice, Pierce Roe Butler; and that Teige was the greatest terror to his enemies of any man of his age.

Mac Gilleain, i. e. Loughlin, was killed, and Mac Conway, namely, Malachy, died.

Hugh Buighe, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was killed by Roderick Carrach, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donogh, son of

Tiarnan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the lake of Glen Eda (Glennade, in Leitrim).

Rossa, the son of Roderick, son of Bryan, son of Felim Maguire, died, while imprisoned by the coarb Maguire, namely, Cuchonacht.

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole (of Wicklow), the most distinguished man of his tribe, in his time, for hospitality and nobleness, was killed by the O'Byrnes.

A war arose between O'Neill, i. e. Con Bacach and O'Donnell, namely, Hugh Duv, the son of Hugh Roe; O'Donnell remained encamped for some time in the spring in Glen Fine, (in Donegal), and Manus O'Donnell, having gone to Scotland, returned safe, after having completed his visit there. O'Donnell and Manus having then entered Tyrone, spoiled and burned the entire country, from Bealach-Coille-na-gCuiritin, as far as Dunganannon. The town of Mac Donnell, viz., Cnoc-an-Cluiche (Aughnacloy, in Tyrone), was burned by O'Donnell, and a splendid garden which was there was cut down and destroyed by his forces; they encamped for a night at Tullahoge, and spoiled and completely plundered the country in every direction; and remained encamped for a night near Carn Siaghail (Carnteel); they slaughtered and destroyed much cattle, committed great depredations, and returned safe, after plundering the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell marched a second time into Tyrone, and plundered and spoiled the country, until O'Neill made peace with him in the latter end of this year, and no other remarkable circumstance occurred between them.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, after having made peace with O'Neill, and having collected his forces, both of his own country and those at a distance, marched into Brefney to attack O'Rourke; the men of Brefney sent the cattle and property of the country into the recesses, and inaccessible fastnesses of the country, to secure and protect them from O'Donnell; the sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces they could collect, prepared themselves to defend the country, but O'Donnell, however, overran the country on that expedition, and burned the dwellings and corn, so that he left nothing in it worth mentioning unburned.

Gerald, earl of Kildare, the English of Meath

and O'Neill, namely, Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with an immense army against O'Connor Faily, Conall O'Moore, and the Irish of Leinster in general; the Irish, however, agreed to abide by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between themselves and the earl; and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the hostages and prisoners of the Irish into the hands of the earl, as a security for all the charges he had against them, and they accordingly separated in peace.

Feradach Buighe O'Madden, tanist of Siol Anmcha (in Galway), was killed by the forces of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulroona.

A. D. 1524.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv, and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, confederated together in an insurrection, and were for a considerable time destroying the country, until at length they were influenced to oppose one another. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Cranoge of Lough Beatha, was taken by Owen, the town being at the time under his power and protection. Niall, having left the country, returned after a long lapse of time again to attack the town, and remained in ambush in its neighbourhood; Owen, having received intelligence of this, immediately repaired to the place where Niall was, and they fought for a considerable time against each other, until Owen at length was slain on the spot, and Niall, being deeply wounded, died of his wounds shortly after; this was a very lamentable thing, that both of those should have been slain after that manner.

Dermot, the son of Giolla Duv O'Brien, the most distinguished man of his own lordship in supplying the wants of those who required his relief, a man whose hospitality and generosity were most unremitting, a man who was expected long to enjoy the dignity and honours of his estate, died after extreme unction and repentance.

O'Donnell marched with a force into Tyrone, and after having burned and plundered the country, returned safe. The lord justice, i. e. Gerald, the son of Gerald, earl of Kildare, marched with an army to the relief of his kinsman O'Neill, namely, Con, the son of Con, in the middle of

harvest exactly, to attack O'Donnell, and chastise him for his ill-disposed enmity; and they did not halt until they arrived at the port of the Three Enemies (near Lough Swilly, in Donegal), for they considered they would be sufficiently secured and protected in that place, being in dread of O'Donnell, the place being surrounded and strongly fortified with deep earthen ditches, and broad entrenchments, which had been formerly constructed by Manus O'Donnell. O'Donnell collected very great forces to defend his territory against the lord justice and O'Neill; besides his own people, the following forces joined O'Donnell, namely, a large body of the Albanachs (Scots), of the chiefs of the Clan Donnell (Mac Donnells), of Scotland, commanded by Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cathanach; by Angus, the son of John Cathanach, and by Mae Donnell of the galloglasses, with many other chiefs from Scotland; these forces did not halt until they arrived at Drum Lighen (Drumline, in Donegal), and resolved to fight a battle on the following day. Manus O'Donnell proposed to attack the lord justice and O'Neill, that night, but O'Donnell did not agree to that, from the strong position of the place, and from his dread of the lord justice's cannon. Manus, however, without the permission of O'Donnell, went with a party of galloglasses on foot to harass and annoy the forces of the lord justice and O'Neill, and kept up a continued discharge of numerous darts (or arrows), on them, so as not to allow them to sleep or rest; and they slew Calvaeh, the son of O'Brien, with many others, and he was a great loss in his own country. The resolution that the lord justice and O'Neill came to on the following day was, to communicate with O'Donnell, requesting a conference to make peace; these terms were granted, and the lord justice concluded a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself became the security between them; a *Cairdeas Criost* (a Christian friendship called gossipship, and gossipred), was also made between the lord justice and O'Donnell, so that they parted in peace and perfect friendship, through the miracles of God on that occasion. When the lord justice and O'Neill were returning, they found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, son of Bryan Ballach, with a great force, plundering Tyrone; and when Hugh

heard of these forces advancing towards him, he sent the greater portion of his own forces before him, with the prey and booty of the country, and he himself remained in the rear, at a great distance, with a small party of his troops, until the main body of the other army overtook and attacked him, and being taken in this dangerous position, he was slain on the spot on the sixth of October. It was a melancholy and mournful circumstance, that so free-born and exalted a chieftain should die after that manner, for his equal was not among the Kinel Eogain for a long time, in nobleness, feats of arms, hospitality, valour, prowess, and defence; and to record his death, the following was composed:

"One thousand five hundred years,
And twenty-four, the statement is correct,
From the birth of the Son of God to the death of Hugh,
Should any inquire to know the fact."

Mac Quillan, i. e. Cormac, and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell, were wounded and taken prisoners, which resulted from that death by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh Roe, the wife of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, the most benevolent and hospitable woman, and the most bounteous entertainer of the orders (friars), ecclesiastics, learned men, and professors, in which good offices she was supported by her husband, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

A great contest arose amongst the O'Kanes (of Derry), in which Cumaighe, the son of Bryan Finn O'Kane, and Fear Dorcha MacRory, of the Routes (in Antrim), were slain; in the same contest Hugh Carrach, the son of O'Dogherty, and a number of his people, were slain by Geoffrey O'Kane, the son of Geoffrey, they having gone to aid John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumaighe Ballach, the son of Donal O'Kane, one of the most distinguished gentlemen of his means, was slain by some of the people of the Routes.

Mac Donogh of Tirrerrill died, i. e. Roderick, the son of Tomaltach, son of Bryan, after which a dispute arose among the Mac Donoghs about the lordship of the country, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Bryan, was nominated the Mac Donogh.

Mac Sweeney of Tir Boghaine (barony of Bannagh, in Donegal), i. e. Niall More, the son of Owen, the most renowned constable of his own noble tribe for action and heroism, for determination of mind and counsel, for arraying and attacking, for hospitality and generosity, for great troops and active warriors, by whom most dangerous passes were forced, died, after extreme unction and repentance, in his own castle at Rathain, on the 14th of December.

O'Connor Kerry, i. e. Conor, the son of Conor, went on a predatory incursion into the territory of Alla (Duhallow, in Cork), and was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy), who defeated O'Connor, wounded him, and took him prisoner; Conor, the son of Dermot, son of the Giolla Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain in that engagement by Cormac, the son of Teige.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donal, the son of Fingin, son of Dermot, having gone on a predatory expedition into Glenflesg (in Kerry), was overtaken by the people of the country on his leaving the Glen; he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, was treacherously killed on the lawn of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien, i. e. of Torlogh, the son of Teige, the wife of Donogh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept an open house of general hospitality, died.

Aibhilin (Eveleen), the daughter of the Knight of Glin (Fitzgerald, in Limerick), the wife of O'Connor Kerry, a worthy, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Torlogh, the son of Felim Buighe O'Connor, was killed by Torlogh Roe, the son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe.

Roderick, the son of Bryan, son of Philip Maquire, a distinguished military leader, died.

The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal, was taken prisoner by the sons of John the son of Cathal O'Reilly; in consequence of which the entire of Brefney was wasted between O'Reilly, and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, marched twice into Brefney with his forces, and destroyed the portion of Brefney belonging to the sons of John; and the sons of

John spoiled the portion of the O'Reilly. The young prior (O'Reilly, prior of Cavan), the son of Cathal, son of Fergal, son of John, was killed by the shot of a ball at the eastle of Tullaeh Moain (probably Tullyvin, near Cootehill); and he was a distinguished military leader.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Conor, the son of John, son of Philip, was killed by the tribe of Art O'Neill.

Ross, the son of Roderiek, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Cleenish, after having earried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gillpatrick, the son of Conor.

Bryan, the son of Gillpatrick, son of Hugh Oge Mae Mahon; Ardgall, the son of Hugh Oge, and Eoehy, the son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mae Mahon, i. e. of Glaisne, the son of Redmond, son of Glaisne Mae Mahon, to ratify and confirm their bonds of peace with him, and having concluded their compact, conditions, and peace with him, by oaths and many sureties, they departed from the town without fear or terror; Bryan-na-moich-eirghe (of the Early Rising), Mae Mahon, accompanied by the household of Mae Mahon, were sent in pursuit of them, by whom Bryan and Ardgall were slain, through enmity and deceit, and they were the two best men of their age of any in their neighbourhood.

John Buighe, the son of Andrew Magrath (of Fermanagh), a respected and affluent man, of great riches, died.

O'Breslen, i. e. Owen Oge, the son of Owen, chief brehon to Maguire, died.

Mae Rithbeartaigh (Mae Rafferty), i. e. Cuchonacht, chief poet to Maguire, died.

A. D. 1525.

A monstrous and abominable act was committed this year, viz., the bishop of Leighlin¹ was treacherously killed by Mae Anabaidh Mae Murrough, while accompanying him in a loving and friendly manner; the persons apprehended by the earl of Kildare, who were guilty of this foul deed, were ordered by him to be conveyed to the place

where they killed the bishop, to be first flayed alive in an awful manner, and their bowels to be then taken out and burned before them.

Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan Chatha-an-Aonaieh (Bryan of the battle of Nenagh), O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe, died.

The dean, son of Bryan Roe Mae Conway, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

The lord justice, the earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald Oge, the son of Gerald, called a council of the men of Ireland, in Dublin, to which came the earls, barons, knights, and other nobles, and the greater portion of the Irish, and of the English of Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill, i. e. Con Baeach, the son of Con; and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, to ratify their compacts and confirm their league of peace, in presence of the lord justice; here they argued and disputed about all the treaties that ever were between them till then before their English and Irish friends, but neither the lord justice nor the other nobles could settle their disputes, and they returned home without peace and again renewed the war.

O'Donnell made two ineursions into Tyrone this year, and burned and laid waste the country in every direction through which he passed, without encountering battle or opposition on his advance or return on either of those expeditions. A peace, however, was concluded between them in the beginning of harvest, and they bound themselves on each side to abide by the decision of the lord justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was killed by a party of his own tribe, namely, the son of Roderiek of the Routes O'Kane, the son of Geoffrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigenan, died on the ninth of June, and was honourably interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire, i. e. John, died.

Judith, the daughter of Mae Mahon, i. e. Bryan, died.

A. D. 1525.

1. The bishop of Leighlin here mentioned was Maurice Doran, a Franciscan or Dominican friar, eminent for his probity of manners and eloquence; and according to Ware, he was murdered on

the high road near Glen Reynold, by his archdeacon Maurice Cavenagh (or Mae Murrough), because he had reproved him for his insolent obstinacy and other crimes, and threatened him with further correction.

A. D. 1526.

Glaisne, the son of Hugh Magennis, abbot of the monks of Newry, and prior of Down and Saul, was killed by the sons of Donal Magennis, namely, Donal Oge and his brethren.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died, and a great contention arose amongst his race after his death about the lordship, until Fergal, the son of John, was nominated the O'Reilly, by the recommendation of the lord justice, and of many of the nobles of the English and Irish, although there were some of his competitors older than himself.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, was treacherously killed by his own brethren.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, and Manus O'Donnell, went before the lord justice to make peace between the Connallians (O'Donnells), and Eugenians (O'Neills), and many of the English and Irish nobles attended to restore peace between them; however, they could not succeed in establishing peace or friendship between them, and they returned without being reconciled on that occasion.

After Manus returned from Dublin, he and O'Donnell marched with their forces, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed great depredations, and took immense plunder in the country, and spent their Shrovetide on those preys at Coill-na-lon (the Wood of the Blackbirds), in Siol Baoighill (O'Boyle's country, in Donegal), and they afterwards returned safely to their homes, with great booty.

An insurrection broke out in North Connaught, in which the greater portion of the inhabitants united against O'Donnell. The persons who thus combined were Bryan, the son of Felim O'Conor, Teige the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the tribe of Cormac Mac Donogh, namely, Owen and Murtogh, with their sons and followers; this party committed depredations in the lower part of Carbury (in Sligo), on the tribe of Felim, son of Owen O'Conor, and they carried the booty away into Moylurg, where the inhabitants were friendly to them, on account of opposing O'Donnell. When O'Donnell received intelligence of those depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces, consisting of some of the chiefs of Tirconnell, and Maguire, i. e. Cuchonacht, with some of the forces of Fermanagh, with which he first marched into Carbury, where he at once de-

molished the castle of Grange, which was the town of the tribe of Bryan O'Conor. These forces afterwards marched into Moylurg, and spoiled and burned the country, and the people of Bryan O'Conor having escaped on that occasion, he (O'Donnell) returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned to Tirconnell, they, and the Mac Donoghs before mentioned, with all their forces, marched to Sligo, and commenced cutting the crops and corn; and they were endeavouring to take the town until a man of note of their party was slain, namely, Roderick Ballach, the son of O'Hart; they retired from the town that day, but again assembled to attack it; when O'Donnell received intelligence of that, he proceeded with all expedition and activity, without stoppage or delay, to relieve Sligo; but, however, they did not wait his arrival, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoghs retired to Beladroichid; O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued them with all possible speed, and overtook and quickly defeated the O'Conors and Mac Donoghs, in which encounter Mac Donogh's son, Malachy, the son of Owen Mac Donogh, with many others, were slain. Bryan, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the denseness and intricacy of the wood about Belindroichid he was enabled to make his escape from them, and some say that he did not perfectly recover from the effects of that defeat until he died.

The Conacian forces left great booty behind them, in horses, arms, and accoutrements, with the Tirconnallians on that occasion; and since the time Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv (O'Donnell), gained the battle of Cedaigh Droighnigh over the Conacians, in which a great number of them were slain, the Tirconnallians did not gain so great a victory over the Conacians, or obtain so much booty, as they did in that defeat of Beladroichid.

O'Neill having proceeded to prevent the building of a castle which was commenced by Manus O'Donnell, at Port-na-dtri-Namhad (in Donegal), Manus met the advanced guard of the force, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner; and O'Neill himself fled in the manner of a defeat.

O'Kane, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Geoffrey, was killed at Beallach-an-Chamain, by the son of O'Neill, i. e. Niall Oge, and Niall himself was

taken prisoner in three days after by O'Neill, and was imprisoned for a long time.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Geoffrey, heir to the lordship of his own country (in Derry), went on a predatory incursion into Gleneoncadhan, in the month of January, where he perished by the severity of the winter's cold; and no tidings were received of him until his body was found in the end of the following Lent; Henry, the son of Niall, son of Bryan, lord of Baile-na-Braghat, was killed on the same expedition, and many others of their party were either slain or perished of the cold.

The son of Mae Pierce gave a defeat to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, the son of Conor Caoch Mac Donnell, a constable of galloglasses, whose feats of arms hitherto, on many occasions, were famous, and particularly on that day, for his great bravery and execution of hand would not suffer him to accept of quarter, which was offered him; a great many commanders, and of the cavalry, and of galloglasses, were slain along with him.

O'Dogherty, i. e. Eachmareach, lord of Inisowen, died, and a great contention arose amongst his own race about the lordship, until Gerald, son of Donal, son of Felim O'Dogherty, was appointed the lord.

O'Donnell marched with a force into Tyrawley, at the instigation of the tribe of Rickard Burke. The chiefs of Tirconnell joined that army, and also Maguire, i. e. Cuchonaet, with the forces of Fermanagh; these chiefs proceeded immediately to Sligo, and O'Donnell's forces conveyed much corn belonging to the tribe of Bryan O'Connor, at Cuil Iorra, to Sligo, and what they did not carry with them they completely destroyed. O'Donnell then marched with his forces into Tyrawley, and took the castles of Caorthanan and of Crossmolina, in which castles he got many prisoners, and much booty; he pulled down and completely demolished those castles, so as to render them uninhabitable, after which he made amicable peace and unanimity between the tribe of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that he left them on friendly terms with each other. O'Donnell, on his return, encamped at Colooney, the inhabitants of which being, at the time, in opposition and insubordination to him, he spoiled and burned all the corn belonging to the tribe of Cormac Mac Donogh, after which spoiling and destruction they gave

O'Donnell his own terms of peace, and also gave him hostages as security for the fulfilment of every thing they promised; the tribe of Bryan O'Connor acted after the same manner, paid O'Donnell his tribute, and made peace on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grange, and destroyed all their crops and corn; the inhabitants then brought back their cattle to the country, and O'Donnell returned home safe with his forces, in victory and triumph, after that expedition, and it was a short time before November that force was mustered by O'Donnell.

Breasal O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmcha (in Galway), a man distinguished for his mildness, humanity, valour, and just judgments, died.

A. D. 1527

Laurence, abbot of Lisgoole, died.

Maguire, i. e. Conor, died, and the coarb, namely, Cuchonacht, the son of Cuchonacht, the son of Bryan, was nominated the Maguire, as his successor, by O'Donnell.

Torlogh, the son of Eigneachan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Geoffrey, son of John Lurg O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donogh of Tirerrill, i. e. Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Bryan, died, and a contest arose amongst the Mac Donoghs about the lordship, until Owen, the son of Donogh, son of Murrogh, was appointed the Mac Donogh.

Bryan, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, and Donal, the son of Felim, son of Torlogh Carragh O'Connor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Roderick, son of Bryan Maguire, was killed by the people of Tullaghaw, namely, by Anthony, the son of Manus Mac Gauran.

Aulave Oge Duv Mae Auley, the chief of Calry (in Westmeath), was slain by the Clan Coleman; but previous to his death he had his revenge, for he slew at the same place Fiochaidh Mac Geoghegan.

O'Clery, i. e. Giolla Riavach, the son of Teige Cam, a man distinguished in the arts, in history, in poetry, and in literature, a man respected, rich and affluent, and of great power, died in the Franciscan habit (at the monastery of Donegal), on the 8th day of March.

The doctor O'Dunslevey, (O'Duncavey of Donegal), i. e. Donogh, the son of Owen, a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in the other arts, a man of

great affluence and wealth, and who kept an open house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

The son of Manus Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, Biatach of Seanaigh, (keeper of a house of general hospitality at Seanaigh, in Fermanagh), official of Lough Erne, (vicar general of Clogher), a man learned and experienced in the arts, a man full of fame and excellence, in all the neighbouring districts, died.

Roderick, the son of Murrogh Mac Sweeney, was killed by his own kinsmen.

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of riches and affluence, died.

Caitilin (Katheleen), the daughter of Con, son of Donal O'Neill, a pious and very hospitable woman, who was the wife of worthy men, namely, first of O'Reilly, and afterwards of O'Rourke, died after extreme unction and repentance.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Connaught, and the following were those who joined his forces, namely, O'Boyle, O'Dogherty, the three Mac Sweeneys, Maguire, namely, Cuchonacht, with the military of Fermanagh, and the chiefs of North Connaught, with their troops; and they did not halt until they reached Moylurg (in Roscommon), and they laid waste the entire country, both corn and dwellings; they afterwards marched to take the great castle of Mac Costello (in the barony of Costello, in Mayo), which was a strong and impregnable fortress, for that castle was well supplied with all sorts of defensive military instruments that were then used in Ireland, against attacking enemies, such as provisions, ordnance, and every description of weapons. Those chiefs, however, laid siege to the castle, and surrounded the whole place with their forces, so that they permitted no one to pass to or from it until it was at length taken. On the same expedition they took the castle of Mendoda (Banada, in Sligo), the castle of the port of Bally-na-Huamha, and Castlerea (both in Roscommon), and they demolished all those castles after taking them; Hugh Buighe, the son of Dubhaltach (Dudley), O'Gallagher, was slain in that army on O'Donnell's side, before Bealach Buidhe.

The castle of Leithbhir (Lifford, in Donegal), was completed in its stone, wood, and board works, by Manus O'Donnell, while O'Neill carried on

war against him; the time Manus commenced this work was on the Wednesday after the festival of St. Brendan, in summer, and it was completed in a part of the same summer.

A. D. 1528.

O'Rourke, i. e. Owen, the son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan More, lord of Brefney, the defending pillar of hospitality, feats of arms, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after extreme unction and repentance.

O'Brien, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Teige, for a long time the most eminent of the Irish of Leath Mogha (Southern Ireland), in nobility and hospitality, a worthy representative of Bryan Boroimhe, in carrying on war against the English, died after extreme unction and repentance, and his son Connor was appointed his successor.

Fionnguala, the daughter of O'Brien, i. e. of Conor-na-Srona, the son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh, the wife of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh Roe, who was the most distinguished woman in her time for good name and excellence, as regarded body and soul, after having spent her life and means in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the Franciscan habit, died on the first day of Lent, being the 15th of February, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded during her own life-time.

Con, the son of O'Neill, son of Art O'Neill, an experienced military leader, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill, i. e. the O'Neill, and by a party of the people of Hugh Maguire; and the two sons of O'Neill, i. e. of Art Oge, namely, Henry and Cormac, who were in imprisonment with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, for a long time before that, were delivered by O'Neill to the sons of Con, son of Niall, who hanged the two in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermott of Moylurg, i. e. Cormac, the son of Roderick, the most distinguished man for hospitality and generosity, the high-tempered steel of Connaught in war and conflict, the defender of his territory against invading tribes, died after extreme unction and repentance, and was succeeded by his brother Dermot.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donal, died.

The castle of Colooney was taken from Mac

Donogh by his own brother, Murtoth, the son of Donogh, son of Murrogh; and Mac Donogh himself, and his son Murrogh, were shortly after taken prisoners by O'Dowd, and by the same Murtoth; and another son of Mac Donogh, namely, Donogh, was slain by them at the same time.

O'Donnell, accompanied by a large body of the Scots, commanded by Alexander (Mac Donnell), the son of John Cathanach, marched with his forces into Moylurg; they cut through the pass called Bealach Buidhe (in Roscommon), and after

having taken hostages and tribute from Mac Dermott, he returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, chief of Teallach Carolan (in Leitrim) i.e. Cathal, the son of Donal, son of Anthony Buighe, died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, levelled many stone and wooden buildings, and threw down the wall of the monastery of Donegal, and also swept away, sunk, and destroyed many vessels.

III. *The Kingdom of Ulster.*—The ancient history of Ulster is continued in this article from page 369, and in the former part an account has been given of the first colonies that peopled Ireland, and of the Celts, Seythians, and other ancient nations, and of the Slavonic, Teutonic, and Celtic races who compose the inhabitants of Europe. The Teutonic race, as already explained, form many of the great European nations, as the Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, Swiss, English, and Anglo-Irish, and the colonies planted by them in Asia, Africa, and America. The Germans are chiefly Teutons of Seythian or Gothic origin, but there is also a great mixture amongst them of the old Celtic race. The French are chiefly composed of the Celtic or Gaulish race, but contain a considerable mixture of German or Teutonic blood, for the Franks and Burgundians who conquered Gaul in the time of the Romans were of the Teutonic race, and there is also in France a great mixture of the Roman blood, as the Romans held Gaul as a province for many centuries, and there is likewise some of the Greek race, as the Greeks settled colonies in Gaul. The Italians have a considerable mixture of the old Celtic-Gaulish race, and of the Etrurian race, who were also Celts; they have also much of the Teutonic blood from the Goths, Lombards, and other northern nations who conquered Italy in the time of the Romans; and the German race in modern times rule over a great part of Italy; the Italian people are also to a great extent composed of the old Roman race, with a mixture of Greek blood. The Spaniards and Portuguese contain a great deal of the old Celtic race, with a large mixture of the Seythian and Teutonic race, from the Goths and Vandals who conquered Spain in the time of the Romans; and the Spaniards and Portuguese have likewise a large mixture of the Roman, Carthaginian, and Moorish blood, as Spain was conquered and held for centuries by these different nations. The English are chiefly composed of the Teutonic race, namely, the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and Anglo-Normans, with some of the Roman race, as the Romans held Britain as a province for five hundred years; there is likewise amongst the English and Welsh a great deal of the old British or Celtic race, and of the Belgians from Gaul, and in modern times there is a large mixture of the Irish Celtic race in England. The Scotch are chiefly composed of the old Celtic race of Picts and Caledonians, with a mixture of Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and Anglo-Normans. The Irish are composed of the old Celtic race, of the Firbolg or Belgians of Gaul, of the Milesians and Brigantes of Spain, who were of Celto-Seythian origin, with a mixture of the Celtiberians, Cantabrians, and Phenicians of Spain, and also of the Fomorians or Africans, who were Canaanites, and of the Danans, a colony of eastern origin, supposed to be Chaldeans or Persians; and lastly, the Irish have a great intermixture of Danish, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Saxon blood.

The Milesians, as already shewn in the preceding number, were a colony which came to Ireland from Spain, and are represented by our old annalists as originally Seythians. According to Buchart and other authorities, quoted by sir Laurence Parsons, in his learned work entitled "A Defence of the Ancient History of Ireland," it is shewn that some of the Seythian nations bordering on Phenicia, Palestine, and Syria, became mixed with the Phenicians, and some of those mixed people of Seythian and Phenician origin, or *Scytho-Phenicians* who had settled in Spain, in very re-

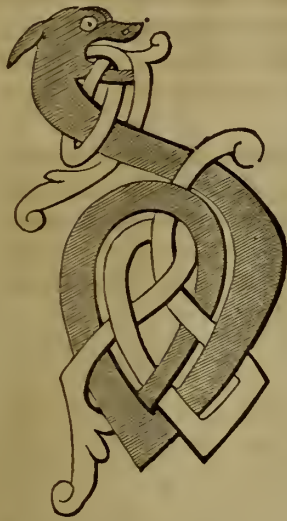
mote ages, are considered to have been the ancestors of the Milesian colony that came to Ireland from Spain about a thousand years before the Christian era. The great affinity between the Phenician and Hiberno-Celtic or Irish language and alphabet, as explained in the article on the Fomorians, has been shewn by various learned antiquaries, as Vallancey, sir Laurence Parsons, sir William Betham, Villanueva, and others, and they have likewise pointed out a similarity between the Irish language and that of the Carthaginians, who were a colony of the Tyrians and Phenicians. The Phenician alphabet was first brought to Greece from Egypt by Cadmus, about fifteen centuries before the Christian era, and Phenix, brother of Cadmus, the Phenician, who first introduced letters amongst the Greeks and Phenicians, is considered by O'Flaherty, Charles O'Connor, and others, to be the same as the celebrated *Phenusa* or *Fenusa Farsa* of the old Irish historians, who state that he was king of Seythia, and ancestor of the Milesians of Spain, who came to Ireland, and being a man of great learning, is said to have invented the Irish alphabet which his Milesian posterity brought to Ireland, and it may be further observed, that the Irish in their own language were from Phenius or Fenusa called *Feine*, a term latinised *Phenii*, and signifying *Phenicians*, as shown by Charles O'Connor, and in O'Brien's Dictionary. *The Brigantes*, of whom an account has been already given as a colony from Spain who accompanied the Milesians to Ireland, were, according to Mariana and other Spanish historians, originally some of the *Brigs* or Phrygians from Asia Minor, and the same people as the ancient Trojans, and a colony of these Phrygians were some of the first inhabitants of Spain.

Ancient Names of Ireland.—In the time of the first colonies of Partholians, Nemeliuns, Fomorians, and Firbolg, it appears Ireland was known by the names *Inis Balga*, signifying the Noble or Excellent Island, and latinised *Insula nobilis*, and *Fiodh-Inis*, or the Woody Island, latinised *Insula nemorosa*, from the great forests of oak, &c., with which the country was covered; *Crioich Fuinidh*, signifying the Final or most remote country, and latinised *Terra finalis*, was also one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Inisfail, signifying the Island of Destiny, and latinised *Inisfalia*, and *Insula fatalis* was likewise one of the most ancient names of Ireland, and it was so called by the Tuath De Danan, it is said, from the *Lia-Fail* or *Liag Fail*, called the Stone of Destiny, which the Danans brought to Ireland, and on which the Irish kings were for many ages inaugurated at Tara. Ireland is frequently designated by the bards under the name of *Inis Fail*, or simply *Fail*, which appears to have been a favourite epithet. The Danans also gave Ireland the names *Eire*, *Fodhla*, and *Banba*, from three of their queens who were so called; *Fodhla*, pronounced Fola, and *Banba*, appear to have been favourite names, and are frequently used by the bards, being beautiful and euphonic in sound.

Erin.—The name *Eire* became the chief appellation for Ireland, and is pronounced *Eir-e*, as a word of two syllables; from *Eire* have been derived the names *Eri*, *Eriu*, *Eirin*, and lastly *Erin*, hence the inhabitants of Ireland have been denominated in Irish *Eirionach* and *Eirionagh*, latinised *Erigena*, *Erigenæ*, and *Erinenses*; *Eria*, as shown by O'Connor, Keating, and O'Flaherty, was also an ancient name applied to Egypt, and likewise to the island of Crete in Greece, now called Candia; *Eire* or *Erin*, be-

A. D. 1529.



ONAL Oge, i. e. the Mac Sweeny of Fanat, the son of Donal, son of Torlogh Roe, lord of Fanat, for one year, died, after having put on the habit of the order of the Virgin Mary (Carmelites or Whitefriars, at Rathmullen, in Donegal).

Edmond, the son of Donal Mac Sweeney, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day

by the hand of Torlogh, the son of Roderick, son of Maolmurry Mac Sweeney.

came the chief name of Ireland, and it is so called to the present day by the Irish people.

Ierne.—By various Greek writers Ireland was called *Ierne* and *Iernis*, and in a Greek poem called the *Argonautica* of Orpheus, written at Athens, more than five hundred years before the Christian era, according to O'Brien in his Dictionary, at the word *Eirin*, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, by Orpheus of Crotona, who was called Ononacritus, *Erin* or Ireland is mentioned under the name *Iernis*, and it is stated in the poem that the Argonauts passed *Neson Iernida*, that is, the *Island Iernis*, and that by *Iernis* the writer meant Ireland, was the opinion of Bochart, Camden, Usher, and other most learned antiquaries, and Usher remarks, that the Romans themselves could not produce such a testimony of their antiquity: thus Ireland was mentioned by the Greek writers five hundred years before the Christian era, and more than two thousand three hundred years ago; the passages from the Greek poem of Orpheus are given in full, with various able arguments on the point, by sir Laurence Parsons, in his learned "Defence of the Ancient History of Ireland." The famous Argonautic expedition in Greece, under Jason, took place more than a thousand years before the Christian era, and these adventurers, according to various accounts, sailed through the Euxine, and according to some, through the Mediterranean, and by the poem above quoted, they passed the island *Iernis*, or Ireland. Hadrianus Junius, a Dutch poet of the sixteenth century, thus alludes to Ireland having been known to the Argonauts:—

"Illa ego sum Graiis olim glacialis Ierne
Dicta, et Jasonæ puppis bene cognita nautis."

"I am that (island) in ancient times called by the Greeks the icy Ierne, and well known to the mariners in the ship of Jason."

In the work on the universe, styled *Periksmou* or *De Mundo*, ascribed to Aristotle; or according to others written by his disciple Theophrastus more than three centuries before the Christian era, the *Nesoi Britannici*, or the two Britannic islands, *Albion Kai Ierne*, that is Albion, or England and Ireland, are mentioned; and Dr. O'Connor considers that the name *Breattan* was derived from the Celtic *Breat*, metal, and *tan*, a territory, hence signifying the country of metals, and that the name was first given to it by the Phenicians, from the celebrated tin mines worked in Cornwall by the Phenician traders in very remote times; and according to sir Laurence Parsons and others, the Phenicians are considered to have worked mines of lead and other metals in Ire-

Bryan Ballach, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was killed by Cormac Mac Quillan, the same Cormac being in the company and friendship of Bryan, after they had left Carrickfergus.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Bryan Roe, the son of John Maguire, was killed by the cast of a dart, while endeavouring to intercede between the people of Coole (in Fermanagh), and the people of the Machaire (or Plain).

The son of Mac Dougal of Scotland was killed by the single stroke of a sword, in the door-way of Cuil Mac-an-Treoin, by Hugh Buighe O'Donnell.

The castle of Cuil-Mac-an-Treoin (in the barony of Inisowen, in Donegal), was taken by Manus O'Donnell, and, after a consultation, the result was that he demolished the castle.

The Cosnamhach, son of Fergal, son of Donogh Duv Mac Eagan, the most celebrated professor in

land in those early ages; hence Ireland is mentioned as one of the Britannic islands. In the century before the Christian era, Ireland is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus under the Greek name *Iris* or *Irin*; and the celebrated Greek geographer Strabo, in the beginning of the first century, calls Ireland *Ierne*; Dionysius Periegetes, another great Greek geographer in the first century, mentions the *Nesoi Britannides*, or the Britannic islands, namely, *Albion* or England to the east, and *Ierne* or Ireland to the west. In the fourth century, the Roman poet Claudian, in his panegyric on the Roman general Theodosius, celebrating his victories in Britain over the Saxons and Picts of North Britain, and their allies the Scots of Ireland, has the following passage:—

"Maduerunt Saxone fuso Orcades,
Incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne."

"The Orkneys were saturated with Saxon gore, Thule grew warm with the blood of the Picts, and icy Ireland wept over the heaps of her Scots who were slain." Diodorus Siculus gives, from Hecateus, an ancient writer, an account of the Hyperborean island, about as large as Sicily, situated over against Gaul, in which was a famous temple of a round form dedicated to Latona and Apollo (the Sun), in which his priests, with their harps, constantly sung the praises of that deity, and this island is supposed to have been either Britain or Ireland, and that the worship alluded to was Sabeism; Strabo says there was an island near Britain where sacrifices were offered to Ceres and Proserpine in the same manner as at the island of Samos or Samothrace, in Greece, which was the chief seat of the celebrated form of idolatry called Cabirism.

Insula Sacra or *the Sacred Isle*. Ireland was called by several Roman writers, *Insula Sacra*, or the sacred island, from its being a celebrated seat of Druidism, and this name is considered to have the same signification as the Greek term *Ierne*, and derived from the Greek *Ieros*, sacred, and *Nesos*, an island. Hanno and Himilco, celebrated Carthaginian commanders, made voyages to various countries of Europe about six or seven centuries before the Christian era, and the record of their voyages, termed *Periplus*, was deposited by Hanno in the temple of Cronus, at Carthage; and from the Annals of Carthage, in the Punic language, Rufus Festus Avienus, a Roman poet and geographer in the fourth century, extracted an account of various countries from the *Periplus* of Hanno, and in this work Britain and Ireland are mentioned, and the passage referring to Ireland is as follows,

the countries of the Gael, in the laws, poetry, and general Brehonism, died, and was interred at Elphin.

from the poem which is given in the first volume of O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres* :

"Ast hinc duobus in sacram, sic insulam
Dixere prisci, solibus cursus rati est ;
Hæc inter undas multam cespitem jactit,
Eamque late gens Hibernorum colit,
Propinqua rursus insula Albionum patet."

"But from this place (namely, the Scilly islands, off the coast of England), to the island which the ancients called sacred, is a distance of two days' sail; its land extends widely amidst the waters, and the nation of Hibernians extensively inhabit it, and near it lies the island of the Albiones (that is, Albion or England)."

The origin of the names *Ierne* and *Erin* has been variously explained by antiquaries. Bochart and Villaneuva considered that *Ierne* was derived from the Phenician words *Iberin* or *Iberne*, which signified the most remote bounds or habitations, as Ireland was then the most remote part of the known world; and Bochart was of opinion, that as the Greeks did not visit Ireland in those early ages, they got the name *Ierne* from the Phenicians, the only people who had intercourse with Ireland in those remote times, and are therefore considered to have given Ireland the name *Ierne*, which appears to be derived from the Irish *Eire* or *Eirinn*, and the Phenicians are considered by various able antiquaries to have visited Ireland and settled colonies in it more than three thousand years ago. According to Doctor O'Connor, Camden, and others, the name *Eirin* signifies the Western Isle, derived from the Irish *Iar*, the west, and *in*, an island, as being the most western isle of Europe. Vallancey supposed *Erin* to be the same as *Iran*, the ancient name of Persia; and O'Brien, in his book on the Round Towers, maintains the same opinion, namely, that *Erin* or *Irin* is the same as *Iran* or Persia, and says that it signifies in the Persian language, the *sacred land*, and that it got this name from the colony of Tuath De Danan who came to Ireland from Iran or Persia, and it may be observed that the old Irish historians state that Ireland got the name *Eire* from one of the Danan queens. Charles O'Connor, in his *Dissertations*, considers that *Eire*, or *Eri*, was derived from *Eri-thra*, the name of the country of the Eri-threans, who were Phenicians of Syria, near the Red Sea, and a colony of whom came to Ireland. Others derive *Ierne* from the Greek *Ieros*, sacred, and *ncos*, an island, thus signifying the sacred isle, the same as the *Insula Sacra* of the Roman writers; and lastly, some consider that *Ierne* was derived by the Greeks from *Eire* or *Eirin*, the native name. In the life of Gildas Badoniens, quoted by Ussher, Ireland is called *Iren*, and the inhabitants *Irenses*.

Ogygia, or the most ancient land.—Plutarch, in the first century, calls Ireland *Ogygia*; and according to O'Flaherty, Egypt was also called *Ogygia*; and Camden says Ireland is justly called *Ogygia*, which signifies *most ancient*, as the Irish date their history from the most remote antiquity; O'Flaherty has adopted the name *Ogygia* for his celebrated work on Irish history and antiquities.

Hibernia.—In the century before the Christian era, Ireland is first called *Hibernia* by Julius Cæsar, in his account of Britain, in which he thus mentions Ireland:—"Qua ex parte est Hibernia dimidio minor ut existimatur quam Britannia." "On which side (the west), lies Ireland, less by half, it is supposed, than Britain." Tacitus, in the first century, in his life of Agricola, mentions Ireland under the name of *Hibernia*, and says, "Melius aditus portusque per commercia et negociatores cogniti," thus stating, that its approaches and harbours were better known to commerce and to mariners than those of Britain. By various Roman writers, as Pliny, Juvenal, &c., Ireland is mentioned in those early times under the names *Juerna*, *Juvernica*, *Onvernica*, *Ibernia*, *Ierna*, and *Vernia*; and by the Greek geographer Ptolemy, in the second century, it is called *Iuvernica* or *Ivernica*, all of which names,

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Donal, the son of Hugh, son of Donal, chief of the learned of Leath Mogha, in laws and poetry, died.

Hibernia, &c., are only changes and modifications of the Greek name *Ierne*. By Dioscorides, in the first century, as quoted by O'Flaherty, Ireland was called *Hiberi*; and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, quoted in O'Brien's Dictionary, at the word *Eirin*, Ireland is called *Iberione*; and by St. Patrick, in the Latin work called his Confession, which is given in vol. I. of O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.*, Ireland is called *Hiberione* and *Hiberia*, and the people, *Hiberiones* and *Hiberionaces*. By various Latin writers the Irish are called *Hiberni* and *Hibernenses*.

Scotia, or the land of the Scots.—Ireland is called *Scotia* by various Roman and other Latin writers, as fully explained by Ussher, O'Flaherty, and in a treatise by David Roth, bishop of Ossory, appended to the life of St. Patrick, by Jocelyn the monk, translated by Edmond Swift. It got the name *Scotia* from the Milesian colony who came from Spain, as explained in the article on the Milesians, who were called by the Irish *Clanna Scuit*, or *Scuit*, a name which was latinised *Scoti* or *Scotti*, and anglicised *Scots*, and hence the country was called *Scotia*. Ireland is first mentioned by the name of *Scotia*, and its inhabitants as *Scoti*, in the third century, by Latin writers; and from the third to the twelfth century, the country and its people are mentioned under those names by various writers. The celebrated philosopher Porphyry of Tyre, in the third century, is the first writer recorded who called the Irish *Scoti*, in the following passage from his writings quoted by St. Jerome:—"Neque enim Britannia fertilis provincia tyrannorum, et *Scotica gentes* omnesque usque ad oceanum per circuitum Barbaræ nationes Moysen Prophetasque cognoverant," "For neither Britain, a province fertile in tyrants, nor the Scottish people, nor all the barbarous surrounding nations, even unto the ocean, have ever known Moses or the prophets." St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, and the Roman poet Claudian, in the fourth century, as before quoted, mention the Irish by the name of *Scoti*. In the fifth century the Irish are called *Scoti* by St. Patrick; and in the same century, St. Prosper of Aquitaine, speaking of the mission of Palladius into Ireland, says, "Ad *Scotos* in Christum credentes, ordinatur a Papa Celestino Palladius et primus episcopus mittitur," "Palladius is ordained by Pope Celestine, and sent as the first bishop to the Scots (the Irish), believing in Christ." In the fifth century, Paulus Orosius, the celebrated Spanish ecclesiastic and historian, thus mentions Ireland:—"Hibernia insula inter Britanniam et Hispaniam sita, &c.; hæc propriæ Britannicæ spatii terrarum angustior, sed cæli solique temperie magis utilis a *Scotorum gentibus* colitur—hinc etiam Mevania insula proxima est, et ipsa spatium non parva sole commoda, eque a *Scotorum gentibus* habitatur," "Hibernia, an island situated between Britain and Spain, &c.; this is nearer to Britain, and smaller in the extent of its territory, but more favourable in the temperature of its climate and in its soil; it is inhabited by the nations of the Scots. The Isle of Mann is the nearest to it, and that also is of a considerable size and favourable soil, and likewise inhabited by the Scottish people." In the sixth century, St. Isidore, bishop of Seville, in Spain, thus speaks of Ireland in a passage quoted by Charles O'Connor from Peter Lombard, primate of Armagh. "Scotia, the same as Hibernia, an island very near Britain, is of less extent but by far of a more fertile soil." In the sixth century also, Gildas, the British historian, mentions Ireland as *Scotia*; and in the seventh century, St. Adamnan, the celebrated abbot of Iona, in his Life of St. Columkille, calls Ireland *Scotia*, and the Irish *Scoti*. Killian, a celebrated Irish saint in the seventh century, went as a missionary to Germany, and became the first bishop of Wurzburg, and apostle of Franconia; in his Life quoted by Lanigan, his country is called *Scotia* in the following passage, "Scotia que et Hibernia dicitur insula est maris oceani fecunda quidem glebis, sed sanctissimis clarior viris." "Scotia, which is also called Ireland, is an island in the main ocean, of a very fertile soil, but more renowned for most holy men." The celebrated Anglo-Saxon historian, the venerable Bede, thus speaks of Ireland in the eighth century:—

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grace, the daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

"Hibernia autem et latitudine sui status, et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Britanniae praestat ita ut raro ibi nix plusquam tridua remaneat; nemo propter hiemem aut fœna secat aestate aut stabula fabricet jumentis. Dives lactis ac mellis insula nec vinearum expers; piscium volucrumque sed et cervorum caprearumque venenatu insignis; hæc autem propria patria *Scotorum* est. Nullum ibi reptile videri solet, nullus vivere serpens valeat; nam sepe illo de Britannia allati serpentes mox ut proximante terris navigio odore aeris illius tacti fuerint intererint." "But Ireland, from its latitude, and the salubrity and mildness of its climate, far surpasses Britain, so that the snow rarely remains there more than three days; no man makes hay for winter's provision, or builds stables for his beasts of burden. The island abounds in milk and honey, nor is it destitute of vines, and it is famous for fish and fowl, and for deer hunting and goats. This is the proper country of the *Scots*. No reptile is usually to be seen there, and no serpent can live in it, for though snakes were often brought there from Britain, as soon as the ship approached the land, and the scent of the air reaches them, they die." Nennius, the British historian, and king Alfred in the ninth century, mention Ireland as *Scotia*, and the people as *Scoti*; and Giraldus Cambrensis in the twelfth century, also calls Ireland *Scotia*, and says that North Britain likewise got the name of *Scotia*, because the people were originally descended from the Irish; St. Bernard, in the twelfth century, mentions Ireland as *Scotia*. Numerous other writers are quoted by Ussher, Roth, and O'Flaherty, who in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries denominated Ireland *Scotia*, and the people *Scoti*; and even down to the sixteenth century, many Latin writers, particularly on the Continent, call Ireland, *Scotia*; and it has been fully demonstrated by Ussher and other learned men, that the name *Scotia* was exclusively applied to Ireland until the *eleventh century*, when modern Scotland first got the name of *Scotia*, its ancient name, given to it by the Irish and the natives, being *Alba* or *Albain*, anglicised *Albany*, and the people of Scotland are called by the Irish *Albanach* and *Albanaigh* to the present day. As before explained, Scotland was called *Caledonia* by the Romans, and North Britain by various writers. Pinkerton, in his Inquiry into the History of Scotland, says, "From the consent of all antiquity, the name *Scoti* belonged to the Irish alone until the eleventh century." But it is to be observed, that many Scotch writers, as Dempster, who was called the Saint Stealer, Buchanan, Mackenzie, &c., confounding *ancient Scotia*, or Ireland, with *modern Scotia*, or Scotland, have consequently claimed as natives of Scotland many illustrious Irish saints, missionaries, and scholars, eminent throughout the continent of Europe, and mentioned as *Scoti*, or natives of *Scotia*, from the fifth to the twelfth century. From the twelfth to the sixteenth century, various Latin writers, to distinguish between the two countries, mention Ireland as *Scotia Vetus*, or Old *Scotia*, and *Scotia Major*, or the Greater *Scotia*, and Scotland as *Scotia Minor*, or the Lesser *Scotia*; and the Irish were called *Scoto-Ierni*, and *Scoto-Hiberni*, or Hibernian *Scots*, and the people of Scotland, *Scoti-Albani*, or Albanian *Scots*.

Insula Sanctorum, or the Island of Saints, and *Insula Doctorum*, or the Island of the Learned, are names which have been applied to Ireland since the introduction of Christianity, by various Latin writers, in consequence of the many saints and sages celebrated as missionaries, eminent ecclesiastics, learned men, and distinguished professors, who, from the fifth to the twelfth century, went from Ireland to various countries of Europe as preachers of the Gospel, and founders of churches, abbeys, colleges, and schools, in France, Spain, Italy, and Belgium; the learned Peter Lombard, primate of Armagh, and the celebrated Colgan, in their works style Ireland *Hibernia Sanctorum Insula*. Giolla Moduda O'Cassidy, abbot of Ardraccan in Meath, in the twelfth century, in his poem on the Christian Kings, designates Ireland *Eiriu Ogh Inis naNaomh*, that is, Sacred Erin, Island of Saints; and Giolla Coeman, a celebrated bard and historian of the

A. D. 1530.

The bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek bishop (this bishop is not mentioned by Ware), died.

eleventh century, in a chronological poem on the Pagan Kings commences thus—*Eiriu ard Inis na-Righ*, that is, Exalted Erin, Island of Kings.

Ireland.—The name Ireland appears to be derived from *Eire*, hence *Eire-land*, the land of *Eire* or *Eri*, and therefore it was called *Ireland* and *Ireland* by the Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Normans, and English, and latinised *Irlandia*. The Anglo-Saxons also called Ireland *Scuit-land*, or the land of the Scots, a name afterwards applied to modern Scotland, as above explained. By the Danes and Norwegians Ireland was called *Irlandi* and *Irar*, as may be seen from the Icelandic writers in Johnstone's Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities. *The Emerald Isle* is a poetical name appropriately applied to Ireland in modern times by many writers, from its exquisite verdure, in which it surpasses most other countries; this designation was first given to it in the year 1795, by the celebrated Doctor William Drennan of Belfast, in one of his beautiful poems entitled *Erin*.

Ptolemy's Geography.—Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria, in Egypt, a celebrated Greek geographer and astronomer, who flourished in the beginning of the second century, and died about A. D. 140, gave an account of the then known world. He derived his knowledge from Phenician and Tyrian merchants and navigators who had visited the various countries, but chiefly from Marinus of Tyre, a great geographer, who in the first century had written a general geography, and constructed maps of different countries. Ptolemy mentions various travellers from whom Marinus of Tyre derived his information, amongst others *Philemon*, either a Greek or Phenician, who had visited *Icernia* or Ireland. Ptolemy commences his geography with a description of Ireland under the name of *Iouernia* or *Icernia*, and of Britain under the name *Albion*, as being the most remote islands of the world known to the ancients. An account of Ptolemy's Geography and Map of Ireland, is given in Ware's works; in the first volume of Doctor O'Connor's *Rer. Hih. Scrip.*, and in the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, from which works, together with those of Camden, Richard of Cirencester, Cellarius, and Ortelius, and also Villaneuva's *Ibernia Phenicea*, and Wood on the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland, the following account of Ptolemy's geography has been collected with illustrations from various other sources.

Cities.—On Ptolemy's Map are given ten chief cities in Ireland. 1. *Eblana*, a maritime city on the eastern coast, now Dublin. 2. *Manapia* or *Menapia*, a maritime city on the south-east coast considered to be Wexford, and by some Waterford, or, according to others, Ferns, in the county of Wexford. 3. *Iernis*, a city inland on a bay near the southern coast, considered to be either Dunkerron or Kenmare in Kerry. 4. *Maholikon*, an inland city near the Shannon, considered by Ware to have been Meelick in Galway, but supposed by others to be either the city of Limerick, or Kilmallock in the county of Limerick. 5. *Raiba* or *Rheba*, an inland city, now Rheban near Athy, in Kildare. 6. *Dounon* or *Dunum*, considered by Ware from its position on Ptolemy's Map to have been Dunamase, in the Queen's county, though supposed by Camden and others to have been Downpatrick. 7. *Laberos* or *Laberus*, an inland city, considered by Ware to have been at Kells in Meath, and by Camden at Killare, a few miles beyond Mullingar in Westmeath, at the hill of Uisneach, which was in ancient times a residence of the kings, and a celebrated seat of Druidism; others consider it was Tara, and it is probable that the word *Laberos* was originally written *Taberos*, which came near the sound of the Irish word *Teamuir* or Tara, where there was a city in the early ages, and which place was celebrated as the chief residence of the ancient kings. 8. *Nagnata* or *Magnata*, a great maritime city on the western coast, is considered to have been either Sligo or Mayo. 9. *Rigia* or *Regia*, an inland city considered to have been either Athlone or Limerick, or, according to others, Athenry. 10. *Rigia* or *Regia*, another inland city so called, and supposed to have been situated at Clogher in Tyrone, which was a place of note and seat of Druidism in those early times, but it is more pro-

A chapter of friars was held at Donegal, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, supplied them with all the necessaries they stood in need of during the time they remained together.

bahle it was *Emania*, which was in those ages the celebrated residence of the kings of Ulster.

Promontories and Islands.—The following are the promontories and islands marked on Ptolemy's Map. 1. *Hieron akron*, signifying the Sacred promontory, being derived from the Greek *Ieros* or *Ieron*, sacred, is placed on the south eastern coast, and considered by Ware to have been Greenore point, near the bay of Wexford, but is much more probably considered by Dr. O'Connor to have been *Carusore* point or headland, further south on the coast of Wexford, and Dr. O'Connor says it was called in the Irish *Curn-Soir*, that is, the eastern carn or heap, as there was a great Cairn or heap of stones there, and it is supposed to have been a great seat of Druidism; hence it was designated by the Tyrians and Greeks *Hieron akron*, or the Sacred promontory. 2. *Notion akron* or *Notium*, signifying the southern promontory, is placed on the southern coast, and considered to have been *Mizen Head*, in the county of Cork. 3. *Boreion akron* or the northern promontory, is considered to have been the headland now called *Telting Head* near Killybegs, at the bay of Donegal. 4. *Ouenik-nion* or *Venienium*, is considered to be now *Ram's Head* or *Horn Head*, near Tory Island, on the coast of Donegal. 5. *Robogdion*, now Malin Head, in the peninsula of Inisowen, on the coast of Donegal. 6. *Isamnion*, now *St. John's Foreland*, at the bay of Dundrum, on the coast of Down. 7. *Ricina*, an island, now Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, which was anciently called in Irish *Recrain*. 8. *Limnon* or *Limni*, now the island of Lambay off the coast of Dublin, which probably was derived from the ancient Irish name. 9. *Edoru* or *Edri*, now the Hill of Howth, the ancient Irish name of which was *Edair* or *Binn Edair*, signifying the Promontory of Edair.

Rivers, Harbours and Lakes.—The following are the rivers, harbours, and lakes on Ptolemy's Map: 1. *Senous*, or *Senus*, is the name given by Ptolemy to the Shannon, which resembles the Irish name *Sionain*, *Sionna*, or *Sinna*, and is derived, by Dr. O'Connor and others, from *Sean*, old, and *amhain*, a river, hence signifying the *Old River*, and is pronounced Shanoun, or Shanain, and latinised Senamus. 2. *Dur*, now the river Mang, together with the harbour of Castlemaine, and bay of Dingle, in Kerry; and it may be observed that the word *Dur*, in Irish, signifies water. 3. *Ternis*, now the river and bay of Kenmare, in Kerry. 4. *Daurona*, the river Blackwater, in Munster, which name might have been derived by Ptolemy from the Irish word *Dubhambain*, or *Duavon*, which signifies the Black River; it was also called Avonmore, signifying the great river. 5. *Birgous*, or *Birgus*, now the river Barrow, in Leinster, and the united stream of the Suir, Nore and Barrow; it is called by some writers *Brigus*, and was named by the Irish *Berbha*, pronounced *Bereva*, and probably derived from *Bior*, water. 6. *Modonous*, or *Modonus*, now the river Slaney, in Wexford. 7. *Oboka*, now the river Ovoca, in Wicklow, which name appears to be derived from the Irish *Oba*, a river, and *oiche*, water, thus signifying the river of the waters, as it is composed of the confluence of three rivers, called the Meeting of the Waters, in the Vale of Ovoca. 8. *Bouinda*, or *Bavinda*, by some written *Bubinda*, now the river Boyne, in Meath, called in Irish *Boin*, or *Boind*, and considered to be derived from *Bo*, cows, and *amhain*, or *Avon*, a river, hence signifying the river of the cows, being always famous for the herds of cattle grazing along its pasture lands. 9. *Ausoba*, or *Ausona*, now the river and Bay of Galway, and the name appears to have been derived from Lough Corrib, which communicates with the bay of Galway, and was in Irish called *Loch Oirbsen*, hence the name might have been made in Greek *Ausona* or *Orhsona*, and which lake was so called from Orbsen, a Phenician merchant, who was drowned there. 10. *Libnious*, or *Libnius*, now the river and bay of Sligo, which might probably be derived from the Irish *Sligeach*, or *Sligneach*, the letter *s* being omitted. *Raious* or *Ravius*, now the lake and

Katheleen, the daughter of Mac Sweeney, the wife of O'Dogherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, the wife of Felim O'Dogherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, tanist of the O'Boyles, was

river Erne, to the bay of Donegal; the lake and river Erne were in ancient times called by the Irish, *Samer*, a name latinised *Samaris*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, and others; the lake and river in after times got the name *Erna* or *Erne*, as already explained in these notes. The term *Raious* or *Ravius*, applied by Ptolemy to Lough Erne and its river, was probably derived from the Irish name *Samer*, which is pronounced like *Saver* or *Sauer*, hence he might have made the word *Sauraious*, therefore, by a change or omission by a transcriber of *sau*, the first part of the word, the remainder became *raious*. 12. *Ouidoua* or *Vidua*, now Lough Swilly, and its river in Donegal; and the name was probably derived by Ptolemy from the Irish *Oiche* or *Visg*, water, and *dubh*, dark, thus signifying the dark water, which would be pronounced like *Oighdhu*, and therefore comes very near the *Ouidoua* of Ptolemy. 13. *Argita*, now the river Foyle, and Lough Foyle, in Derry and Donegal, which name was probably derived from the Irish *Fairge*, as Lough Foyle is a great inlet of the ocean, and the word was made *Argita*, as there is no *F* in the Greek language. 14. *Logia*, now Lough Neagh, and the river Bann, in Antrim and Derry; and the name appears to have been derived by Ptolemy either from the Irish *Loch*, a lake, or from *Lough Each*, the ancient name of the lake, pronounced like *Loughough*, and therefore very near the name *Logia*. 15. *Quinderius*, latinised *Vinderus*, now the river Lagan and bay of Belfast, in Down and Antrim; this name was probably derived from the Irish, *Amhain*, a river, and *doire*, of the oak, as this river might have flowed through oak forests; and the name in Irish would be pronounced like *Quindericy*, which comes very near the Greek *Quinderios*.

The towns and cities of the ancient Irish were denominated *Baile*, *Brugh*, and *Cathair*; the terms *Rath* and *Lios*, as before explained, were applied to the circular earthen ramparts commonly called *furts*; and the terms *Dun*, *Dinn*, and *Duingean*, were applied to fortresses of *Cyclopean architecture*, composed of large stones without cement, and also partly constructed of earthen ramparts; *Cathair* was a name generally applied to stone fortresses, and sometimes applied to a city. It may be here observed, that the term *Dounon*, applied by Ptolemy to one of the ancient cities which is considered to have been situated at the place afterwards called Dunamase, in the Queen's county, was derived from the Irish, *Dun*, a fortress; and *Rigia*, an ancient city considered to have been *Emania*, near Arinagh, the celebrated residence of the ancient kings of Ulster, was probably derived from the Irish *Righ*, a king or royal, and *Suidhe*, a seat, which would be pronounced like *Righlhee*, from which the geographer made the Greek word *Rigia*, and therefore signifying a royal residence. The habitations and fortresses of the ancient Irish, composing the cities or towns enumerated by Ptolemy, were constructed partly of rude stone work and earthen ramparts, but chiefly of *wood* from the oak forests with which ancient Ireland abounded; stone buildings, castles, &c., were not generally introduced into Ireland till the tenth and twelfth centuries, though some of the stone churches were built as early as the sixth and seventh centuries, and if the Pagan theory of the *Round Towers* be true, some of them were erected centuries before the Christian era.

Tribes and People.—With respect to the various tribes and people placed on Ptolemy's Map as inhabitants of Ireland in the first and second centuries; some accounts of those located in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, have been given in the various topographical notes on those territories, in the course of the Annals. 1. The *Eblanoi* or *Ehlani*, are placed by Ptolemy on the territory now forming the county of Dublin, north of the river Liffey, and the county of Meath, which anciently formed parts of Moy Liffey and Bregia. As before explained, the name *Eblana*, which was applied by Ptolemy to the city of Dublin, was probably written originally *Deblana*, and derived from *Dubhlinn*, which was the ancient Irish name of Dublin, therefore the *Eblani* or *Deblani*,

killed by the son of O'Boyle, i. e. Niall, the son of Torlogh, at Leacach, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was killed by the sons of O'Boyle.

would in Irish be *Dubhlínidh*, and signify the inhabitants of the territory of Dublin, and thus might be accounted for the people called Eblanians. II. The *Kaukoi* or *Cauci*, are placed on the territory now forming that part of the county of Dublin south of the Liffey, with parts of Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, and Queen's county, which were comprised in the ancient territories of Cualan, Hy Kinsellagh, Leix, and Moy Liffey. These Kaukians are considered by Camden, Ware, O'Connor, and others, to have been a colony of the *Cauci* or *Chavei*, German tribes near the river Weser, in the country now called Lüneburg, but they are considered by Villaneuva to have been a people from North Spain, near the Cantabrians, and that they were so called from their chief city named *Cauca*. As the *Kaukoi* are placed by Ptolemy chiefly in the territory called by the Irish *Cualan*, which comprised Wicklow and the southern parts of Dublin, the name may have been derived from the Irish *Cualanuidh*, signifying the people of Cualan. III. The *Manapioi* or *Menapii*, are placed on the territory now forming the county of Wexford and part of Waterford, which were comprised in Hy Kinsellagh and Desies. These Menapians are considered by various geographers, as explained at pp. 194, 218, in these notes, to have been a colony of the Menapii of Belgic Gaul, who dwelt near the river Scheld, in the country afterwards called Brabant, and the districts about Antwerp; this opinion partly coincides with our old historians, who state that the Firbolg colony, now admitted to have been Belgians from Gaul, first landed at Inver Slainge, now the bay of Wexford, and settled in Leinster, and, as explained in these notes at pages 217, 219, according to the ancient annalists, Labhra Loingseach, an Irish prince, brought to Ireland more than two centuries before the Christian era, a large body of troops from Gaul, whom he landed at Inver Slainge or Wexford, and located in Leinster. IV. The *Brigantes*, of whom an account has been given at page 366, are placed on the territories now forming the county of Waterford, with parts of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's county, comprised in the ancient territories of Desies, Ormond, and Ossory, and were, as already shown, a colony from Galicia, in North Spain, a branch of the Milesians, and called by the Irish *Clanna Breogain*, from which was derived the name Brigantes. V. The *Koriondoi* or *Coriandi*, of whom some account has been already given at page 173, are placed on the territories now forming the northern part of the county of Cork, with parts of Tipperary and Limerick, in the ancient territories of Desmond, Thomond, and Ormond; these Coriondians were considered by Camden and others to have been a colony of the Coritani of Britain, who inhabited those parts of England now forming the counties of Lincoln and Leicester, and Camden states that these Coritani fled to Ireland about the first century, on the conquest of Britain by the Romans, but the Coriondi are considered by Villaneuva to have been a branch of the Brigantes, and originally some of the Phenicians who had settled in North Spain. As considered by Ware and others, Coriondi was probably derived from *Corca*, the Irish name of Cork, hence *Coren-daoine* would signify the people of the territory of Cork, which comes near the word Coriondi. VI. The *Ouodiai* or *Udai*, latinised *Vodii*, are placed in Desmond on the territory now forming the southern parts of Cork, with some adjoining parts of Kerry; they are considered by Charles O'Connor, with great probability, to have been the same as the *Clanna Deagha* of the Irish writers, and which were also called *Ua-Deaghaidh*, a name pronounced like Udai, and comes very near the Greek name Ouodiai, therefore these Udians appear to have been the same as the Clanna Deaghaidh, a name anglicised Degulians, who were famous warriors in Munster in the first and second centuries, and of whom accounts have been given at pages 146, 173, in these notes. VII. The *Outernoi* or *Uterni*, called also *Iuerni* and *Ibarni*, are placed in southern Desmond, in parts of Cork and Kerry, and these Uternians or Ivernians, are considered by Ware, Villaneuva, and others,

Maolmurry Mac Sweeney, constable of Tir Boghaine, died.

Donal, the son of Bryan, son of Donal O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Magherastephana

to have been a colony of the Iberi from North Spain. VIII. The *Ouelliboroi*, *Illiberi*, *Velliberi* or *Velabri*, are placed in the south western part of Munster, now forming the western parts of Kerry, and these Illiberians or Velabrians, are considered to have been a colony of the Illiberi or Velliberi of northern Spain, who, according to Dr. O'Connor, are mentioned by the Spanish historian Orosius, in the fifth century, and they are considered by Dr. O'Connor to have been a colony of the Celtiberians from North Spain, who were celebrated as the most valiant of the ancient Spaniards, and are designated by Cellarius—"Nobilissimus populus Hispania:"—"The most noble people of Spain." IX. The *Lucenoi* or *Luceni*, are placed in West Munster, in the north-western parts of Kerry, and adjoining parts of Limerick, as far as the Shannon; these Lucenians are considered by Camden, Dr. O'Connor, and others, to have been a colony of the Lucenses of North Spain, in parts of Galicia bordering on Cantabria, and stated by Strabo to have been of Scythian origin, which coincides with the accounts of the Irish historians, who make the Milesian colony which came to Ireland from Galicia in Spain, originally Scythians. X. The *Konkanoi*, *Concani*, or *Ganganai*, are placed in Thomond and South Connaught, on the territory now forming the county of Clare, and southern parts of Galway, and considered by Camden, O'Connor, and others, to have been a colony of the Concani of Cantabria in North Spain. These Concanians being a branch of the Cantabrians, were of Scythian descent, or Celto-Scythians, as explained at page 365, where it has been shown, according to Orosius, and other ancient writers, that the Cantabrians of Spain were partly of Scythian origin, and it has been also shown that colonies of the Bascons or Biscayans, a branch of the Cantabrians, came to Ireland in the early ages. The Concani are supposed to have given its name to Connaught, called by the Irish Conacht. XI. The *Auteri* or *Auteri*, are placed in southern Connaught, now forming the northern part of Galway, and the county of Roscommon, and are considered by Dr. O'Connor to have been a colony of the Autrigones of Cantabria in Spain, and the learned Spaniard Joachin Villaneuva, in his *Ibernia Phenicea*, is also of the same opinion; others suppose that the Auteri of Ptolemy might have been the same as the *Athachtuatha* of the Irish writers, who were some of the Firbolg tribes or Belgians located in Connaught, and are mentioned as *Attacotti*, by Latin writers, a name anglicised Attacots. XII. The *Nagnatui* are placed in North Connaught, now the counties of Sligo and Mayo, and these Nagnatians or Nannatians are considered by Wood and others, to have been a colony of the *Nannetes*, from Armorica Gaul, now the country about Nantz in Bretagne, in the west of France; and this opinion appears not improbable, and coincides with the accounts of our old historians, who place the landing and settlement of one of the Firbolg or Belgic colonies in West Connaught, where they were chiefly located, in the territory now forming the counties of Mayo and Sligo, as explained in the notes on North Connaught. XIII. The *Erdinói* or *Ernidi*, are placed in the territory of ancient Brefney, and some adjoining parts of Ulster, which now form the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, and Fermanagh. They were the same as the *Ernidhe* of the Irish writers, and so called from possessing the territories about Lough Erne. These Erneans, according to the Irish historians, were some of the Firbolg tribes who possessed these territories in the early ages, until conquered by the Milesians, and they make a remarkable figure in remote times, long before the Christian era, in their battles with the Milesian kings. The Brefnians of after times were partly composed of the old Firbolg tribes, but chiefly of the Milesian stock called the *Hy-Briune race*, or Heremonians of Connaught; an account of the Hy-Briunians and Brefnians has been given in the notes on Brefney and South Connaught. XIV. The *Oueniknoi* or *Venici*, are placed in the north western part of Ulster, now the county of Donegal, and these Venicians are considered by Wood and others to have been

(in Fermanagh), where his party seized a prey; the people of the county having collected together, pursued them to Slieve Beatha (in Monaghan), where they overtook them; Donal turned on the pursuers, and defeated them with slaughter, in which [de feat] the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three of the sons of Roderick of Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon; the son of Henry, son of Bryan; and Thomas of the Caraic (the Rock), the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilpatrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Maguire of Coole, died, and he kept the best house of hospitality of any man of his means in Fermanagh in his time.

O'Donnell marched with a force into the province of Connaught, and he first proceeded through

Coillte Conchobhair (or the Woods of Conor), thence through the Tanaisteacht (the territory of the tanist), into Moylurg, to Corraidhe-Droma Ruisg (Carrick-on-Shannon), crossed the Shannon, and burned and laid waste Muintir Eoluis; some of his men were slain about the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Fear Dorcha Mac Sweeney, and Torlogh Duv, the son of Mac Coileen. After that he proceeded westward across the Shannon into the plain of Connaught, to Droichead-Atha-Mogha (the bridge of Ballymoe), across the river Suck; he burned and devastated Clan Conway; he also burned Glinsce and Kill Cruain (Glinske and Kileoan, in Galway), the towns of Mac David (Burke), and got immense booty in those countries; he also burned Ballintober after that, and received his tri-

a colony of the *Veneti*, a celebrated nation of Armorica Gaul, mentioned by Cæsar as a powerful maritime people, having a great fleet and large ships, chiefly constructed of oak; they inhabited that part of Gaul now forming the country about Vannes in Bretagne, in the west of France; therefore the *Veneti* and *Nannetes* above-mentioned, might have probably been some of the Firbolg colonies of the Irish annalists, who are considered to have been Belgians from Gaul. XV. The *Robogdii* or *Rhobogdii*, are located in the north of Ulster, about Lough Swilly, and in the peninsula of Inisowen in Donegal, and in some adjoining parts of Derry, about Lough Foyle. The promontory called by Ptolemy *Robogdion*, as already shown, is now Malin Head in Inisowen, on the coast of Donegal, and, as before stated, it appears to have derived its name from *Robhog*, a Fomorian chief, of whom an account has been given at p. 341, in the note on the Fomorians, as a famous builder who had erected several fortresses, and probably from a fortress erected by him on this promontory, it got its name *Dun-Robhog* or *Robhog-Dun*, from which Ptolemy formed the Greek name *Robogdion*, and hence the inhabitants of the adjoining territory were called by him *Robogdii*. These *Robogdians* were most probably tribes of the Fomorians or African pirates, who, according to our ancient annalists, had settled in very remote ages in the territory now called Donegal, and other parts of the coast of Ulster. XVI. The *Darinoi* or *Darini* are placed in the north-eastern parts of Ulster, on the territories now forming the counties of Derry, Antrim, and Tyrone. As *Doire*, signifying an oak wood, was the ancient Irish name of Derry, as before explained, the term *Doirindh*, in Irish, would signify the inhabitants of the oak woods; and the name exactly corresponds with the Greek word *Darinoi*, used by Ptolemy; therefore these *Darinians* appear to have derived their designation from inhabiting chiefly the oak forests with which these territories were covered in those remote ages. XVII. The *Oulontioi*, *Uluntii*, or *Voluntii*, are located in the eastern parts of Ulster, now forming the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth. These *Uluntians* appear to have been the same as the people called by the Irish writers *Ulltaidh*, signifying Ultonians or Ulstermen, and latinised *Ultonii*, and the term *Ulltaidh* was always applied by the Irish chiefly to the inhabitants of the territories which now form the above named counties as constituting the chief part of ancient Ulster.

The Spanish Colonies.—From the preceding accounts, it appears demonstrated that various colonies from Northern Spain, as the Brigantes, Bascenians or Biscayans, Cantabrians, Celtiberians, Coriandians, Iliberians or Velabrians, Uternians, Lucenians, and

Coneanians, who were mixed colonies probably of Iberians, Celto-Seythians and Phenicians, settled in Spain, came to Ireland in very remote ages and peopled the greater part of the country, and these accounts coincide with our ancient annalists about the arrival from North Spain of the colonies called *Clanna Miledh* or Milesians, and *Clanna Breogain* or Brigantes.

With respect to Ptolemy's geography, much of its explanation must, after a lapse of nearly two thousand years, depend on conjecture. It appears he gave many tribes and territories designations different from the Irish names, but he was, of course, under the necessity of making many changes in translating the Irish terms into Greek, and some mistakes must have occurred in the course of time by various transcribers in writing those names. The original Greek names of Ptolemy have been here given, together with the same names as latinised by Ware, and other writers: but it may be observed, that there is a far greater affinity between the Greek and the Celtic or Irish words, than between the Irish and the Latin. From inaccurate information, the great geographer may have misplaced on his Map some of the tribes, territories, cities, rivers, and headlands, though, on the whole, Ptolemy's geography is generally accurate, and when explained, coincides, to a very great extent, with the accounts of tribes, territories, and remarkable places given by the ancient Irish historians.

Another ancient geographer, Marcianus of Heraclea, who wrote in the third century, and copied the works of the celebrated Greek geographer Artemidorus of Ephesus, who lived in the century before the Christian era, thus describes Ireland:—"Juvèrnia Insula Britannica ad Boream quidem terminatur oceano Hyperboreo appellato, ab Oriente vero oceano qui vocatur Hibernicus, a Meridie vero oceano Virgivio; sexdecim habet gentes; undecim civitates insignes; fluvios insignes quindecim; quinque prænominata insignia et insulas insignes sex." "Juvèrnia (Ireland), a British isle, is bounded on the north by the ocean called the Hyperborean; on the east, by the sea which is called the Hibernian; and on the south, by the Virgivan sea; it contains sixteen nations, and eleven famous cities, fifteen large rivers, five great promontories, and six remarkable islands." The Hyperborean here mentioned, is the Northern sea; the Hibernian, is the Irish sea, between central Ireland and Great Britain; and the Virgivan sea, is St. George's Channel, between Southern Ireland and England; St. George's Channel and the Irish sea were called *Seythica Vallis*, or the Seythian valley, by Gildas, the British historian in the sixth century, as it was the sea that separated the Seythians or Irish Scots from Britain.

bute from O'Connor Roe, viz.:—six pence from every quarter of his estate, and returned home through Beallach Buidhe, without sustaining any injury, after having spoiled Moylurg. After that O'Donnell entered Brefney, and his forces burned the best wooden house which was in Ireland then, viz.:—the house of Mac Consnamha (now the name of Ford, a family near Lough Allen in Leitrim), situated near Lough Allen, and the entire of Brefney, from the mountain westward, was spoiled and laid waste by them on that expedition.

Hugh Buighe O'Donnell committed great depredations in Gallenga (Gallen, in Mayo).

O'Donnell marched with a force, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke, on which occasion he destroyed a great portion of the country; after which a peace was concluded between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his home.

The earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Gerald, who had been imprisoned with the King of England for a long time, returned to Ireland, accompanied by a Saxon lord justice (Sir William Skeffington), and they both committed great destruction on the Irish; they took O'Reilly prisoner, after having appeared before them on their own assurance of protection.

Roderick, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Dogherty, who was a great loss in his own country, died.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, the daughter of Torlogh, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and hospitable woman; and Sile (Julia), the daughter of O'Fallon, the wife of Carbry, the son of the prior, a woman distinguished for her humanity and good personal figure, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, the son of the parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh (Inismacsaint, in Fermanagh), a man learned in philosophy and arts, a pleasant and prosperous man, who kept a good house of general hospitality, died.

A. D. 1531.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, namely, Con, the son of Con.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donal, the son of Fingin, son of Dermod, lord of Hy Carbery (in

Cork), a man of good government and regulations, of great hospitality and generosity, a man who gave general invitation to all the men of Ireland who wished to avail themselves of it, died.

Donogh, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality and nobility, died.

The son of O'Dogherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Conor Carrach, died.

Con, the son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, was killed by Mac Mahon, and the sons of Bryan Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gillpatrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Dun Maguire, was killed by the people of Iochtar Tire.

O'Flanagan, of Tura (in Fermanagh), i. e. Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac, a distinguished nobleman, who kept an open house of general hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gillaisa, the son of Torlogh, was nominated the O'Flanagan.

Murtogh, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, prior of Gallen, and vicar of Leth Manchain (both in King's county), was treacherously put to death by Torlogh Oge O'Melaghlin, aided by Roderick.

Dermod, the son of John Mac Hugh, the most distinguished man for nobleness and humanity of the tribe of Hugh, the son of Mulroona, died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, a noble keeper of a house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan, of Machaire Maonmaighe (the plain of Maonmoy, in Galway), and Gillpatrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Cormac, made a hostile incursion into Kinel Feradhaidh (in Tyrone), where he took a prey from the son of Bryan O'Neill, and slew the son of Bryan himself, while endeavouring to recover his property; and Maguire's son carried off with him the booty.

The Saxon lord justice; the earl of Kildare, and some of the chiefs of the Irish, marched with an army into Tyrone, at the instigation of O'Donnell, of Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the tribe of Hugh O'Neill; they burned Tyrone, from Dungal to Avonmore (the river Blackwater); they demolished the new castle of Purt-an-Failleagain, and devastated, by fire and sword, the estate of Bryan-

na-Moicheirghe (O'Neill), and Monaghan was abandoned before them. O'Donnell and Niall joined those English forces at Ceann Ard (Kinnard, now Caledon, in Tyrone), and they demolished the castle of Kinnard. O'Neill was at this time before them, with an immense force, and they did not therefore attempt to pass him into Tyrone; so those forces respectively returned to their homes, without O'Neill making peace with them, or ceasing from hostilities.

Roderick Gallda, the son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of the Giolla Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the parson of Inch, a man who bore a great name and eminence in his own country, died.

The town of O'Donnelly (Ballydonnelly in Tyrone, now Charlemont), was assaulted by Niall Oge, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill; he demolished the castle, and took prisoner the son of O'Neill, the foster-brother of O'Donnelly; he carried him away, together with the horses, and the valuable property of the town.

The castle of Belleek (near Ballyshannon), was taken by Hugh Buighe O'Donnell, from which resulted the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire marched with his forces into Tirconnell, at the instigation of O'Donnell, because the sons of O'Donnell were contending with each other, lest the one should be elected to the government in preference to the other, after their father's death, for the fame and renown of Manus O'Donnell spread not only through Tirconnell, but also through all other parts of Ireland, and he was at the same time in contention with his own kinsmen. O'Donnell feared that they might commit fratricide on each other, and that consequently his own power would be weakened in consequence; and it was therefore he invited Maguire to his

place, to see if they could bring Manus into a state of subordination, and get him on amicable terms with his relatives. Maguire and Hugh Buighe O'Donnell, marched with their forces, until they arrived at the river Finn, and preyed all that part of the country, from one end to the other, which was then under the jurisdiction of Manus; at that time Manus was on the plain of Castlefinn, with the entire of his forces, and the sons of Manus, with a portion of his people, proceeded across Sgairbh Becoige, to protect the town, and to meet and oppose the forces which were then marching against them; but, however, they were defeated by Maguire, and by Hugh Buighe, and were obliged to take refuge in the castle; one of the O'Gallaghers belonging to the country of Manus, made a thrust of a spear at Torlogh, the son of Donogh, son of Bryan, son of Philip Maguire, by which he was mortally wounded, after which he was conveyed to his house, where he died in the course of three nights, after the victory of repentance. All parties then returned home to their fortresses.

A. D. 1532.

Thomas (Butler), the son of Pierce Roc, i. e. the earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillpatrick, heir to the lordship of Ossory. It was not long after that before Dermot was delivered up by his own brother, Mac Gillpatrick, into the hands of the earl, who confined him in chains in revenge of his son, and of every other evil deed Dermot had committed against him to that time.

O'Carroll, i. e. Maolroona, the most distinguished man of his tribe for renown, valour, prosperity and excellence, to whom poets, travellers, ecclesiastics, and literary men were most thankful, and who gave most entertainment, and bestowed more presents than any other who lived of his lineage died: he who was the supporting mainstay of all persons; the

A. D. 1532.

1. *The Elyians* were the people of Ely O'Carroll, a territory which comprised, as before explained, the barony of Clonlisk, and the greater part of Ballybritt, in the King's county, with the barony of Lower Ormond, in Tipperary. The territory of Ely O'Carroll formed part of ancient Munster, and the O'Carrolls were princes of Ely O'Carroll, and had their chief castle at Birr, now Parsonstown, in the King's county. As stated in the text, O'Carroll was relative, by marriage, to the earl of Kildare, for the earl's daughter was married to Mulroona O'Carroll, the celebrated

prince of Ely whose death is here recorded; and another of the earl's daughters, according to Lodge, was married to Bryan O'Connor, lord of Offaley, which connexions were some of the charges brought against the earl of Kildare when he was confined by Henry VIII. in the Tower of London, where he died, for by the statute of Kilkenny, it was punished as treason if persons of English descent should form any fosterage or intermarriages with the Milesian Irish. The ordnance above mentioned in the text, and called *Falkein*, were those pieces of cannon at that time denominated *Falcons*, as they bore the shape of falcons.

rightful victorious rudder of his race ; the powerful young warrior in the march of tribes ; the active triumphant champion of Munster ; a precious stone, a carbuncle gem ; the anvil of knowledge, and the golden pillar of the Elyans¹ ; he died in his own fortress, on the festival day of St. Matthew the Evangelist, and his son Fearganainm was appointed his successor. On the same day, before the death of Maolroona, his sons defeated the earl of Ormond, and the sons of John O'Carroll, and took from them many horses, and some ordnance, which were called Fabcuin, from which followed the name Bel-atha-na-bhFabcuin to the ford where they gained that battle, and that was Maolroona's last victory. Fearganainm, as we have mentioned, was nominated the O'Carroll over his seniors, namely, the sons of John O'Carroll, on account of which great troubles arose in the country, for the sons of John, in the first place, took the castle of Birr, from which they continued to spoil the country ; the son of the parson O'Carroll fell by the son of O'Carroll, i. e. Teige Caoch, on the plain of Birr, in consequence of which O'Carroll, i. e. Fearganainm, brought his relative by marriage, the earl of Kildare, lord justice of Ireland, to attack the sons of John, and they took the castle of Kill Iurin, Caislean-na-Hegailse, and the castle of Balindooney ; they then encamped in the house of the son of Biorra (the monastery of Birr), and continued skirmishes were carried on between them and the guards of the castle, until the earl received a ball in his side, which was fired from the castle, when they stormed the castle and took it ; the earl then returned, but the ball continued lodged in him until the following spring, when it came out on the other side. It was to record the death of Maolroona O'Carroll the following was composed :

"One thousand and five hundred,
And two and thirty years,
From the birth of Christ who saved us,
To the harvest in which O'Carroll died."

Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was killed by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Dromahaire.

Torlogh, the son of Mac Clancy (of Dartry, in Leitrim), was killed by his own two brothers, in the door of Mac Clancy's castle ; and Bryan

O'Rourke, in revenge of this slaying, committed great destruction in Dartry.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeney of Fanat, the wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been pitched from her horse at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillan, i. e. Walter, the son of Gerald, was slain in the church of Dunboe (in Derry), and Conor, the son of O'Kaue, a man of affluence and great property, was burned in it ; and Mac Conuladh, i. e. James, the son of Art, son of Culadh, was taken prisoner by the sons of Donal Cleirach O'Kane.

Bryan, the coarb of Fenagh, died ; Cormac O'Hultachan, erenach of Aughavea, died.

Mac Gauran, i. e. the son of Manus, son of Thomas, chief of Tullaghaw, died.

John, the son of Philip, the son of Torlogh, son of Philip Maguire, was killed by Donal, the son of Maguire, i. e. the son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, with the thrust of a dagger.

O'Maolconry, i. e. Torna, the son of Torna, died ; and Conor, the son of Donal Roe, was nominated the O'Maolconry, as his successor, and he died shortly after.

O'Donnell and Maguire proceeded to the Saxon lord justice William Skeffington, and after they confirmed their friendship with each other, the lord justice accompanied them into Tyrone, and they demolished Dungannon, and spoiled the country.

The earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Gerald, returned to Ireland after being appointed lord justice by the king.

O'Donnell, accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cathanach, marched with a force into Moylurg ; and after O'Donnell had preyed and burned Moylurg, Mac Dermod paid him his tribute at length, after which he granted him peace.

The sons of O'Neill, namely, the sons of Art Oge, Donal, and Tuathal, who were in imprisonment with O'Neill for a long time, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ardnaree (in Sligo), was taken by the sons of O'Dowd from the son of John Burke, and a great contest arose between them and the family of Rickard Burke, and they committed great depredations and slaughter on each other.

Awful depredations and immense plunders were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill, on Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried off the spoils into Fer-managh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, Feardorcha, the son of Con, son of Con; and Felim Doiblenach, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill; a number of his horsemen were slain, among whom were William, the son of Dermod, son of Cormac Mac Caffrey; Giolla Ballach, the son of Henry Buighe Mac Caffrey, with many others, and some others were taken prisoners; the sons of O'Neill did not however return safe, for the greater portion of their people were beaten and wounded, along with Felim, the son of O'Neill.

A. D. 1533.

Mac Dermott of Moylurg, namely Dermod, the son of Roderick, son of Dermod, was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, the son of Teige Mac Dermott; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Mulloy, i. e. Donal Caoch, the son of Cosnamhach, lord of Fercall (in King's county), was treacherously killed by his own brother Peregrine, and by his brother's son, Art, on the plain of Laimnela, and his brother Cahir was nominated the O'Mulloy.

Felim Bacach, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Roderick Bacach O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art, was killed by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh O'Connor, in a nocturnal assault, after the castle had been betrayed and given up by the guards. The castle of Ard-naree was in a like manner taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowd.

O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Hara Buighe, between the two rivers (Ballinacarra river, and Coolaney river, called Abhain Bhuidhe, both in the barony of Lieney, county of Sligo), in consequence of O'Hara not paying him his tribute.

Niall, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeney, the

best and most accomplished young man of his tribe, was killed on the bridge of Sligo.

Murtogh, the son of Felim, son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor, was hanged by O'Donnell on the lawn of the castle of Eanach after his sons and kinsmen refused to deliver up the castle to him.

The earl of Kildare marched a second time into Ely, to aid Fearganaim O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-Roin (Shinrone, in King's county); while besieging the castle, one of his best constables was slain, and after having taken the castle, he returned home. Anthony Carrach, the son of John, was nominated O'Carroll, in opposition to Fearganaim, in consequence of which warlike contentions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, lord of Clan Conor died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, archdeacon of Clonmacnois, died.

A. D. 1534.

O'Connor Roe (of Roscommon), i. e. Teige Buighe, the son of Cathal, died, and his son, Torlogh Roe, was nominated the O'Connor.

Mac Dermott of Moylurg, i. e. Owen, died at the Rock, after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of commotion. The abbot of Boyle, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermott, was nominated the Mac Dermott; but the sons of Teige Mac Dermott took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con (O'Neill of Clanneboy), the best man that lived of the race of Hugh Buighe, was killed by some Scots with the cast of a dart, on Lough Cuan (Strangford Lough, in Down).

Torlogh Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtogh Oge O'Dempsey, while under the protection of God and St. Eimhin (in the sanctuary of Monastereven, in Kildare), and Murtogh Oge himself was slain after that in a conflict, by O'Moore, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Fergal Mac Ward, a man learned in poetry, and the most charitable and humane man of his tribe, in his time, died after extreme unction and repentance.

Maolmuire Mac Keogh, the intended chief pro-

fessor of poetry in Leinster, a man of learning and of extensive knowledge in poetry, and who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brethren, namely, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Buighe O'Duigenan was strangled by his own wife at night.

Great complaints and accusations were forwarded by the English nobles and the council to the king of England, Henry VIII., against the lord justice, the earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald Oge, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, who then possessed the supreme power and government of Ireland; the earl proceeded to the king's residence to make his defence, but it was of no avail to him, as he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower, where he remained imprisoned for a year, during which time they carried on proceedings against him; the earl left, at his departure for England, the king's sword of state in the possession of his son Thomas, although others state that William Skeffington succeeded him as lord justice.

A. D. 1535.

The earl of Kildare, lord justice of Ireland, Gerald Oge, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the Irish, and of the English of Ireland, in his time, for his fame and renown had spread not only throughout all Ireland, but his greatness and noble exploits were heard of in the distant countries of foreign nations, died in imprisonment in London. After that Thomas, the earl's son, prepared to be revenged on the English for his father's death, and upon all those who conspired to have him expelled from Ireland; he gave up the king's sword, and committed many evils against the English; the archbishop of Dublin, who was his father's enemy, and many others along with him, came by their death through him; he took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and received hostages and prisoners from the rest of the town, through their fear of him; he completely plundered and laid waste all Fingall, and from Slieve Roe to Drogheda, and all Meath was made to tremble by the earl's son on that occasion. When the king obtained intelligence of this, he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington as lord justice, accompanied by Leonard

Gray, and a large fleet, and they immediately commenced to spoil all the possessions of the earl's son; they took the castle of Thomas, namely, Magh Nuadhat (Maynooth in Kildare), his residence, and expelled him from his own territory; his father's five brothers, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, also rose up against Thomas, to aid the English, for they expected that one of themselves should obtain the earldom, if Thomas could be conquered. When the forementioned Saxons found it impossible to take Thomas prisoner, after depriving him of his towns and manors, and banishing him to seek the protection of the Irish of the south of Ireland, particularly the O'Briens and O'Conor Faily, all of whom were combined in a powerful confederacy to carry on the war against them (the English), they, in council, came to the resolution of offering him a pretended peace, and then taking him by treachery. They accordingly sent lord Leonard to the earl's son, and he promised him pardon on behalf of the king, so that he cajoled him to go with him to England, where the earl's son was immediately made prisoner, and sent to be closely confined in the king's Tower. Lord Leonard then returned to Ireland, and William Skeffington, who was lord justice, having died, he (lord Leonard Gray), succeeded as lord justice, and brought to his residence the sons of the great earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Thomas, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were some time in his company and friendship, but finally he made them prisoners, although they were under his protection, and they were immediately conveyed to the king's Tower, where the heir to the earldom, namely, Thomas, was, so that the six were confined there. (See A. D. 1537).

Eigneachan, the son of Donal O'Donnell, was killed by the sons of O'Boyle.

Judith, the daughter of O'Neill, i. e. of Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the wife of Manus O'Donnell, died on the 21st of August, in the prime of life and dignity; she was the most illustrious woman of her age, in her time, for piety and hospitality, and was only 42 years of age when she departed this life, and was interred with great solemnity in the Franciscan monastery of Donegal.

Mac Sweeney of Tir Boghaine, i. e. Maolmurry

More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeney, was treacherously slain by his own brother Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeney's castle at Rathain, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdorcha Mac Coghlan, lord of Delvin Eathra (in King's county), died, and Felim, the son of Myler Mac Coghlan, became his successor.

Fingin, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was killed by Fearganainm, the son of Ferdorcha.

Murtogh Mac Donogh, the son of Murrogh, and his two sons, John Glas and Fergal, were slain at Moy Imleach, by O'Hara Buighe, after they had been treacherously betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe (a chief in the county of Cork), gained a great battle, in which the lord of Claonglaise, and Mac Gibbon, with a large number of the Clan Sithieh (Mac Sheecheys), were slain; Maolmurry, the son of Bryan Mac Sweeney, the constable of Mac Auliffe, was also slain in the beginning of the engagement.

Malachy, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, the son of Mac Dermott.

A. D. 1536.

The monastery of Dromahaire was accidentally burned by night while all persons were asleep, and Heremon O'Donnell, a friar minor, was burned in it, and a great deal of property also destroyed.

Many diseases and distempers raged this year, viz., a general plague, the Galar breac (the small pox), the flux and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, one of the most worthy of the Irish of Leath Mogha, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and was buried at Kilcrea, (in the county of Cork).

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. John, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, died, after which a great contention arose in Clanrickard, about the lordship, whereupon they nominated two Mac Williams in the territory, namely, Richard Bacach (the Lame), the son of Ulick, and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, and in the contest Ulick-na-gCean (Ulick of the Heads), aided Richard Bacach.

O'Reilly, i. e. Fergal, the son of John, son of Cathal, lord of Ily Briane and Conmaicne (Cavan, and part of Leitrim), a generous, mild, upright,

benevolent, and very hospitable man, died after communion and sacraments.

Mac Claney, chief of Dartree (in Leitrim), i. e. Feradach (Frederick), the son of William, a charitable and humane man, died.

Thomas O'Higgin, chief professor in poetry of the men of Ireland and Scotland, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died while imprisoned by Bryan, the son of Owen, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Seoinin, son of John O'Mulmoieherghe, a man of lasting hospitality and affluence, died.

The chiefs of North Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the Mac Donoghs, and the O'Dowds, marched against the sept of Rickard Burke, at the instigation of the bishop Barrett (Richard Barrett, bishop of Killala). The people of the country fled before them, with their property, to the Termon of Tiarnan Oiridh (monastery of Erew, in the parish of Crossmolina, county of Mayo), but the bishop carried off the preys out of the Termon to the forces, and would not restore them, in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Torlogh Carraeh O'Connor, was nominated the O'Connor; and he was the first person who was nominated O'Connor in North Connaught, of the sept of Bryan Luighneach, for Mac Donail Mac Muircheartaigh was the title borne by the chief who was head of that sept until then; it was for the purpose of ennobling and honouring the lords who preceded him that he assumed this new title. This new O'Connor, and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, made a hostile incursion against the Clan Costello, but not having succeeded in taking a prey, or gaining any booty, they encamped about Kilcoleman (in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo), the town of the son of Roderick Mac Costello, who came forth and surrendered himself to O'Connor, on condition that he would spare his town; and he presented to O'Connor a splendid coat of mail, which was then in his possession, but which coat of mail had been formerly the property of Bermingham. O'Connor returned to Sligo with his hostage (Mac Costello), until he should receive a full ransom for his redemption.

At that time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chiefs of North Connaught, except alone Bryan, the son of Owen O'Rourke, for he did not aid any of them at that time; in consequence of that contention, O'Donnell collected his army, and was joined by his sons, except Manus, who did not come with his father's forces on that occasion, being influenced by O'Neill. O'Donnell's army was joined by Maguire, i.e. Cucconacht (Constantine); the son of O'Neill, Niall Oge, the son of Art; the son of O'Reilly, i.e. Aodh (Hugh), the son of Maolmora (Miles), with all the troops of O'Reilly; the Mac Sweeneys and O'Boyles came in O'Donnell's army as usual. These forces marched from Ballyshannon about the close of the day, and they halted and encamped between the rivers Duff and Drowis (on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo). After having taken their dinners and refreshments, they sent scouts and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Moycedne (the plain along the sea shore, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo), because they dreaded that the O'Conors with their forces would attack them in their encampment, for they were then all collected in Sligo, fully armed and anxious to attack, and resolved to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they encountered each other. The first person of the forces (of O'Donnell) who went to guard the pass was O'Boyle, namely, Niall, the son of Torlogh, who hoped he should encounter his enemies, to exercise his vengeance on them. The party of Hugh Buighe, the son of O'Donnell, proceeded to guard in another direction, without the knowledge of O'Boyle, or any of his party, and both parties happened to meet, and they did not recognise each other, in consequence of O'Boyle having engaged in conflict, and having fought so fiercely and precipitately against his enemies, as he thought, so that he slew a great number of them in a short time, and while he was contending with them in that manner, they encircled him, and he was at length slain by his own faithful friends, on the second day of the kalends of August; and the death of Niall, son of Torlogh, was a great loss to the poor, the indigent, the clergy and soldiers. Although this great loss was a source of tribulation to O'Donnell, it did not, however, prevent his expedition, and he proceeded forward to Sinnfhir, and a body of the cavalry of Cathal

Oge, composed of the O'Harts, having marched to Braghaid Chuillighe, a party of O'Donnell's cavalry proceeded to oppose them, and both parties having encountered at Ballagh-Duin-Iarain (in the barony of Carbury, in Sligo), a brave horseman of the O'Harts was slain in the conflict, after which both parties withdrew. O'Donnell remained in his camp that night, and on the following morning he marched to Fearsad-Ranna-an-Liagain (a pass on the river of Sligo, which flows from Lough Gill), to cross into Cuil-Irrae. O'Connor was at this time in Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to prevent him from crossing at the pass. While the tide was in, the forces on both sides were closely watching, and reconnoitering each other. O'Connor perceiving that he had not equal forces to oppose O'Donnell, came to the resolution not to engage him in that place, and he and his forces, being dismayed and terrified at the approach of O'Donnell, he arranged and marshalled his men, and after preparing their guns and accoutrements at the verge of the pass, he marched them off to another more secure place. O'Donnell then crossed the pass unopposed, as the place was left unguarded and undefended; after that, some of the chiefs of North Connaught sent flying parties to attack O'Donnell's forces, but they were, however, met and opposed by the other party, and a man who was a great loss to the Mac Donoghs was slain on that occasion, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Roderick, who fell by the shot of a ball, and another horseman of O'Donnell's forces, namely, James Ballach, the son of Niall, son of John (O'Donnell), was slain by a thrust of a spear. After that they retired, and O'Donnell then proceeded into the territory of the tribe of Bryan O'Connor, in which he remained for three nights, spoiling and burning the country, during which time O'Connor remained encamped near him at Belandroichid. He (O'Donnell), then marched westward across the strand, into Tireragh of the Moy, and his forces destroyed much corn and many towns, for the entire country was in his power, except a few of its castles, and they seized upon much cattle about the Ox mountain; they marched westward across the river Moy, at the instigation of the sept of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of some of the cattle preys belonging to the O'Dowds, and on that occasion, they happened

to meet with the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowd, while carrying away her property. The prey and booty seized on that expedition by O'Donnell's forces was so immense, that two beeves were frequently given for a *Bonn* (a piece of money which varied from a groat to a shilling), in his camp at that time. Mac Dermott, the sons of Teige Mac Dermott, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid the people of North Connaught, against O'Donnell. After having completed his expedition in Tireragh, O'Donnell prepared to return home. The chiefs of North Connaught, and those forces which came to aid them, put on a firm resolution of giving battle to O'Donnell on his return, but they gave him a feeble and flying attack, at the pass of Rinn-an-Liagain. The cause of this place being called Rinn-an-Liagain was, that Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, was slain there by Lughaidh Lamhfada (a king of the Danans), while on his march to the battle of Moytuire, and from him it derived its name. It was during that skirmishing attack, while O'Donnell's forces were crossing this pass, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballach, the son of Bryan, son of Hugh, was slain, and the son of Mac Dermott, i. e. Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige, was deeply wounded. O'Donnell returned home without receiving rent, tribute, submission, or homage from the chiefs of North Connaught on that occasion, which was an unusual occurrence with him.

Donogh, the son of Teige, son of Roderick, son of Conor, son of Teige, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice Mac Donogh, was nominated the Mac Donogh, although Mac Donogh himself was not dead at the time, namely Owen, the son of Donogh, son of Murrough, who, however, was near the termination of his age, having lost his sight. A contention arose between the sons of Owen and Mac Donogh about the lordship, but nothing of consequence was spoiled between them.

The Giolla Duv, the son of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Connor, died.

O'Connor Sligo; Bryan, the son of O'Rourke, and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, marched with their forces, at the request of Mac Dermott, and of the sons of Teige Mac Dermott, against Torlogh Roe, the son of Teige Buighe, the son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They spoiled the Cluainte

(a district in Roscommon), both the churches and country; from thence they passed into the Tuatha (also in Roscommon), and the O'Hanleys gave them hostages and prisoners in behalf of their territory. They then proceeded into Hy Maine, and they spoiled and completely plundered every person who was friendly to O'Connor Roe, except those who were protected by O'Rourke's son, for it was not to plunder he went thither, but rather to make peace between Mac Dermott, his kinsmen, and O'Connor Roe, together with those who joined either party in the contest. Caislean-an-Turraig (the castle of Turrick, in Galway), was taken and demolished by these forces, and Donogh, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself to them, lest his country should be spoiled. Those forces then returned, after having completed their expedition to their satisfaction, and took the hostages with them to Sligo, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanley; they also carried away the speckled portal-door of the castle they had taken, to put it on the gateway of the castle of Sligo.

The Saxon lord justice marched westward with an army into Munster, and to Carricocainnell (the castle of Carrickagonnell, near Limerick), and broke down Murrough O'Brien's bridge (O'Brien's-bridge in Clare), and some say that Donogh, the son of O'Brien, was concerned in instigating the lord justice to undertake that expedition.

Bryan Ballach, the son of Owen, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke, and he demolished Caislean-an-Chairthe (the castle of Glencar, in Leitrim).

Donal, the son of Donogh O'Kelly, an experienced commander and tanist of Hy Maine, from Caraidh to Grian (in the counties of Roscommon and Galway), and Eigneachan, son of Malachy, son of Donogh, his brother's son, were both treacherously slain by Malachy, the son of William, son of Malachy O'Kelly, at the Fews of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donal's own brother, i. e. the sons of Teige, the son of Donogh O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, namely, John Duv and Edmond Roe, the sons of Rickard, the son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, after they were overtaken in a pursuit, while carrying off the preys of the country.

Mac Costello, i. e. John, the son of Giolla Duv, a bounteous and very hospitable man, and a distinguished military commander in noble exploits, was treacherously killed by a party of his own kinsmen.

O'Connor Faily, i. e. Bryan, the son of Cahir, was expelled from his territory, and after many of his people had been slain, all his castles were taken and demolished by the Saxon lord justice, i. e. lord Leonard (lord Leonard Gray), and it was through the conspiracy, and at the instigation of O'Connor's own brother, Cathal Roe, these acts were perpetrated.

Donogh O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Anthony Carrach, his brother, and deprived them both of their lordship.

A. D. 1537.

A contention arose between Hugh Buighe O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell; Hugh, who was in possession of the castle of Donegal, was aided by the sons of O'Boyle; a great commotion spread throughout Tirconnell, on account of the contentions carried on between the sons of O'Donnell, and through this a great many of the tribe of the bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Torlogh Oge, the son of Bryan, and the two sons of Owen Ballach, the son of Bryan, with many others.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine, lord of Tirconnell, Inisowen, Kinel Moain, Fermanagh, and North Connaught; a man to whom rents and tributes had been paid by other territories over which he had jurisdiction and power, such as Moylurg, Machaire Chonacht (the plain of Connaught, in Roscommon), Clan Conway (in Galway), Costello, Gallen, Tyrawley, and Conmaicne Cuile (all four territories in Mayo), in the west; and in the east O'Kane's country (in Derry), the Routes (in Antrim), and Clannaboy (in Down and Antrim); for of all those territories there was none that had not given him tributes, besides willing payments for his protection. It was this man that compelled the four lords (the O'Neills), who ruled in Tyrone in his time, to give him new charts (or

deeds) of Inisowen, Kinel Moain, and Fermanagh, to confirm the old charts which his ancestors held for these territories, so that the government and the service of all their forces were peaceably and submissively under his control; this was not to be wondered at, for his enemies never gained a victory over him, nor did he ever retreat one foot from any force, whether small or great; he was a man distinguished for repressing evil deeds and bad practices, for destroying and banishing rebels and plunderers; a rigid enforcer of the established laws and ordinances; a man during whose time the seasons had been favourable, so that both sea and land had been fruitful and productive during his government; a man who had established every person in his country in his rightful inheritance, so that none of them might bear enmity to another; a man who had not suffered the English power to come into his country, for he had formed a league of peace and amity with the king of England, as soon as he saw that the Irish would not submit to the superiority of any one among themselves, but that friends and relations fiercely contended against each other; a man who properly protected from violation the sacred properties belonging to the religious orders, ecclesiastics, poets and professors. The forementioned O'Donnell, namely Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, died on the 5th of July, being Thursday, in the monastery of Donegal, having previously taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, having repented his transgressions and faults, and done penance for his sins and the frailties of his life, and was buried in the same monastery with great honours and solemnity, which were his due; Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated his successor by the coarbs of Columkille¹, with the permission and consent of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Maguire, i. e. Cuchonacht, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, lord of Fermanagh, a charitable, humane man, the most distinguished of the race of Clan Colla that had lived for a long time for manual exploits, nobility, and hospitality, and who brought all from Clones to Caol Uisge (the Narrow Water, on the river Erne, near Ballyshannon) under his jurisdiction; a man who

A. D. 1537.

1. *The Coarbs of Columkille*, that is, the successors of St. Columkille, who were abbots of Derry; of Raphoe and Kilma-

crennan in Donegal; and of Drumcliffe in Sligo; over all which territories it appears the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, extended their authority.

suppressed plunderers and evil doers, a man who was prosperous and wealthy during his time, wastreachersously slain on Creachan in Lough Erne, namely, the Island of the Friars, by the tribes of Thomas Maguire and of Torlogh Maguire, namely Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Torlogh, and was first buried at Devinish, but in some time after his remains were exhumed by the Friars Minor, and conveyed to the monastery of Donegal, where they were re-interred by the friars with due solemnity.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, marched with a force into Trian Congail, and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; but O'Neill's son, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the forces, at Belfast, and O'Neill then returned home.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, lord of Trian Congail (O'Neill, lord of Clannaboy, in Down and Antrim), died suddenly at that time; O'Neill returned again into Trian Congail, and obtained his son, who was in imprisonment there; contentions and disputes arose in Trian Congail about the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, heir to the lordship of Trian Congail, a man who was likely to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, in nobility and hospitality, in patronising learned men and exiles, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly, namely, Bryan, the son of Fergal, an immense loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the Saxon lord justice, who had gone to make depredations in Clan Mahon (in the county of Cavan).

The son of Mac Sweeney, i. e. Maolmurry, was killed by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeney.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, marched with a force into North Connaught, in the month of September, spoiled much corn, and burned and overran the entire of North Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Lieney's, Corran, and Tirerrill

(all in Sligo). On that expedition the town of O'Hara Riavach was taken by O'Donnell, and after O'Hara himself was in his power, he extended to him his protection and mercy, and carried him away prisoner to his house.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen, lord of Coolavin (in Sligo), died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Mac Connamha (Ford), chief of Muintir Kenny (in Leitrim), died.

The son of O'Reilly, namely, Cahir Modardha (Cahir the Stern), the son of John, son of Cathal, was slain by the English, while in pursuit of his property.

The son of O'Dogherty, i. e. Niall Caoch, the son of Gerald, son of Donal, son of Felim, was slain in a nocturnal attack by Roderick, the son of Felim O'Dogherty, at Baile-na-gCananach, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tura, i. e. Gillaisa, and his son, were slain by his own kindred, and much damage was done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by the Calvach O'Donnell, in Clanawley, and he also plundered O'Kane.

O'Conor Faile regained the jurisdiction of his own territory, despite of the Saxon lord justice, and of his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of O'Conor; and many persons were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin, i. e. James, the son of Murrough, was killed by the son of O'Conor Faile; and he was the most illustrious and renowned of his race in his age.

Torlogh Cleireach, i. e. O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry (in Westmeath), by the sons of Felim, namely, Cedach and Conall, and Art O'Melaghlin assumed the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas, the son of the earl of Kildare,² the best man who lived in his time of the English of

2. *The Rebellion of Silken Thomas.*—The following particulars of the great insurrection commonly called the Rebellion of Silken Thomas, have been collected from Stanihurst, Campion, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, Lodge's *Peerage*, the *Histories of Moore* and *Mac Geoghiegan*, and various other sources. As already explained at the year 1535, Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy of Ireland, was summoned to England in the year 1534, and on various charges was imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died in the month of December following; on his departure from Ireland he left his son Thomas, then a young man in the 21st year of his age, in his stead as lord deputy. An unfounded report

having reached Ireland that the earl had been beheaded in London, lord Thomas, enraged at the news, organised a powerful insurrection against the English government. He was generally called by the Irish *Thomas-an-t-Sioda*, signifying Thomas of the Silk, from the splendid silken banners borne by his horsemen, and also from their dresses being elegantly embroidered with silk. Lord Thomas was a young man of great spirit, abilities, and valour, but fiery, rash, and impetuous. According to Cox and others, he proceeded from the mansion of the earls of Kildare, in Thomas-court, Dublin, on the 11th of June, 1534, and marched through the city to Dames-gate, accompanied by seven score horsemen in

Ireland, and his father's five brothers, as we have before mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oli-

ver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England, on the 3rd of the Nones of February ;

their coats of mail, with waving plumes in their helmets, and bearing silken hanners ; they crossed the river and proceeded to St. Mary's Abbey, where the council, according to appointment, waited his coming, and attended by many of his armed followers he rushed into the council chamber. The lord Thomas addressed a speech to the council with great vehemence, which is given as follows by Cox :—"Howsoever injuriously we be handled and forced to defend ourselves in arms, when neither our service, nor our good meaning towards our prince's crown availeth, yet say not hereafter but in this open hostility which we here profess and proclaim, we have shewed ourselves no villains nor churls, but warriors and gentlemen. This sword of state is yours, and not mine ; I received it with an oath and used it to your benefit, and I should stain mine honour if I turned the same to your annoyance. Now have I need of mine own sword which I dare trust. As for the common sword it flattereth me with a painted scabbard, but hath indeed a pestilent edge, already bathed in the Geraldine's blood, and now is newly whetted in hope of a further destruction. Therefore save yourselves from us as from open enemies. I am none of Henry's deputies, I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern, to meet him in the field, than to serve him in office. If all the hearts of England and Ireland that have cause thereto, would join in this quarrel, as I hope they will, then should he soon be made sensible, as I trust he shall, of his tyranny and cruelty, for which the age to come may lawfully score him up among the ancient tyrants of most abominable and hateful memory."

The primate, George Cromer, archbishop of Armagh, and lord chancellor, who was present, besought lord Thomas in a long and pathetic oration (which is given by Cox), the tears trickling down his cheeks, not to enter into rebellion which would cause his destruction, but to retract his hasty declarations, and keep the sword of state, but all to no purpose ; Fitzgerald flung down the sword of state on the council table with great violence and indignation, and departed with his associates ; lord Thomas addressed his soldiers in the Irish language, which it appears was chiefly spoken by all his followers, for it is said they did not understand a word of the speech made by primate Cromer at the council table, and imagined he was making an oration like a bard or Brehon, in favour of Silken Thomas, and cheered him accordingly ; it is stated by Cox that lord Thomas's chief bard, named Nelan, recited a rhapsody in praise of his master. Lord Thomas proceeded to organise his forces, and applied to his cousin, lord James Butler, son of the earl of Ossory, to join in the confederacy, but lord Butler gave him a downright refusal. It is stated by Cox and others, that lord Thomas despatched for assistance Charles Mac Rannall, archdeacon of Kells, as his ambassador, to Pope Paul III., and sir Dominick Poer to the emperor Charles V., to whom he sent as a present twelve great hawks, and fourteen fair horses or hobbies. Lord Thomas was joined by many men of note both of the Anglo-Irish and Irish chiefs, as O'Neill of Tyrone, O'Connor of Offaly, his kinsman, O'Moore of Leix, several of the Fitzgeralds, sir Richard Walsh, who was called parson of Lough Seudy in Westmeath, Peter Lynch, lord of the Knock in Meath, John Burnell of Balgriffin in Fingall, captain James Field of Lusk, De Bathe of Dollard's town, captain James de la Hilde, Oliver Grace, Teeling, Purcell, and many others, amongst whom is mentioned Rouks or Rourks, probably O'Rourke, who is called by Campion a pirate of the seas. Lord Thomas with his troops proceeded to plunder Fingal, and the citizens of Dublin collected their forces, intending to intercept a prey at the bridge of Kilmainham ; they were defeated by Fitzgerald's men near the wood of Salcock, where four score of the citizens were slain. In the mean time John Allen, archbishop of Dublin, and the chief baron Patrick Finglass, got into the castle and fortified it for security, and alderman John Fitzsimon sent into the castle 20 tuns of wine, 24 tuns of beer, two thousand drying ling, 16 hogheads of beef, and various other articles. Archbishop Allen, afraid to stand a siege, left the castle and privately got on board a ship in the Liffey at night, but the vessel was stranded at Cloutarf, and the archbishop proceeded to the adjoining village of

Artane, to the house of Mr. Hollywood, where, on the 25th of July, he was taken prisoner by some of lord Thomas's party, and brought before him, on which he said in Irish "*Beir uaim an Bodach*," that is, "Remove the Churl from my presence," intending, says Cox, to imprison him, but some of Fitzgerald's fierce followers barbarously murdered the bishop in revenge of old resentments, for archbishop Allen had always been a most determined enemy to the Geraldines, having been sent to Ireland for that purpose by cardinal Wolsey, and Allen was chiefly instrumental in having the earl of Kildare summoned to London, where he was imprisoned in the Tower. All the murderers were excommunicated and cursed in tremendous terms, as related by Cox. Lord Thomas made prisoners the haron of Howth and Luttrell, chief justice of the common pleas, and sent some of his captains and forces to besiege the castle of Dublin ; they opened a fire on it with three pieces of ordnance called falcons ; the besiegers being stationed in Sheep-street, now Ship-street, but they were driven thence by the cannon of the castle, and the houses which were thatched, says Cox, were burned by wildfire cast in from the castle ; lord Thomas endeavoured to prevent the supply of water to the city, by stopping all the rivers near Dublin ; he burned Thomas-street, New-street, and other parts of the city, and fortified his men near Thomas-court ; he also besieged Newgate, which was bravely defended by the gaoler, Richard Staunton, who being an excellent marksman, killed many of the besiegers. The citizens made a powerful sally on Fitzgerald's forces, defeated them, and slew one hundred of his galloshes, who left their falcon behind them, and lord Thomas himself was forced to take refuge in the abbey of Grey friars in Francis-street for the night, until he was able to join the remainder of his forces. Fitzgerald then agreed to raise the siege of Dublin, and hostages were delivered between himself and the citizens ; he next proceeded with his forces to Howth, and planted his artillery on the promontory to attack and prevent the landing of the forces coming from England against him, commanded by Musgrave and the two Hamertons ; these two commanders, with 180 soldiers, arrived from England, and on their march to Dublin were encountered near Clontarf by lord Thomas at the head of 200 horsemen, and they fought valiantly, and one of the Hamertons wounded Fitzgerald in the forehead, yet the English forces were mostly all slain, and those who were taken prisoners he sent to the castle of Maynooth ; their ships were forced from Howth, and a vessel freighted with choice English saddle horses was also taken by captain Rourks, whom Cox calls Fitzgerald's pirate. Soon after the Engleby and Daeres, with a body of horse, landed at Skerries in Fingall, and sir William Brereton and his son John also arrived from England with 250 soldiers, and were followed by captain Salisbury with 200 archers, who landed at the slip near the bridge of Dublin. Sir William Skeffington arrived in Dublin in October, as lord deputy of Ireland, attended by lord Leonard Gray, who was nominated marshal ; they made every preparation to carry on the war against lord Thomas ; the English fleet sailed towards Drogheda and captured Brode, one of Fitzgerald's naval commanders, on which, says Cox, he was so much enraged that he threatened to besiege Drogheda, where the lord deputy proceeded, and at the high cross proclaimed lord Thomas a traitor. In the following spring hostilities recommenced, and lord Thomas had at this time in his possession six strong castles, namely those of Portlester in Meath, Maynooth, Rathangan and Athy in Kildare, Ley in Queen's county, and that of Carlow, all well garrisoned ; he proceeded himself to Connaught to raise forces amongst his allies, but in the mean time the lord deputy Skeffington, taking advantage of his absence, proceeded to Maynooth, the castle of which he commenced to besiege on the 15th of March ; sir William Brereton summoned the castle to surrender, to which, says Cox, a scoffing and ludicrous answer was returned after the Irish manner, whereupon the artillery began to play, but made no impression for ten or twelve days ; a breach however was at last effected, and the besiegers made an assault and slew many of the garrison. The castle could have held out till Fitzgerald's return, being extremely

all the Geraldines of Leinster were dispossessed of their properties, and expelled; the earldom of Kildare was assumed for the king, and every person who was taken of their people both lay and ecclesiastical was put to death and exterminated; their destruction and loss were immensely lamented throughout Ireland at that time.

A new heresy and error arose in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, sensuality and many strange speculations, so that the people of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time embraced extraordinary opinions, and the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people, and nominated the

strong, and garrisoned by one hundred choice men, but, says Cox, "the perfidious governor Christopher Parese (who was lord Thomas's foster-brother), a white-livered traitor, resolved to purchase his own security with his lord's ruin, and got letters conveyed to the lord deputy, importing that he would surrender the castle on certain conditions, which concerned only his own profit, without mention of his safety. The lord deputy accepted the offer, whereupon Parese, after some advantage gained in a sally, caused the garrison to rejoice and carouse to that degree that they were all dead drunk, and then upon a signal given the English scaled the walls and entered the castle. Captain Holland, being one of the first, happened to leap down into a hoghead of feathers and stuck there, and sir William Brereton having got in cried out "St. George," whereat one of the garrison awoke and shot at captain Holland, but he was rescued out of the feathers by his companions, who killed the soldier. The castle was then taken, and sir William Brereton advanced his standard on the top of the turret." The spoil and plunder of this castle, says Cox, were exceeding great and rich, this being accounted the best furnished house belonging to any subject in the king's dominions. "The lord deputy entered in the afternoon, before whom," says Cox, "two varlets, James Delahyde and Hayward, both choristers, prostrated themselves, warbling a sweet sonnet called *Dulcis amica*; their melodies saved their lives, which, at the request of chief justice Aylmer, the deputy pardoned. Parese expecting some great reward, with abundance of confidence and great familiarity, presented himself before the deputy, who told him that he was to thank him on the king's behalf for his service, which saved much charge and many lives, and doubted not when the king was acquainted therewith, he would provide for him during his life; and the better to advise the king how to reward him, he desired to know what Fitzgerald had done for him. Parese set agog, with this discourse, recounted the most minute instances of Fitzgerald's liberality to him, upon which the deputy replied 'And how Parese couldst thou find in thy heart to betray the castle of so kind a lord?' then turning to his officers he bids them pay him the money, and then chop off his head. 'Had I know'd this,' says Parese, 'your lordship should not have had the castle so easily'; whereupon one Mr. Boyce, who was present, cried out in Irish *a n-Antrath*, that is, 'too late,' which occasioned afterwards a common saying, "*too late quoth Boyce*;" thus Parese, after being paid the stipulated sum, as if in mockery, was immediately afterwards beheaded, as he had made no conditions about his life being saved. At the time the castle was surrendered, there were amongst the garrison Donogh O'Donagan, master of the ordnance, the dean of Kildare, and sir Simon Wnsh, a priest, and it was stated by them that the emperor of Germany had promised to send lord Thomas ten thousand men in May, and that he was also to receive aid from the king of Scotland; a few days after the surrender of Maynooth, twenty-five of the principal persons in the garrison were beheaded, and their heads placed on the castle turrets.

In the mean time lord Thomas, aided by O'Connor Faaly and

king during his own reign chief head of the church of God. New laws and statutes were enacted by the king and council, according to their own will; they ruined the religious orders who were entitled to hold worldly possessions, namely, Monks, Canons, Nuns, Friars of the Cross, and the four poor orders, viz., the Minor order, the Preachers, Carmelites and Augustinians; and the possessions and livings of all those were taken up for the king. They demolished the monasteries, sold their roofs and bells, and there was not a monastery, from Aran of the Saints to the Iccian sea, that was not shattered and completely destroyed, except only a few in Ireland, which the English did not find out

others, raised a force of seven thousand men, with which he designed to raise the siege of Maynooth, but upon news of its surrender his men deserted him daily; with his few remaining forces he proceeded to Clane in Kildare, and the lord deputy marched to Naas, where he took seven score of Fitzgerald's galloglasses, all of whom he put to death, one only excepted, named Edmond O'leme, who escaped stark naked to lord Thomas; there was a bog between both parties, but the lord deputy's artillery put Fitzgerald's few troops to flight, and he was never after able to muster any considerable force, though he frequently defeated and slew many of the English by skirmishing parties and ambushes in Meath and Kildare, particularly at Trim and Rathangan, and he attacked Athboy, burned part of Trim, besieged Dunboyne, and ravaged much of the English Pale. In the early part of this insurrection, lord Thomas with his forces, accompanied by O'Neill, the O'Moones, and O'Conors, &c., marched to Kilkenny, and laid waste much of the country of the Butlers, and defeated their troops under lord James Butler, son of the earl of Ossory; and in the course of the insurrection, the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes of Wicklow rose out and plundered the English settlements in Dublin, and destroyed the great castle of Powerscourt, the erection of which had cost the earl of Kildare five thousand marks. Lord Leonard Gray was sent to England for troops, and returned in August, 1535, with a body of horsemen and archers, who were garrisoned in different parts of the Pale. Lord Thomas retired to Munster amongst the O'Briens of Thomond, endeavouring to raise forces, where he was followed by lord Gray and sir William Brereton; after some skirmishes Fitzgerald surrendered to lord Gray, on promise of pardon, and rode with him to Dublin in the latter end of August, and soon afterwards accompanied lord Gray to England, but the king being enraged and implacable, caused lord Thomas to be arrested on his way to Windsor, and he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he suffered the most severe privations, having scarcely any clothes to cover him, and forced to go bare-footed and bare-legged in the coldest weather, according to authorities, quoted by Moore in his History of Ireland. In the following spring the five brothers of the earl of Kildare who had died in the Tower, and were the uncles of lord Thomas, were invited to a banquet by lord Gray on promise of protection, but according to Leland, were treacherously made prisoners and sent to England, and they were confined in the Tower along with their nephew, lord Thomas, although it is stated by the Four Masters that they opposed him, but according to other accounts, two or three of them joined in his insurrection; his five uncles were sir James and sir John Fitzgerald, knights of Rhodes and of St. John of Jerusalem, and Oliver, Richard, and Walter Fitzgerald. Lord Thomas, together with his five uncles above-mentioned, were all hanged and beheaded at Tyburn, on the 3rd of February, 1536, though the event is stated by Cox to have taken place in February, 1537, and it is also mentioned at that year in these Annals. Burnell of Belgriffin, and John Travers, an ecclesiastic, particular friends of Fitzgerald, were also executed at Tyburn.

or discover. They also broke and burned the celebrated images, shrines, and the relics of the saints of Ireland and England. They also burned, after that, the image of the illustrious Virgin Mary, which was at Athtruim (Trim in Meath), which wrought wonders and miracles, and healed the blind, the deaf, the lame and persons affected with various diseases; also the Staff of Jesus, which was in Dublin, and wrought miracles from the time

of St. Patrick to that period, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They made Archbishops, and Sub-Bishops for themselves, and though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, it is doubtful if so great as this ever came from Rome; so that it would be impossible to relate or give a description of it, unless told by a person who saw it.³

3. *Suppression of Monasteries.*—In the years 1537, 1538, and 1541, various Acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of religious houses in Ireland, and during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, all the abbeyes, monasteries, priories, convents, &c., were abolished; their extensive lands and endowments were confiscated and seized by the crown, and the abbey and church lands, and Erenach lands, all of which were denominated *Termon lands*, were conferred in large grants on laymen, chiefly the nobility and gentry of the country. Numerous colleges, seminaries, and schools attached to the abbeyes, were also suppressed, and likewise the hospitals and Biatachs. The Biatachs were charitable institutions or houses of hospitality, and are frequently mentioned in the course of these Annals; the name in the Irish is *Biadhtach*, derived from *Biadh* food, and *teach* a house, hence signifying houses of entertainment, and the lands appropriated for their maintenance were termed *Baile Biadhtach*, anglicised Ballybetaghs, that is, the townland of the Biatach, and the name Biatach or Betagh, was likewise applied to the keepers of those houses, who were sometimes laymen, and sometimes ecclesiastics, and many of them are recorded in the course of these Annals. These Biatachs were amply endowed with grants of lands, cattle, sheep, &c., by the Irish princes and chiefs, for the public entertainment of all travellers and strangers; the sick, the poor, and indigent. These houses of hospitality were extremely numerous in all parts of the country in ancient times, and it is estimated that there were at least two thousand of them throughout Ireland, one or more generally in every parish. These houses were generally erected at cross-roads, always well supplied with provisions and meat boiled in large cauldrons, and supplies of various kinds were always kept ready cooked for all comers.

At the Reformation, according to the accounts in Ware's works, and Archdall's Monasticon, there were in Ireland the following monasteries:—

Abbeys and Priories of Augustinians, Canons, and Canons regular, Arosians, and Victorines,	223
Convents of Canonesses or Augustinian Nuns,	38
Priories of Premonstratensians or White Canons, a branch of the Augustinians, who were also called Norbertines,	8
Houses of Hermits of St. Augustine, called Austin friars, Commanderies, Preceptories, and Priories of Knights Hospitallers, or of St. John of Jerusalem, under the rule of St. Augustine, some of which institutions had previously belonged to the Knights Templars,	22
Hospitals and Priories of Trinitarians under the rule of St. Augustine, established for the redemption of captives in the Holy Land, and also of Cruciferi or Crouched Friars called Cross-bearers,	14
Abbeys and Priories of Benedictines, called Black Monks,	9
Convents of Benedictine Nuns, called Black Nuns,	5
Abbeys and Priories of Cistercian Monks or Bernardines, Cistercian Nunneries,	42
Abbeys and Priories of Dominican Friars, called Black Friars and Friars Preachers,	2
Abbeys and Priories of Franciscans or Grey friars, including the Friars Minors, Observantines, and Conventuals	41
Convents of Carmelites or White Friars,	114
A Priory of Culdees at Armagh,	20
	1
Total,	563

The abbots of the following monasteries were mitred abbots, and together with the priors here mentioned, making in all twenty-four, sat amongst the lords, barons, and bishops, as spiritual peers in the Irish Parliament, according to Ware and others. The abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Mellifont in Louth, the first of that order founded in Ireland, in the twelfth century. The abbot of the Cistercians of Bective in Meath. The abbot of the Cistercians of Baltinglass in Wicklow. The abbot of the Cistercians of Dunbrody in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tintern in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Jerpoint in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Douske in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tracton in Cork. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Nenay in Limrick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Abington or Wothney in Limerick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Holy-Cross in Tipperary. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Evin in Kildare. The abbot of the Cistercians of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin. The abbot of the Augustinians of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin. The prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham in Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of the Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of All Saints in Dublin, now Trinity College. The prior of the Augustinians of SS. Peter and Paul at Newtown, near Trim in Meath. The prior of the Augustinian monastery of the Virgin Mary at Louth. The prior of the Benedictines of Downpatrick in Down. The prior of the Augustinians of Great Connall in Kildare. The prior of the Augustinians of Kells in Kilkenny. The prior of the Augustinians of Athassel in Tipperary. The prior of the Augustinians of Rattoo in Kerry.

It is stated in the text of the Annals, that the monasteries were all demolished from Arau of the Saints to the Iccian Sea; Aran of the Saints was the Island of Aran, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Galway, which was in ancient times a celebrated seat of religion, and several churches were erected there, the ruins of which still remain, and the island was called in Irish *Araun-na-Naomh*, signifying Aran of the Saints. The Iccian Sea mentioned in the text under the name of *Muir Niocht*, is the sea between Great Britain and France, particularly that part of the English Channel called the Straits of Dover, and it got that name from the *Portus Iccius*, which, according to the old geographers, was either the harbour of Boulogne or Calais in France; hence the sea was called *Mare Iccium*.

Destruction of Images.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, reign of Henry VIII., says, that in the month of May, 1538, "the lord deputy Leonard Gray, marched from Trim to pursue O'Reilly of Cavan, who made his submission, and the deputy then proceeded against Savage, a degenerate Englishman, into Ardes and Lecale (in the county of Down), and there also took Magennis's castle of Dundrum, and seven other castles, and wasted and preyed all that country, and which was worse, he burned the cathedral church of Downe (Downpatrick), and defaced the monuments of the saints Patrick, Bridget, and Columbus, and committed many other sacrileges; and about the same time the images of saints were every where defaced or taken away, and particularly the famous image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, was burned, and the oblations and treasures which votaries had offered there, were also taken and carried away."

St. Patrick's Crozier.—This remarkable relic, which was also called St. Patrick's Staff, is frequently mentioned in the Lives of St. Patrick, particularly in the Tripartite Life, by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 263, and in Lanigan, (vol. i. p. 178), and

A.D. 1538.

Hugh Buighe O'Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man skilled and learned in all the arts, the most distinguished man for benevolence, hospitality, feats of arms, fierce conflicts and in

the pass of danger, and who was expected to benefit most the lordship of his own country, according to promise and appearances, died at Kilodomrair (Killymard, in Donegal), after communion and sacraments, on the 22nd of March.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a

likewise in St. Patrick's Life, by Joceline the Monk, in the twelfth century. Numerous miracles are said to have been performed by this staff, which was compared with the rod of Moses; St. Patrick is said to have received it from a hermit who lived in an island of the Etruscan sea, supposed to have been Lerins, near Antibes, off the coast of France, where there was a celebrated monastery in ancient times, in which St. Patrick studied some years, and, as before stated, he was considered to have been a native of Gaul; according to Joceline the name of the hermit was Justus, and he had brought the staff from the Holy Land, and it was said to have been possessed by our Saviour, hence called in Irish *Bachall Iosa*, latinised *Baculus Jesu*, signifying the Staff of Jesus; by the Irish writers it was generally called *Bachall Phadraig*, that is, the Staff of Patrick, the word *Bachall* in Irish signifying a staff, like the Latin *Baculus*; hence *Bachall*, or *Bachall Easpuic*, that is, a bishop's staff, was the term applied to a crozier, therefore by Patrick's staff was meant his crozier. This staff or crozier is frequently mentioned by the ancient Irish annalists, and in the Annals of the Four Masters, at A.D. 784, it is mentioned in a passage thus translated from the Irish by Dr. O'Connor, "Sacilega direptio Baculi Jesu, et Reliquiarum Patricii per Donnachadum filium Donaldi apud Arcem Orientalem (dictum Rath-Airthir) apud Nundinas." "A sacrilegious carrying off of the Staff of Jesus, and relics of St. Patrick, by Donogh, the son of Donal, at the eastern rath, called Rath Airthir, at the Fair or Assembly." Rath Airthir signifies the eastern Rath, and was probably situated near Arinagh. At A.D. 1027, in the Annals of Tigearnach, the *Baculus Jesu* is thus mentioned: "Bacal Iosa da sharugadh" which Dr. O'Connor (Rerum Hibernicarum Scrip. v. ii. p. 279), thus translates: "Baculum Jesu sacrilege raptum," that is, "The staff of Jesus was sacrilegiously carried off." In the Annals of the Four Masters, at A.D. 1030, it is thus again mentioned: "Bachall Iosa do sarugadh im thri caiplibh agus ro marbhadh ria Cionnomhle an fear roda saraih," which is thus translated by Dr. O'Connor: "Baculum Jesu ablatum sacrilege, cum tribus equis, et occisus est ante novem dies vir qui sacrilege id temeravit," that is, "The staff of Jesus was sacrilegiously carried off, together with three horses, and the man who sacrilegiously dared to do that deed was slain before nine days." It is to be observed that in all these passages translated by Dr. O'Connor, he renders the word *sarugadh* a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off, which is the real meaning of the word. Again, in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1080, this relic is mentioned, where it is stated that a hostile force was led by Torlogh O'Brien, king of Thomond, to Dublin and Meath, where Malachy, king of Meath, came into his camp with the Staff of Jesus, accompanied by the successor of St. Patrick and the clergy of Munster; and again in the same Annals, at the year 1143, it is mentioned that Muiredach O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam; the lords and chiefs of Connaught; the successor of St. Patrick, having the *Baculus Jesu* with him; the coach of St. Feichin (the abbot of Fore), with the Bell of St. Feichin, together with the *Bo han* of St. Kevin, were all as pledges of a peace between Torlogh O'Connor, king of Connaught, and Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath.

St. Bernard, in his Life of St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh in the beginning of the twelfth century, as given in the Benedictine edition of the Fathers, thus speaks of the *Baculus Jesu*: "Porro Nigellus videns sibi imminere fugam, tulit secum insignia quedam sedis illius, textum scilicet Evangeliorum, qui fuit beati Patricii, Baculumque auro tectum, et gemmis pretiosissimis udonatum quem nominant *Baculum Jesu*, eo quod ipse Dominus (ut fert opinio) eum suis manibus tenuerit, atque formaverit. Et hæc

summæ dignitatis et venerationis in gente illa. Nempe notissima sunt celeberrimæ in populis, atque in ea reverentia, apud omnes ut qui illa habere visus fuerit, ipsum habeat episcopum populus stultus et insipiens." "Nigel, however, seeing that his flight was impending, took with him certain celebrated things belonging to that see (Armagh), namely, the Book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, and a staff covered with gold, and adorned with the most precious gems, which they named the Staff of Jesus, because the Lord himself (as the opinion is), held it in his own hands, and formed it; and these were held in the highest honour and veneration in that nation. For these things were most remarkable and celebrated amongst the people, and held in such reverence by all, that whoever was seen to possess them, the foolish and silly people considered him to be the real bishop." It is to be observed that this Nigel, above-mentioned, had at that time usurped the see of Armagh, and seized upon the *Baculus Jesu*, and the Book of the Gospels, thereby endeavouring to secure his succession to the see. Colgan, in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 6, has the following passage: "Thassachus fuit faber ærarius S. Patricii; fuit primus qui Baculum Jesu pretioso tegumento obclavit, Ecclesia ipsius est Rath-Colptha juxta Dunum ad Orientem." "Tassach was the worker in metals of St. Patrick, and he was the first who ornamented the staff of Jesus with a precious covering; his church is Rath-Colptha, near Downpatrick, to the east." This St. Thassach lived in the fifth century, and is mentioned in the Lives of St. Patrick, as skilled in the working of metals, and in the art of a goldsmith. In the year 1180, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, the *Bachall Phadraig*, or St. Patrick's Staff, was removed from Armagh to Dublin by William Fitz Adelm. Giraldus Cambrensis, in the twelfth century, thus mentions this relic: "Inter universos Hiberniæ Baculos lignæque naturæ Sanctorum reliquias, virtuosus ille et famosus, quem Baculum Jesu vocant, non immerito primus et precipuus esse videtur; per quem, vulgari opinione, S. Patricius venenosus ab insula vermes eiecit, cuius siquidem tam incertus est ortus quam certissima virtus. Nostris autem temporibus et nostrorum opera, nobilis thesaurus ab Armachia Dubliniam est translatus." "Amongst all the croziers of Ireland, and relics of saints made of wood, that potent and famous one which they call the Staff of Jesus, not undeservedly, seems to be the prime and chief, by which, in the common opinion, St. Patrick banished poisonous reptiles from the island. The origin of it is, indeed, as uncertain, as its virtue is certain. But in our times, and by the assistance of our people, this noble treasure was translated from Armagh to Dublin." William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, lord deputy of Ireland, was the person who, either in A.D. 1179 or 1180, transferred St. Patrick's crozier from Armagh, and deposited it in Christ Church, Dublin, where, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, it was preserved with the greatest care, and held in the highest veneration; but in A.D. 1538, the gems and golden ornaments being removed, it was publicly burned, together with many other religious relics, in High-street, by order of George Browne, archbishop of Dublin, as related in D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin. In Ware's Annals of the reign of Henry VIII. are the following passages: "Also about the same time (A.D. 1538), among the famous images whereunto pilgrimages were designed, the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary was burned, then kept at Trim, in the abbey of the Canons Regular, and the gifts of the pilgrims were taken away from thence. The image of Christ crucified, in the abbey of Ballibogan, and St. Patrick's Staff, in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity at Dublin, which William, the son of Adelm, brought from Armagh, and gave as a gift to that church in the year 1180, underwent the like fate.

worthy man, distinguished for noble deeds and excellence, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh, after the town had been betrayed by a party who were in the castle; Niall O'Neill then demolished the castle, and his own son was pursued for that slaying.

The son of Mac Clancy, i.e. Cahir, the son of Feredach, the son of William, heir to the chieftancy of Dartry, died at Dun Cairbre (the castle of Duncarberry, near the Atlantic, at Bundrowes in Leitrim).

Ferganaim, the son of Feardorcha (Ferdinand), Mac Coghlan, tanist of Delvin Eathra (in King's county), was slain by the sons of the prior Mac Coghlan.

O'Donnell, i.e. Manus, marched with a force into North Connaught, and fortunately succeeded in taking the castle of Sligo, which was well furnished with guards and ordnance, after it had been for a considerable time out of his possession, being strongly defended against his father, so that it could not be taken until then. After having taken the castle, and left his guards in possession of it, he marched into Moylurg, and spoiled the entire country. On his return he came to the castle called Moy O'Gara (in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo), which was taken by him; it happened, however, that Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, was unfortunately killed by the shot of a ball from the castle, at the time they attacked the town; but O'Donnell pardoned the person by whom the deed was committed, who, under his protection, was set at liberty; O'Donnell returned safe with his forces, except that great loss, after having spoiled Moylurg, and the plain of Connaught, except such as those who paid him his tribute.

A. D. 1539.

O'Brien of Thomond, i.e. Conor, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige, died, after having been in the lordship for a considerable time, during which his country flourished in great affluence and prosperity. Murrough, the son of O'Brien, i.e. the

son of Torlogh, son of Teige, was inaugurated his successor, as a just reward of his own merits.

O'Donnell, i.e. Manus, marched with a force into North Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget, and having received from the inhabitants his full tribute and hostages, he returned home safe.

O'Neill, i.e. Con, having gone to O'Donnell's residence at Donegal, about Easter, they formed between them a league of peace, amity, and alliance, as strictly and as firmly as possible, with each other.

The son of Maguire, i.e. Cormac, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, tanist of Fermanagh, a worthy man, distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his own brethren, and even in their presence.

O'Neill, i.e. Con, and O'Donnell, i.e. Manus, marched, with mutual accord and consent, with their forces into Meath, and such territories as did not pay them tribute they devastated and burned before them as far as Tara. They seized an immense booty on that expedition, and the Irish had not mustered an army to attack the English in the latter times, that spoiled so much of the property of Meath, than did these predatory forces; great indeed was the booty, consisting of gold, silver, brass, iron, treasure, and every kind of property and goods in general, they took from the towns of Ath-Firdiadh (Ardee) and Nua-Chongbhail (Navan), having completely plundered them on that expedition. On the return of those forces, there was exultation, boasting, vain-glory, and pride, about the immense booty they obtained without any opposition. When the Saxon lord justice, lord Leonard, received intelligence of this, he collected all the English forces in Ireland, with those of many of the great towns of Meath, both lay and ecclesiastic, and all the fleets on the neighbouring coasts, and particularly an immense fleet which lay in Cuan-Cairliune (the bay of Carlingford); after all those forces were brought together by the lord justice, he marched in pursuit of the Irish army to Oriel, to a place called Bel-athahoa, in Fearnmaigh¹. The Irish forces were

A. D. 1539.

1. *The Battle of Bellahoe* was fought in August 1539, and the place called Bellahoe, or Ballyhoe, is situated in the parish of

Magheracloone, in the barony of Farney, county of Monaghan, which place is mentioned in the text as Fearnmaigh, from which came the name Ferney or Farney; the place is situated on the

not able to form into proper order as they should, neither did they obey the commands of their leaders to keep and defend the field of battle, but rather dispersed in a scattered and disorderly manner, and left a great deal of their own property, as well as the booty they had taken from the English, in the hands of their enemies at that place, after they were defeated; many of their common soldiers were slain, and not a few of their chiefs besides; and of the Tirconallians Maolmurry Meirgeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeney, fell on the field of battle. Magennis, i.e. Murtogh, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel, after having been separated with a few from his own forces in that defeat of Bellahoe; he was kept privately in imprisonment for a considerable time, and they afterwards treacherously slew him at the instigation of some of his own tribe, who gave a bribe to those who had him in confinement, for putting him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was killed by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin, i.e. Art, a prosperous, intrepid man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, dean of Clonmacnoise, were slain at Fornoicht (Forgney, in Longford, on the borders of Westmeath), by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mae Coghlan, i.e. Felim, the son of Myler, was

borders of Cavan, Monaghan, Meath, and Louth, between Kingscourt, Carriekmacross, and Ardee; and the large lake of Ballyhoe is situated partly in the parish of Drumcondra, county of Meath, and partly in the parish of Magheracloone, in the county of Monaghan, and from this lake runs the river Legan, at which the battle was fought. The following particulars of it have been collected from Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, Campion, Leland, and Mac Geoghegan. Con O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, who was called Con Bacach, or Con the Lame, together with O'Donnell, Magennis, O'Kane, O'Hanlon, Mac William, and others, jointly invaded the Pale with a powerful force, marched to Meath, burned Ardee and Navan, and plundered all the country through which they passed, till they came to the hill of Tara, where they reviewed their forces with great ostentation; and having taken vast booty, they returned towards home. The lord deputy, Leonard Gray, having some time before sent to England for aid, sir William Brereton was immediately despatched to Ireland with 250 Cheshire men, and, together with these, the lord deputy collected the forces of the Pale, with the mayors and citizens of Dublin and Drogheda, and marched to Bellahoe, where O'Neill was encamped on the other side of the river. The English forces came to the river by break of day; James Fleming, baron of Slane, led the van; but Robert Halfpenny, his standard bearer, having declined to advance because of the danger, he substituted the valiant Robert Betagh of Moy-nalty, in Meath, to carry the standard, and he rushed boldly into the river, being well supported by Mabe of Mabestown, a commander of great courage. The lord deputy's forces with great difficulty crossed the river, and after a sharp conflict, at length succeeded in routing the Irish galloglasses; Mabe, and many of the Anglo-Irish forces were slain; but O'Neill's forces were at length

slain at Beandehor, (Banagher, in King's county), by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Malachy Godh, after mass on a Sunday, on the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin (in King's county), was divided by O'Melaghlin, namely, Felim, between Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan, Donal, the son of Ferdorcha (Ferdinand), and Malachy, the son of Edmond.

A. D. 1540.

Roderick O'Maoleoin, bishop of Ardagh, and coadjutor bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died. (This Roderick O'Malone is not given in Ware's Bishops; Terence Kerawan, or Kirwan, was then bishop of Clonmacnois).

The monastery of Clonroad, (at Ennis, in the county of Clare), was given to the friars *de ob-servantia*, at the request of O'Brien, namely, Murtogh, the son of Torlogh, and of the nobles of Thomond, with the permission and consent of the superiors of the order of St. Francis.

The English, in every place throughout Ireland where they established their power, persecuted and banished the nine religious orders, and particularly, they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan¹ and beheaded the guardian, and a number of the friars.

defeated, and the booty recovered. According to Cox, Magennis, lord of Iveagh, was slain, together with about 400 of O'Neill's men. Mac Geoghegan, in his History of Ireland, says "*Les Irlandois perdirent dans cette action pres de quatre cens hommes tues avec Magennis, un de leurs chefs; la perte des Anglois ne fut pas moins grande, ayant laisse quelques-uns de leurs chefs, entr' autres le general Mabe, morts sur le champ de bataille.*" "The Irish lost in that engagement nearly four hundred men slain, together with Magennis, one of their chiefs; the loss of the English was not much less, having left some of their commanders, amongst others general Mabe, dead on the field of battle." In some of the English editions of Mac Geoghegan, the number of the Irish slain has, by some typographical error, been made four thousand instead of four hundred, as in the French original, whereas, according to Cox, and all the other accounts of this battle, only about four hundred of the Irish were slain; and as, according to Mac Geoghegan, nearly the same number of the English were killed, therefore about eight hundred fell on both sides in this battle. The lord deputy, says Cox, commanded in person with great courage, and after the battle, he knighted on the field, for their services, the chief justice Aylmer, Talbot, of Malahide, James Fitzsimon, mayor of Dublin, and Michael Courcey, mayor of Drogheda. Sir John Davies says of this battle, "that prosperous fight at Bellahoe, on the borders of Meath, the memory whereof is yet famous."

A. D. 1540.

1. *The Monastery of Monaghan* was founded by St. Moelodius, or Maclodius, about the sixth century, and the place was called Muineachan, signifying the town of the monks; it was an Augustinian abbey of note for several centuries, and many of its

The two sons of O'Boyle, namely Niall Roe and Conor, were in dispute and contention with each other, and Niall went to make an attack on Conor at Luachras (Loughros, near Ardara, county of Donegal), for it was there Conor's place of residence was, and he remained for a night in ambush in the church of Seanchan. On the following day Conor appeared on the hill near the church, when Niall sallied forth with his party from the church; when Conor beheld them advancing towards him, he retired to avoid coming in contact with them, as he had only a few of his men along with him, and who were of no service to him. The direction he took alone was down across the strand of Loughros; Niall pursued him as quickly as he could, and having outrun his own party, he challenged Conor to a single combat, whereupon they attacked each other actively and fiercely, without regard to friendship or relationship; Conor gave a stroke to Niall on the crown of the head and felled him to the ground, upon which Conor fled from the place, being wounded. Niall's party having come up to him, he told them to follow Conor, as he was not himself in danger of death on that occasion; Niall's people accordingly did so, and overtook Conor at the side of a lake in the neighbourhood; they did not come into close combat with him, but knocked him down with the stones which lay along the margin of the lake, and they then attacked him with their arms; on their return they found Niall quite dead; and there were not of their tribe in their time a greater loss, than those two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William Mac-an-Easpuig O'Galagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, Donal and Torlogh, in revenge for the death of their father.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, marched with a force into the province of Connaught, and did not halt until he entered Moylurg, from whence he proceeded to Clan Conway (in Galway); and he devastated and burned the entire of Moylurg, and Clan Conway, after which he took a prey at the Curlew moun-

tains, and then returned home safe, in triumph and victory.

O'Donnell collected a force, and the following persons joined him, namely, Niall Conallach, the son of Art Oge, tanist of Tyrone, and the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, Colla, the son of Alexander, together with a great many of the Scots. O'Donnell and those forces, in the first place, marched into Fermanagh, and spoiled a large portion of the country in the beginning, until he received securities and pledges for the payment of his tribute; after that, they marched through Brefney O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curlew mountains, where they encamped. They cut away the pass of Bealach Buighe, and cleared every other difficult pass before them. The entire of the Clan Maolroona (Mac Dermotts), came to them after that, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for whatever he might demand thenceforth, and he then returned home safe.

The sons of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, namely, Donogh Cairbreach, and John of Lurg, rebelled against O'Donnell, namely, Manus, their own brother, and took possession of the Cranoge of Lough Beatha (in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal), from which they began to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and also Eigneachan O'Donnell, at Baile-na-Congbhala; he hanged John Lurg, and bound Eigneachan and Donogh in chains; and he broke up and completely demolished the Cranoge of Lough Beatha.

O'Dogherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donal, son of Felim, a man distinguished for nobility and hospitality, died at an advanced age, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Donall, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was nominated the O'Boyle.

John, the son of O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeney, of the Tuatha (that is, of the Districts in Donegal. See p. 52, note on Tirconnell).

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan, the son of Owen, while a great war was carried on against him on every side, viz. in

abbots are mentioned by the Four Masters, Colgan, and Archdall, from the eighth to the fifteenth century, when, in A. D. 1462, the monastery was rebuilt and re-founded for Conventual Franciscans, by Felim Mac Mahon, lord of Monaghan. Its abbots were chiefly of the family of Mac Mahon, and it continued to flourish to the

period above mentioned by the Four Masters, when the abbot was beheaded; the extensive possessions of the monastery were seized by the crown, and, according to Archdall, were granted to Edward Wythe, and a castle afterwards erected on its site by Edward, lord Blaney.

Moylurg, in Muintir Eoluis, and in Brefney O'Reilly, and his own son, supported by a party

of the men of Brefney, also warred against him; but he, however, completed the castle in a short

IV. *The Ancient Kings of Ulster.*—In this article is continued the ancient history of Ulster, and in the preceding parts accounts have been given of the various colonies that possessed the country in the earliest ages, as the Partholarians, Nemédians, Fomorians, Firbolg and Danans. Partholan resided at Inis-Samer, an island at the bay of Donegal, adjoining the town now called Ballyshannon; and, as already explained, various great battles were fought between the Nemédians and Fomorians in the territory now called Donegal, and in other parts of Ulster. When the chief, named Ith, the son of Breogain, came from Spain to explore Ireland, he proceeded to Ulster, where the Tuath-De-Danan kings then resided, at the fortress of Aileach Neid, near Lough Swilly, in Donegal; but his forces were defeated, and he himself was mortally wounded at a place called *Mogh-Ith*, or *Moy-Ith*, signifying the plain of Ith, which was situated, as appears by a passage in the Annals of Inisfallen at the year 1197, on the borders of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, between Ardstraw, in Tyrone, Raphoe in Donegal, and the city of Derry, but appears to have been chiefly in Donegal, in the barony of Raphoe, and adjoining the ancient fortress of Aileach. The Milesians from Spain, and the Clanna Breogain, soon afterwards invaded Ireland, conquered the Danans, and became masters of the country. The three sons of Milesius divided the island amongst them; Heber and his descendants, called *Heberians*, had Munster; Ilermon and his posterity, named *Iheremonians*, had Leinster and Meath, and the descendants of Ir, the third son, called *Irians*, or *Clanna Rory*, had Ulster, while Amergin, the fourth son of Milesius, was appointed chief bard of the kingdom, with great power and privileges. In the division of the kingdom, the Firbolg tribes obtained lands in Leinster, with the greater part of Connaught, which they held in subjection to the Milesians. These events, according to the old annalists, took place about a thousand years before the Christian era. Many places in Ulster in those early ages derived their names from the chiefs of the Milesians and Clanna Breogain. *Mogh Muirthemhne*, or the plain of Murhevney, now the plains of the county of Louth, derived its name from Murhevney, son of Breogain, a chief of the Clanna Breogain, or Brigantes of Spain, who accompanied the Milesians to Ireland. *Sliabh Cuailgne*, now Slieve Guillion, in Armagh, derived its name from Cuailgne, another son of Breogain, a celebrated commander, who was slain there in a battle with the Danans; he was buried on the mountain, and a cairn, or huge heap of stones, was raised over him as a sepulchral monument, which remains to this day. *Sliabh Fuaidh*, now the Fews mountains in Armagh, obtained their name from Fuaidh, another son of Breogain, who was slain there by the Danans. From Colpa the Swordsman, one of the sons of Milesius, who was drowned while attempting to land, the place called *Inver Colpa*, or the bay of Colpa, derived its name: it is situated at the mouth of the Boyne near Drogheda, and the adjoining parish is called Colpe to the present day. *Dun Sobairce*, or the fortress of Sobairce, derived its name from Sobairce, king of Ulster, of the race of Ir, who erected a fortress, and resided there nearly nine centuries before the Christian era; it is now called Dunseverick, and is situated on a bold rock projecting into the sea, near the Giant's Causeway; some of the O'Kanes, chiefs in Derry, and likewise of the Mac Quillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, had their residence in former times at the castle of Dunseverick, of which some ruins still remain. *Ard Macha*, or the hill of Macha, now Armagh, was so called either from Macha, wife of Nemédus, who, according to the old annalists, was buried there more than a thousand years before the Christian era, or from Macha, queen of Ireland, who had her residence there about four centuries before the Christian era, as hereafter explained. *Rath-Mor-Muighe-Linne*, or the Rath of Mora of Moylinne, an ancient fortress and residence of the kings of Ulster, was so called, according to O'Flaherty, and the Annals of Tigernach, at A.D. 161, from Mora, wife of Breasal, king of Ulster, and, according to O'Flaherty's Ogygia, this fortress was erected a short time previously in the second century, by Bania, daughter of the king of

Denmark, and wife of the celebrated Tuathal Teachtmair, monarch of Ireland. Rath More of Moylinne was a residence of the kings of Dalaradia, or Ulidia; it is situated near Lough Neagh, in the present parish of Antrim or Donegore, and the place is still known as the Manor of Moylinny.

Kings of the Irian race.—The Irian kings, of the posterity of Ir, ruled over Ulster for more than a thousand years, and for a period of nearly seven centuries, namely, from about 350 years before the Christian era to A.D. 332; they had their chief residence at the palace of Eamhain Macha, or Emania, near Arinagh, where about thirty-five kings reigned, all of the Irian race, except three or four of the Iheremonians of Ulster; and of these kings of Emania, accounts are given in the Annals of Ulster and of Tigernach, published by Dr. O'Connor in the *Rer. Hib. Scriptores*, and in O'Flaherty's Ogygia. Of the Irian kings of Ulster, according to the Ogygia, twenty-four became monarchs of Ireland, or *Ard-riagthe*, and also one queen of Ulster of the Irian race, namely Macha, became queen of Ireland about 350 years before the Christian era, and was the only supreme queen that ever reigned over Ireland; she is called by the Irish writers Macha Mongruaidh, signifying Macha of the red or golden tresses, from the colour of her hair, and her name has been latinised *Macha Auri-coma*. Amongst the most celebrated of the Irian kings of Ulster, who also reigned as monarchs of Ireland, were *Ollamh Fodhla*, or Ollav Folla, the famous legislator, whose reign is placed by Tigernach, O'Flaherty, and others, about seven centuries before the Christian era: he founded the conventions of Tara, or great triennial legislative assemblies, of which an account has been given at p. 297 in these annals. *Cinbaath*, or Kimbaath, king of Ulster, who became monarch of Ireland from about 350 to 300 years before the Christian era, erected the palace of *Eamhain Macha*, which was also partly constructed by his queen, the above-mentioned Macha Mongruadh, daughter of Aodh Ruadh, or Hugh the Red, a monarch of Ireland of the race of Ir, about four centuries before the Christian era, who was drowned at the place called from him *Eas-Aodha-Ruaidh*, anglicised Easroe, signifying the cataract of Red Hugh, and now known as the waterfall called the Salmon-leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, in Donegal. Macha was married to her cousin king Kimbaath, who died of the plague at Emania, and she reigned after him seven years as supreme queen of Ireland. According to Keating, Eamhain Macha derived its name from queen Macha's having marked out the area of the building by her breast-pin or bodkin, as *Eo-muin*, or *Eamhuin*, signifies a pin for the breast or neck: the name Eamhain Macha is pronounced Evan-Macha, and latinised *Emania Ruairidhe Mor*, that is, Rory or Roderick the Great, whose name, according to the Ogygia, has been latinised Rudricius Magnus, was seventy years king of Ulster, and seventeen years supreme monarch of Ireland; he flourished about 150 years before the Christian era, and was one of the most celebrated kings of the Irian race; the kings and chiefs of his posterity took the name *Clanna Rua-raidhe*, or Clanna Rory, a name which O'Flaherty and O'Connor have latinised *Rudricii*, anglicised Rudricians. *Conchobhar-Mac-Nessa*, or Concovar, the son of Nessa, so called from his mother Nessa, was a king of the Irian race, who lived at Emania, and reigned over Ulster sixty years, and is highly celebrated in Irish history for his valour, munificence, and patronage of the bards and learned men of his age; he flourished at the commencement of the Christian era, and died, according to the Ogygia, A.D. 43. Some historians state that he became a believer in the Christian faith in consequence of having heard an account of the crucifixion. The reign of Concovar is very remarkable in the works of the Irish bards, as connected with an account of the famous heroes called the Red-Branch Knights of Ulster; the wars between Ulster and Connaught, and many other extremely interesting events in his time. From their first settlement in Ulster down to the fourth century, the Irian kings ruled over that province for more than a thousand years; during the ages before the Christian era, as recorded by the old annalists, they had many

space of time, and spoiled a great deal in Moylurg on his enemies.

intestine commotions in Ulster among themselves, and various wars with the other provincial kings, and also with the Fomorians or African pirates, who had settled in Ulster in remote ages, and with the Firbolg tribes and Danans. No estimate can now be formed of the unknown thousands who were slain in those sanguinary wars, from the earliest times down to the Christian era, comprising a period of many centuries.

The Cualgnean War and Red-Branch Knights of Ulster.—The kings of Emania established an order of warriors who were highly celebrated, and known by the name *Curaidhe-na-Craoibhe-Ruaidhe*, that is, Knights of the Red Branch, and they were so called, it is supposed by some, from bearing devices of red branches in their banners, or, according to others, from their chief place of residence, which was called *Teach-na-Craoibhe-Ruaidhe*, signifying the house of the Red-Branch—a large building erected at Emania, adjoining the palace of which it formed a part, and here they had their banqueting halls, where the kings of Emania gave grand entertainments to guests and strangers; there was also another building called *Craobh-Dearg*, signifying also the Red-Branch, where the knights kept their weapons, standards, and military trophies, and made preparations for their battles and expeditions; adjoining these was a third building termed *Bron-Bearg*, signifying the house of sorrow, where the sick and wounded warriors received medical attendance, and were provided with all things necessary for their recovery. A further account of the palace of Emania is given in the subsequent part of this article. The Red-Branch Knights flourished at Emania chiefly about the commencement of the Christian era and the early part of the first century, in the reign of the celebrated Concovar Mac Nessa, king of Ulster; indeed the period from the first to the fourth century would appear to have been the most heroic era of Ireland, for during that time flourished the renowned Red-Branch Knights of Ulster; the famous *Fiana Eirionn*, or Fenians of Ireland, who were the chief warriors of Meath and Leinster; the Munster heroes, designated *Clanna Deagha*, and the Damnonian or Firbolg champions of Connaught called *Clanna Morna*. The chief commanders of the Red-Branch Knights were the celebrated champions Cuchullin; Conall Cearnach, or Kearnach, that is, Conall the victorious; Celteair-na-g-Cath, that is, Keltcar of the battles, from whom Rath-Celteair derived its name, afterwards called Dun-da-leath-glas, now Downpatrick, and Laoghaire Buadhach, or Laoghaire the valiant. The Cualgnean war, celebrated by the bards under the name of *Tain-Bo-Cuailgne*, signifying the spoil of the cattle of Cualgne, had its origin from the taking of a great prey of cattle by the people of Connaught, commanded by one of their champions named Ceat, the son of Magach, from the neighbourhood of Cualgne, now Slieve Gullion mountain, near Armagh, and also from the plain of Muirthemne, now the county of Louth. In consequence of this great cattle-spoil, arose the Cualgnean war between Ulster and Connaught, which commenced, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, eight years before the Christian era, and continued for a period of seven years; in its course many bloody battles were fought, and in the various fierce conflicts, probably not less than fifty thousand men were slain on both sides. The Ulster forces were commanded by their king, Concovar Mac Nessa, by Conall Kearnach, Cuchullin, and the other chiefs of the Red-Branch Knights above mentioned; the Connaught troops were commanded by Ceat or Keat, the son of Magach, together with Fergus Mac Roigh, a nephew of king Concovar, who was Rioghdamhna, or prince presumptive of Ulster, but having revolted against Concovar, he was expelled from Emania, and took refuge at the court of Cruachan in Connaught, where he was received into the favour of Oilioll Mor and Meiva, then king and queen of that province; and being a very valiant warrior, he was placed in command over the Connaught forces. Meadhbh, or Meva, queen of Connaught, was daughter of Eochy Feiloch, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, and the most celebrated of the heroines of Ireland, conspicuous for her valour, abilities, and beauty; she reigned over Connaught for ninety-eight years, and died, according to the *Ogygia*, about the middle of the first cen-

A general invitation to an entertainment was given by Roderick, the son of Teige Mac Der-

tury, in the 120th year of her age; she resided at the palace of Cruachan in Connaught, which was erected by her father, and situated near Elphin, in Roscommon. Meva lived there in a style of great splendour, and is highly celebrated by the Irish bards; during the war with Ulster, this heroine, like one of the Amazons of old, often commanded her own troops in person, and is represented by the historians as wearing an *Aislin*, or golden crown, on her head, seated in her war-chariot, proceeding to battle, and surrounded by a retinue of war-chariots and champions. During this war the palace of Emania was taken and plundered by the Connaught troops; and various battles took place, in one of which Firdia Mac Damhain, or Firdia, the son of Damhain, who was one of the famous Damnonian or Firbolg champions of Connaught, was slain in single combat by the hero Cuchullain, at a ford on a river in Muirthemne, which was called after him Ath-Firdia, or the ford of Firdia, now Ardee in Louth. Keat, the son of Magach, another celebrated champion of Connaught, slew in single combat many of the best warriors of Ulster; but, while carrying off their herds to Connaught, as trophies of victory, was pursued and slain by Conall Kearnach, at a place called from his death Ath-Ceit, or the ford of Keat; Conall also slew Bealchu of Brefney, another great champion of Connaught. Conall Kearnach having proceeded with his forces to the palace of Cruachan, in Connaught, killed, with a thrust of his spear, Oilioll More, husband of queen Meva, and king of Connaught, and returning with the spoils of the palace, was pursued by the Connaught warriors, overtaken, and slain at a ford on a great river in Brefney, and the place was called from him *Beal-Atha-Chonail*, and is now known as Ballyconnell in the county of Cavan. This Conall Kearnach was one of the most valiant and renowned of all the Irish warriors, and famous as a swordsman and wrestler; he was descended from the Irian kings of Ulster, called Clanna Rory, and his son Irial-Gluimhar, was king of Ulster, for forty years about the middle of the first century. The posterity of Conall Kearnach possessed a great part of Dalaradia, now the county of Down and part of Antrim, and also of Muirthemne, now the county of Louth, which was called from him Conall Muirthemne, and *Machaire Chonail*, or the plain of Conall. In the genealogies of Keating and O'Brien many eminent families in Ireland are mentioned as descendants of Conall Kearnach, as the Magennis, lords of Iveagh in the county of Down; the O'Moores, princes of Leix, in the Queen's county and Kildare, and many other chiefs, of whom accounts are given in the subsequent part of this article under the head Irians. Cuchullain, the other great chief of the Red-Branch Knights, was, like Conall Kearnach, his relative and cotemporary, one of the most renowned of the Irish warriors for strength and valour, and celebrated for many ages in the compositions of the bards; he was paternally descended from the Heremonian chiefs of Ulster called Ernans, or Clanna Deagha, and maternally from the Irian kings of Ulster. In the seventeenth year of his age he distinguished himself by his undaunted valour in pursuing and attacking the Connaught troops who had carried off the cattle spoils of Cualgne; he afterwards became famous in many battles and single combats with celebrated warriors; he had his chief fortress and residence at Dundalgan, now Dundalk, and was slain, according to some accounts, in a great battle on the plains of Muirthemne, and, according to the *Ogygia*, in the second year of the Christian era, in the 27th year of his age; in the Annals of Tigernach, he is mentioned as the most renowned hero of the Milesians. Cuchullain is made the hero of some of Mac Pherson's Poems of Ossian, but these productions, though containing many beautiful passages, are not the genuine Ossianic poems, and abound in anachronisms; Cuchullain, who flourished about the commencement of the Christian era, being placed by him in the third century, and made cotemporary with Fionn Mac Cumhaill and the Fenian warriors. Various Irish M.S. compositions on the Cualgnean war and Red-Branch Knights of Ulster, are mentioned by Keating and O'Flaherty, by Dr. O'Connor, in his notes on the Four Masters, and in O'Reilly's Irish writers: the chief of them are *Tain-Bo-Cuailgne*, or the spoil of the cattle of

mott and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard, to the schools of Ireland, and to

all those who were in the habit of receiving presents, to come to them at the Roek, (of Lough

Cuailgne; *Brisleach-Muighe-Muirthemne*, or the battle of Moy Murthemney; *Dearg Ruathar-Chonaill-Cearnaigh*, or the sanguinary conflicts of Conall Kearnach, and *Oidheadh-na-gCurraidhe*, or the death of the heroes; a poem by Congal, a famous bard, brother of queen Meva, on the death of the seven Maines, princes so called, who were sons of Oilioll and Meva, and were all slain in the Cualgnean war: this poem is quoted by O'Reilly. Copies of these various compositions are in the collections of Sir William Betham and other libraries, and if properly translated and published, would be found to contain much curious and interesting information on these remote periods of Irish history.

Kings of Ulster, from the first to the fourth century.—The following were the kings of Ulster who reigned at Emania during that period according to O'Flaherty's Ogygia, the Annals of the Four Masters, Tigearnach, and other authorities. Concovar Mac Nessa, king of Ulster, died A.D. 48, and was succeeded by his son Cumusgaeh, who reigned three years. Glaisne, another son of Concovar, succeeded, and reigned nine years. Irial Glunmhar, son of Conall Kearnach, succeeded as king of Ulster, and reigned forty years, from A.D. 60 to A.D. 100. Fiacha, son of Irial, succeeded, and after him Fiatach Fionn, of the race of Heremon, became king of Ulster, and was also monarch of Ireland three years, and died A.D. 119. Elin, who was of the Irian race, succeeded as king of Ulster, and in his reign, in the beginning of the second century, the Firbolg tribes of Connaught revolted against the monarchy, and being joined by Elin and the Irians of Ulster, defeated and slew the monarch Fiacha Finoladh, in a great battle fought at *Moybologue* in Brefney, as related at page 345, and Elin then became monarch of Ireland for four years, but was defeated and slain, A.D. 130, at the *Battle of Aichle* or *Acoill*, near Tara, by Tuathal Teachtnmar, son of the former monarch Fiacha Finoladh; Tuathal then became monarch, and was one of the most celebrated of the Irish kings of the race of Heremon.

The battle of Moylinny.—Mal, a descendant of Conall Kearnach, became king of Ulster after Elin, and in A.D. 160 the forces of the monarch Tuathal, and those of the Irians of Ulster, fought a great battle at Magh-Linne, in which king Tuathal was defeated and slain by Mal, after he had reigned over Ireland thirty years, and Mal then became monarch. The place where this battle was fought in Dalraderia was called Moin-an-Catha, or the Bog of the Battle, and likewise Ceann-Guba, or the Hill of Grief, in the Four Masters, and the place was situated where the river Ollar and Ollarha have their source, and is considered to have been near the town of Antrim, or, according to others, in the vicinity of Olderfleet, near Larne. Mal, after he had reigned as monarch of Ireland four years, was slain, A.D. 164 by Feidhlim Reachtnmar, or Felim the Lawgiver, son of king Tuathal, and Felim became monarch. Breasal succeeded his uncle Mal as king of Ulster for nineteen years, and Tibradh Tireach, son of Breasal, succeeded for thirty years, and he slew Conn-Cead-Cathach, or Con of the Hundred Battles, the celebrated monarch of Ireland. Ogaman, son of king Fiatach Fionn, of the race of Heremon, succeeded as king of Ulster twelve years, and Aongus Gaibnion, grandson of Tibradh, succeeded fifteen years. Fiacha Araidhe, son of Aongus, succeeded for ten years, and Fergus, surnamed Dubhdeadach, or black teeth, a descendant of Ogaman, succeeded as king of Ulster four years, and usurped the monarchy for one year, having expelled king Cormac from Tara; but Cormac having collected his army, the forces of Fergus were defeated, and he himself was slain A.D. 254 at the great *battle of Crionna* in Meath. Rossa, of the Rudrician race, or Clanna Rory, succeeded Fergus as king of Ulster for one year, and Aongus Fionn, son of king Fergus, succeeded for two years. Fergus Fogha, of the Irian race, succeeded and reigned as king of Ulster seventy-five years; he was slain, as hereafter explained, A.D. 332, and was the last of the Ultonian kings of Emania.

The Battle of Dubhcomar.—Fiacha Sraibhtine, son of Cairbre Liffeachair, and grandson of Cormac, both monarchs of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, succeeded to the monarchy A.D. 298, and reigned thirty-one years. Eochy Doimhleoin, brother of king Fiacha, was

married to Alechia, daughter of Updar, king of Alba, or Scotland, by whom he had three sons called the three Collas, namely, Colla Uais, or Colla the Noble; Colla-da-Chrioel, or Colla of the two Territories, and Colla Meann, or Colla the Famous. The three Collas being very valiant, warlike, and ambitious princes, combined against their uncle king Fiacha, and aspired to the monarchy; they collected powerful forces, and being joined by seven Catha or legions of the Damnonions or Firbolg tribes of Connaught, they fought A.D. 327, according to the Ogygia, a fierce battle against the army of the monarch Fiacha at Crioel Rois, south of Tailtean in Bregia, in which the royal army was defeated, and many thousands on both sides, together with king Fiacha himself, were slain. This was called the battle of Dubhcomair from Dubheomar, the chief Druid of king Fiacha, who was slain there, and the place where the battle was fought was near Teltown, in a direction between Kells and Navan, near the river Blackwater in Meath. After gaining the battle, Colla Uais usurped the monarchy, and reigned four years, when he was compelled to abdicate the throne by Muiredach Tireach, or Muiredach the Patriot, son of king Fiacha, who then became monarch of Ireland. The three Collas and their principal chiefs, to the number of three hundred, were expelled from Ireland, and forced to take refuge amongst their relatives in Albany; but they soon afterwards returned, and were pardoned by their cousin king Muiredach.

The Battle of the Three Collas.—The three Collas, assisted by king Muiredach, collected a powerful army, and joined by numerous auxiliaries, and seven legions of the Firbolg tribes of Connaught, marched into Ulster to wrest the sovereignty of that province from the Irian kings. Fergus Fogha, king of Emania, assembled his forces to oppose them; and both armies having met, fought a tremendous battle, which continued for six successive days; but the Collas were at length victorious, the forces of Fergus Fogha being vanquished, and himself slain; but Colla Meann fell on the side of the victors. This engagement was called by the Irish writers *Cath-na-ttri-g Colla*, or the battle of the three Collas, and also *Cath-Cairn-Enchalethearg*, being fought at a place so called in Fermoy, in Dalraderia, and the place is now known as the parish of Aghaderg, in the barony of Iveagh, county of Down, on the borders of Antrim and Armagh; and there is still there a great heap of stones or cairn at Drummillar, near Loughbrickland. This battle was fought A.D. 332, and as there were powerful forces collected on both sides, and the fierce contest continued for six days, immense numbers must have been slain; probably not less than ten thousand men fell on both sides, and the historians state that the slaughter was so great that the earth was covered with dead bodies, from Carn Eochy to Glenrighe, now the vale of the Newry river, a distance of about ten miles. The victory of the three Collas transferred the sovereignty of Ulster from the Irian kings, who reigned at Emania nearly seven hundred years, to the Clan Colla, who were of the race of Heremon. Immediately after their victory, the Collas proceeded to the palace of Emania, which they plundered and burned to the ground, so that it never after became the habitation of any of the Ultonian kings. The period assigned by O'Flaherty in his Ogygia for the duration of Emania, from its first foundation by king Kimbath, 352 years before the Christian era, to its destruction by the three Collas A.D. 332, is six hundred and eighty-four years. In the Cualgnean war, and the numerous great battles fought between the Irian kings of Ulster and the monarchs of Ireland, together with the battles of the three Collas, all comprising a period of about 340 years of fierce contests, it is probable that not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men were slain.

The Palace of Emania.—An account of the first erection of Emania, and the origin of its name, has been given in the preceding part of the present article; it was long a favourite theme of the Irish bards, who celebrated its splendour under the Irian kings, and its glories associated with the achievements of the renowned Red-Branch Knights of Ulster. Accounts are given of great *Legislative Assemblies* held there in those early ages, and

Kea, near Boyle), and they were all plentifully supplied by that couple.

Teige, the son of Bryan, son of Manus Mac Dermott Roe, was drowned in the Bann, while along with O'Rourke's forces.

of magnificent entertainments by the kings, with various amusements peculiar to those times. In the preceding part of this article an account has been given of the habitations of the Red-Branch Knights at Emania, and the entire of the buildings appear to have been of vast extent and rude magnificence, like the palace of the ancient kings at Tara, surrounded with great earthen ramparts, and the interior buildings chiefly constructed of wood, particularly of oak, with which Ireland abounded in those early ages, and these ancient palaces were also partly composed of great stone walls without cement, in the style denominated Cyclopean architecture. According to Colgan in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, there were in his time, in the year 1647, extensive remains of Emania. The site of Emania is about two miles westward of Armagh, near the river Callan, at a place called Navan hill, which name was thus anglicised from the Irish *Cnoc-Eanahain*, or the hill of Emania; and Dr. Stuart, in his *History of Armagh* says, that near Navan hill is a townland called *Creeve Roe*, which, as already explained, was the site of the habitation called *Craobh-Ruadh*, which was the residence of the Red-Branch Knights. Around Navan hill, between the base and summit, is a foss and moat, or earthen rampart, the whole comprising an area of about twelve acres; and there are also there some circular mounds or forts, so that these remains of ramparts, and great earth works of such an extent as to include twelve acres, demonstrate the greatness of the ancient palace and fortresses of Emania. Stuart also states, that in an adjoining townland called Trea, there is an earthen rampart or mound still traditionally called the *stables of the kings*.

The following passages of a poem on Emania have been translated from a copy in the library of Sir William Betham, of the ancient Irish work denominated *Dinseanchus*, which was written by Amergin, a celebrated bard in the sixth century:—

"This plain on which our steeds have ran,
According to the strictest testimony of truth—
On it was built an abode to commemorate
The death of Macha, the wife of Nemedius.

"Before this famous fortress was erected,
Nemedius clear'd of woods twelve great plains—
Of those was this pleasant plain,
O'er which they ruled with powerful sway.

"Macha, always victorious and triumphant;
The renowned daughter of Hugh of the red weapons—
Here was she buried, the fairest of the fair,
Who by Rectaidh Righdearg was slain.

"It was not formed without the attending aid
Of the stern sons of Dithorba—
An affair for the learned to perpetuate the name
Of Emania on the rising ground of the plain.

"In grief for her their sorrow to record;
The hosts of Ulidia in every time
Held, unremittingly, in the east
The assembly of Macha on the great plain."

In the article on Ptolemy's Geography, at pp. 303, 304, an account has been given of the various tribes placed in Ulster by the Greek geographer in the beginning of the second century, namely, the Erneans, the Venicians, the Robogdians, the Darinians, and the Uluntians or Ultonians. The following accounts of the tribes and clans of ancient Ulster have been collected from the old annalists, historians, and topographers.

The *Degadians*, called by the Irish writers *Clanna Deagaidh*,

James Oge, the son of the prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Ceadach O'Melaghlin, in his own castle, i.e. Caislean-an-Fheadain (in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county), and great destruction befel the country on that

latinised *Degadii*, were the posterity of Aongus Turmeach, who was a monarch of Ireland of the race of Heremon, about 150 years before the Christian era; Fiach, son of king Aongus, had a son named Oilioll Aronn, who got great possessions in Ulster, and his descendants, according to O'Flaherty, were called *Ernaans*, but it is to be observed that they were quite a different tribe from the *Erneans* of Brefney, who were of the Firbolg race. Senn, son of Oilioll Aronn, had a son called Deag, and he and his brethren, of the race of the Ernaans, being Heremonians, were expelled from Ulster by the Irians, or Clanna Rory, the ancient possessors. Deag being a celebrated warrior, went with his followers to Munster, and was favourably received by Duach, king of that province, and afterwards monarch of Ireland of the race of Heber. After the death of Duach, Deag became king of Munster, and his tribe got extensive possessions in that province. The Deagadians got their tribe-name, *Clanna Deagaidh*, from this Deag, and an account of them has been given at pp. 146, 150, in the note on Thomond; they settled in Munster a short time before the Christian era; and during the first, second, and third centuries, they make a remarkable figure in Irish history, as the chief warriors and military commanders of Munster; several of them became kings of Munster, and three of them were also monarchs of Ireland, namely, Ederscol, grandson of Deag, and the son of Ederscol, namely, Conaire Mor, or Conary the Great, a celebrated monarch, who made military expeditions to Gaul and Britain. According to the *Ogygia*, Conaire reigned sixty years, and died A.D. 60; and his reign is remarkable, as during it the birth of Christ took place. Conaire II., a descendant of Conaire I. was monarch of Ireland, eight years, in the beginning of the third century, and died A.D. 220, according to the *Ogygia*. The Degadians, or Ernaans of Munster, are designated in O'Heerin's Topographical Poem as "the princes of Erna of the golden shields." Of the race of the Degadians, according to Keating, O'Flaherty, and O'Brien, were the O'Falveys of Kerry, hereditary admirals of Desmond, the O'Connells of Kerry, Limerick, and Clare; the O'Flynnns, O'Sbeas, O'Cullenans, O'Donegans, and some other chiefs of note in Munster, of whom accounts have been given in the notes on Thomond, Desmond, and Ormond.

The *Dalriadians*, or *Dalriadinians*, were a branch of the above mentioned Degadians of the race of Heremon, being descended from *Cairbre Riada*, one of the sons of the monarch Conaire II.; from *Cairbre Riada* his posterity took the tribe name *Dal-Riadimh*, signifying the descendants of Riada, as the Irish term *Dal* means a part, a tribe, or posterity; hence it was prefixed to many tribe names; the name of the tribe of *Dalriada* has been latinised by O'Flaherty and others *Dalriedii* and *Dalriedini*, and the territory they possessed was denominated *Dalriada* and *Dalriada*. *Cairbre Riada* and his posterity obtained an extensive territory in Ulster called from them *Dalriada*, which now forms the northern parts of the county of Antrim; this *Cairbre Riada* was a celebrated warrior, and, according to the Irish historians, and the venerable Bede, he led his forces into that part of North Britain called Albany, now the west of Scotland, and settled a colony there in the territory which now forms Argyleshire, and other adjoining parts of Scotland, during the reign of Art, monarch of Ireland, in the early part of the third century. Before that period, and even previous to the Christian era, colonies from Ireland settled in Albany, or Scotland, and some of the Firbolg tribes of Connaught, called Attacots, who were expelled from Ireland in the first and second century, settled in the western parts of Scotland; various alliances and intermarriages between the Irish kings and the kings of the Picts and Caledonians, are mentioned by the Irish historians before the Christian era. Various other colonies, chiefly from Ulster, went to Albany from the third to the fifth century, and conquered a

account. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the treasurer (sir William Brabazon) with him to Delvin; but, however, they could not take the castle of Fedan, and they re-

turned home, after having destroyed a great deal.

Donal, the son of Ferdoreha Mac Coghlan, chief of his own sept, died before James Oge, the son of the prior, had been slain.

great part of Scotland from the Picts and Caledonians. The country conquered by Cairbre Riada, and his followers in Albany, was denominated the kingdom of Dalriada, and the colony was called Dalriadians, like their ancestors in Ireland. In the latter end of the fifth century Ere, or Eric, a descendant of Cairbre Riada, was prince of Dalriada in Ulster, and his sons Fergus, Loarn, and Aongus, led another colony from Ulster to Albany, and became masters of a great part of Western Scotland, as Argyleshire, Bute, the Hebrides, &c.; and Loarn became the first king of the *Albanian Scots* in the beginning of the sixth century, A.D. 503. Fergus, brother of Loarn, succeeded as king, A.D. 513, and kings, the descendants of Loarn and Fergus, ruled in succession till the ninth century, when Kenneth Mac Alpin, one of their posterity, became king of Albany, and in A.D. 842, he conquered the kingdom of the Picts, and thus became the first king of all Scotland. Of the Dalriadic race, who were a branch, as above shewn, of the Irish Milesians, of the race of Heremon, sixty-one kings reigned over Albany or Scotland, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and other authorities, during a period of 783 years, from king Loarn, A.D. 503, to the death of Alexander III. king of Scotland A.D. 1286. The Scottish kings of the houses of Baliol and Bruce, and lastly the house of Stuart, kings of Scotland and of Great Britain, were maternally a branch of the Dalriadic kings, descended from the Milesian Irish race, as shown in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Charles O'Connor's *Ogygia* Vindicated, Chalmer's *Caledonia*, and likewise in the learned Dr. Slater's poem, entitled *Pala-Albion*, on the history of Great Britain, in which is the following passage, speaking of king James I. of England—

"At quoniam Arcto Scotico Rex noster ab orbe,
Nec minus occiduis, perhibent, Scotus ortus Hibernis,
Qui Britonum parent sceptris, mihi pauca recensens
Musa age, et Ogygios Iernes referato colonos,
Insula Vergivio circum undique cineta profundo,
Quæ fuerit Graiis olim glacialis Ierne."

"But since our monarch is sprung from the northern Scottish world, and as likewise shown, he is a Scot, descended from the western Hibernians, who are subject to the British sceptre; relating a few matters, O Muse! proceed to describe the Ogygian Iernian colonists (the Irish), whose island, encompassed by the deep Vergivian sea, was in ancient times known to the Greeks as the icy Ierne." In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, in the reign of James I. the following passage is quoted from a speech delivered by king James at the Council table in White Hall, on the 21st of April, 1613:—"There is a double cause why I should be careful of the welfare of that people, (the Irish) first as king of England, by reason of the long possession the crown of England hath had of that land; and also as king of Scotland, for the ancient kings of Scotland are descended of the kings of Ireland."

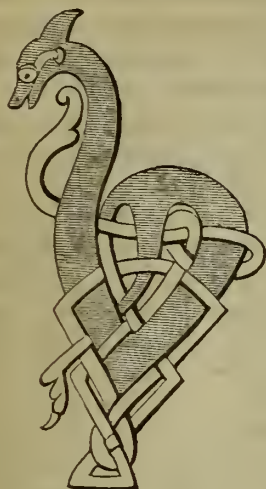
The *Dalaradians*, in Irish *Dal-Araidhe*, a name which has been latinised *Dalaradii*, were so called as descendants of Fiachla Araidhe, a king of Ulster in the third century, who was of the Irian race, or Clanna Rory; his posterity chiefly possessed the territory called from them *Dalaraidhe*, and latinised *Dalaradia*, which comprised the present county of Down, with the southern parts of Antrim, as explained in the note on *Dalaradia*, and this territory was also called *Ulidia*; the *Dalaradians* were the same as the *Irians*, hereafter described.

The *Cruthneans*, or Picts, called by the Irish *Cruithnidh*, and latinised *Crutheni*, of whom an account has been given at p. 206, sent colonies from Scotland to Ireland about a century before the Christian era, and these *Cruthenians* were located chiefly in *Dalaradia*, now the counties of Down and Antrim, and also in a part of Derry, and were mixed by intermarriages with the *Irians*; several kings and chiefs of those Irish Picts are mentioned in the old annals.

The *Irians*, of whom accounts have been given in the preceding parts of the articles on Ulster, were also called *Clanna Rory*, a name anglicised *Rudricians*, and latinised *Rudricii*, as before explained, being the descendants of the monarch *Rughraidhe*, of the race of Ir. They were divided into two great branches, namely, the descendants of the renowned warriors *Conall Kearnach*, called *Clann-Conaill*, and the posterity of his cotemporary and relative *Fergus Mae Roigh*, king of Ulster, both of whom flourished in the beginning of the first century, and of whom accounts have been given in the preceding part of this article, under the Red-Branch Knights. The *Clann-Conaill*, or descendants of *Conall Kearnach*, according to the genealogies of Keating, O'Flaherty, O'Brien, and O'Halloran, were the O'Moores, princes of Leix, in Kildare and Queen's county; the Macennises, lords of Iveagh, in the county of Down, who possessed the baronies of upper and lower Iveagh and Lecale, with part of Mourne; the O'Donlevys, or Mac Dunlevys, who were in ancient times kings and princes of Uladh or Ulidia, now the county of Down, and part of Antrim; the Mac Eochys, princes of *Dalaradia*, a name now rendered O'Heoghey and Hoey, and they were a branch of the Mac Dunlevys; the O'Loingsys or Lynches; and the O'Lalors or Lawlors, who were in ancient times likewise princes of *Dalaradia*, and also chiefs of note in Leix, or Queen's county; the O'Garveys, who were powerful chiefs in Down and Armagh, of whom accounts are given at the end of O'Brien's Irish Dictionary; the Mac Artans, or Mac Cartans, lords of Kinel Fogartaigh, now the baronies of Kinelarty and Dufferin, in the county of Down; the Mac Gowans, or O'Gowans, a name anglicised Smiths, were powerful chiefs in Down, and many clans of them also settled in Donegal, Leitrim, and Cavan; the Mac Wards, clans in Down and Donegal; the O'Carolans, chiefs of Clan Derinott, near Derry; the O'Kennys, chiefs in Louth, and others.

The *Clan-Fergus* were the descendants of Fergus, surnamed *Mac Roigh*, from his mother *Roigh* or *Rogia*, and was son of *Rossa Ruadh*, or *Ross the Red*, and grandson of *Rughraidhe*, the celebrated king of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland, before mentioned; Fergus was three years king of Ulster about the beginning of the Christian era, but was dethroned by his uncle *Conceobar Mac Nessa*, who became king of Ulster. Fergus was expelled from Emania, and retired to Connaught, where he was well received by *Meva*, the famous queen of that province, by whom he had three sons named *Ciar*, *Core*, and *Conmac*. *Ciar* settled in west Munster, and possessed a large territory called from him *Ciar-Rioghacht*, signifying the kingdom of *Ciar*, from which was derived the name of the county of Kerry; from this *Ciar* were descended the O'Conors in ancient times, kings and princes of Kerry; and also the O'Scanlans, chiefs in Kerry, and likewise in the county of Louth, and also the O'Brosnaghans. From *Core*, the second son, who possessed a large territory in North Munster, or *Thomond*, were descended the O'Conors, lords of *Coremroe*, in the county of Clare, and the O'Loghlins, who were styled princes and lords of *Burren*, in Clare; also the O'Calhills, O'Conways, O'Caseys, O'Tierneys, some of whom anglicised the name to *Lord*, the word *Tiarna* in Irish signifying a lord; the O'Marcaehans, or O'Markeys, some of whom changed the name to *Ryder*, the word *Marcaeh* in Irish meaning a horseman; these chiefs and clans were located in different parts of Munster, and also in Ulster. *Conmac*, the third son, and his posterity, called *Conmacnians*, possessed extensive territories, named from them *Conmaicne* in Annaly, or Longford, in West Breffney or Leitrim, and also in Galway and Mayo. The chief families of the *Conmacnians* were the O'Ferralls, princes and lords of Annaly, or Longford; the Mac Rannalls, a name anglicised to Reynolds, who were lords of *Conmaicne* of Moy-Rein and Muintir-Eoluis, in Leitrim; the Mac Keoghs, who were chiefs in Galway, and also in Leinster; the Mac Shanleys; O'Rodaghans; Mac Dorchys; O'Mulveys; O'Morans, and O'Mannings, chiefs and clans in various parts of

A. D. 1541.



OISTEROUS and excessively stormy weather, both frost and snow, happened in the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly performed throughout Ireland.

O'Carroll, i. e. Ferganainn, the son of Mulroona, was treacherously killed, although

blind, by Teige, the son of Donogh, son of John O'Carroll, his kinsman, and by the son of O'Mulloy,

i. e. John, the son of Donogh Caoch, in the castle of Clonlis (in King's county); and although O'Carroll was at the time an old man, and far advanced in years, he had performed such feats of arms, and gave such assistance as redounded to his fame and renown against his slayers; twelve of his people were slain along with him.

O'Mulloy, i. e. Cahir, a man of great fame and excellence in his own time, died.

Tessauran (in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county), both houses and churches, was burned and plundered exactly in Lent, by the sons of O'Madden, namely Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal.

Felim O'Melaghlin proceeded after that to Clonfert, and plundered and demolished the great church and monastery at Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh (the Stammerer), the son of John, son of Roderick O'Gallagher, one of the most

Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon. An account of all the chiefs and clans of the Irian race, and the territories possessed by each, will be found in the notes on Dalaradia, Orgiall, Brefney, Annaly, Leix, Thomond, and Desmond.

The *Dal-Fiatachians*, in Irish *Dal-Fiatach*, latinised *Dal-Fiatacii*, were so called, as the descendants of Fiatach Fionn, or Fiatach the Fair, who was king of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the second century, and of the race of Heremon. The *Dal-Fiatachians* were a powerful tribe in Ulster, and located chiefly in the territories which now form the county of Down, and in parts of Antrim, Armagh, and Louth. Ogaman, King of Ulster, who has been already mentioned, was of this tribe, and his descendant, Fergus, was king of Ulster and monarch of Ireland; Eochy Gonnat, or Eochy the Wounder, grandson of Fergus, became monarch of Ireland for about one year after the celebrated Cormac, and died A. D. 279, according to Ogygia. Many of the race of *Dal-Fiatach* were kings of Ulladh, or Ulidia, from the fourth to the twelfth century, of whom accounts are given by O'Flaherty and Mac Firbis. According to Colgan, as quoted by Mac Geoghegan, Eochy, son of Muredach, of the tribe of *Dal-Fiatach*, was king of Ulidia in the time of St. Patrick; but being an obstinate Pagan, and having opposed the apostle, the sceptre was transferred to his brother Carroll, and many of his posterity became kings of Ulidia. The O'Carrolls, kings and princes of Orgiall for many centuries, were, according to Mac Geoghegan, the descendants of the above mentioned Carroll; but according to other authorities, the O'Carrolls were of the race of Clan Colla, as hereafter explained. The O'Carrolls ruled over Orgiall, chiefly in that part of it now forming the county of Louth, down to the Anglo-Norman invasion, when John de Courcey and his followers conquered Louth and a great part of Ulster. Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Orgiall, the last celebrated chief of this race, in co-operation with St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, in the twelfth century, A. D. 1142, founded and amply endowed the famous Cistercian monastery of Mellifont in Louth, the first of that order established in Ireland, which was filled with monks sent over by St. Bernard from his abbey of Clareval in France; the monastery of Mellifont, which had extensive possessions, was for many centuries celebrated as a seat of learning and religion, and some of its venerable ruins still remain. Iarlath, the second archbishop of Armagh, after St. Patrick, was of the tribe of *Dal-Fiatach*, and there were many other eminent men of this race. The Mac Cans, ancient chiefs of note,

and lords of Clanbreasail, now the baronies of O'Neill and in Armagh, were of the race of *Dal-Fiatach*, according to Mac Geoghegan.

The *Ulidian Kings*.—After the conquest of the kings of Emania by the Clan Colla in the fourth century, the ancient kings of Ulster, of the Irian race, lost the greater part of that province, and were confined to Ulladh, or Ulidia, which name it appears they gave to the territory, more anciently called Dalaradia, and which comprised the present county of Down and southern parts of Antrim, over which some of the Irians, of the race of Conall, Kearnach, and others of the tribe of *Dal-Fiatach*, ruled as kings, princes, and chiefs, from the fourth century till the Anglo-Norman invasion and conquest of a great part of Ulster by John de Courcey and his followers, in the latter end of the twelfth century. The kings of Ulidia had their chief residence and fortress at Rath-Celtair, which was also called Dun-da-Lethglas, afterwards Downpatrick, and accounts of these Ulidian kings are given in the annals of Tigearnach, of Ulster, and of the Four Masters.

The *Orgiellians, or race of Clan Colla*.—An account of the princes, named the three Collas, has been given in the preceding part of this article. After their conquest of the Irian kings, and the destruction of Emania, in the early part of the fourth century, they became possessed of the greater part of Ulster, and founded the kingdom of Orgiall, which was long possessed by their posterity. Ancient Orgiall comprised the territories which now form the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh; but the term Orgiall was also originally extended to parts of Tyrone, Derry, and Antrim, and likewise to Fermanagh,—over all which territories the race of Clan Colla had extended their authority; but they were deprived of a great part of their possessions in the fifth century by the Hy Niall race, as hereafter explained. The name *Orgiall*, or *Airgiall* in the Irish, was latinised by O'Flaherty and others *Orgiellia* and *Ergallia*, and anglicised Orgiall and Oriel, and sometimes Uriel; but the term Oriel was, in after times, chiefly confined to the present county of Louth. The chief residence of the kings and princes of the race of Clan Colla in early times was at Clogher in Tyrone, which was also a great seat of Druidism, and got its name from the *Cloch-Oir*, or golden stone, a famous Druidic idol, which was worshipped there. The following were the chiefs and tribes of the race of Clan Colla, who were a branch of the Heremonians. The Mac Donnells of Dalriada, who became earls of Antrim, and likewise the Mac Donnells of the Hebrides in Scotland, who were lords of the Isles; the

powerful men among the chiefs of Tirconnell, died in February ; he was a man of great bravery and valour, who slew and subdued all opponents, and never went to battle or conflict, but he carried away hostages. It happened to him at one time, while on a visit, that he heard one of the friars of Donegal preaching a sermon, and in the course of the sermon he heard it stated, that those who slew, or shed blood, should have a bad reward ; and having pondered upon this subject in his mind, he put on the resolution of never wounding any man, which he fulfilled during his life.

Mac Quillan, i. e. Roderick, the son of Walter, gave the sons of Hugh O'Neill a great overthrow, in which Angus, the son of Donogh, son of Maolmurry Mac Sweeney, and a number of the galloglasses of Tirconnell were slain ; a company of galloglasses, of the Clan Donnell (Mac Donnells), with many others, were also slain there. Mac Quillan marched a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donal, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, having gone to the Saxon lord justice (Sir Anthony St. Leger) at Cavan ; the lord justice received him with great honour and respect, and they formed a league of peace and amity with each other on that occasion.

The eastern Cranoge, on the lake of Glen-Dallain (a fortress on the lake of Glencar, or Glennade, in Leitrim), was taken by the sons of Donal, son of Donogh O'Rourke, from Donogh, the son of Donogh O'Rourke. In some time after, the sons of Donogh O'Rourke, namely, Donal and Ferganaim, made an attack on the Cranoge, and pri-

vately set fire to the fortress ; that act was perceived and detected, and they were pursued on the lake, and were overtaken by the sons of Donal ; Ferganaim, the son of Donogh, was slain, and drowned by them ; and Donal having been taken prisoner, was hanged by the sons of Donal, the son of Donogh O'Rourke.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, marched with a force to join the Saxon lord justice in Tyrone, and they overran and spoiled the country on that occasion ; the lord justice came back into Meath, and O'Donnell having parted with him, returned through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without getting battle or opposition going or coming on that expedition. O'Donnell directed his march on the eastern side of the lake (Lough Erne) in Fermanagh, and spoiled Cuil-na-Noirear, and all the country on the eastern side of the lake, both by land and islands, having his boats and vessels spoiling and preying the islands, while his forces plundered by land, so that he left them without corn that year.

O'Donnell, in some time after that, marched with his forces into Fermanagh, on the western side of the lake, and sent a portion of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the remainder, proceeded by land ; they conjointly plundered the country, both by land and water, as far as Enniskillen ; they broke and demolished the castle of Enniskillen, and victoriously returned safe from that expedition.

Donal, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), was slain by O'Boyle, after Donal had gone to aid Torlogh, the son of O'Boyle, in opposition to his father ; they at first

Mac Mahons of Monaghan and Louth, who were princes of Orgiall, and lords of Monaghan ; the O'Carrolls, already mentioned, who were princes of Orgiall before the Mac Mahons in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, were, according to some accounts, of the race of Clan Colla, but of the tribe of Dalriatach according to others ; the Maguires, princes and lords of Fermanagh, and barons of Enniskillen ; the O'Hanlons, lords of Orior, in Armagh, and Royal Standard Bearers of Ulster ; the O'Kellys, princes and lords of Ily Maine in Galway and Roscommon ; the O'Maddens, lords of Siol Anmelta, in Galway ; O'Naghtans, or O'Nortons ; and the O'Mulallys, chiefs of note in Galway ; the Mac Eyoys, chiefs of the barony of Moygoish in Westmeath ; the O'Flanagans, lords of Tura, in Fermanagh ; the O'Muldoons, chiefs of Lurg ; the O'Cassidys, chiefs of Coole ; the Mac Gillfinnens, lords of Pettigoe ; the Mac Donnells, chiefs of Clankelly ; the Mac Manus, Magraths, and Mac Tullys, were all chiefs of note in Fermanagh. The Mac Kennas, chiefs of Truagh, in Monaghan ; the O'Neneys, or Mac Neneys ; the O'Haurattys ; O'Connollys ; O'Neillans ; O'Boylans ; Mac Ardells ; Mac Osgars ; Mac Gil-

Michaels, or Mitchells, and the O'Keirans, were all chiefs of note in various parts of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh ; the Mae Sheekeys, great commanders of galloglasses in Ulster, and also in Leinster and Munster ; the Mac Cabes of Monaghan and Cavan, also celebrated commanders of galloglasses, under the O'Reillys and O'Rourkes, princes of both Brefnecs and in various parts of Ulster ; the Magees and Mac Gilmores, chiefs in Down and Antrim ; the O'Flynn, lords of Ily Tuirtre, a territory along Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim ; the Mac Rorys ; Mac Dougalls, or Mac Dowells ; the Mac Allisters, some of whom changed the name to Saunderson ; the Mae Cleans, all chiefs of note in Down and Antrim, and likewise all the same clans of the Hebrides in Scotland ; the Mac Quillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, in former times, are by some considered to have been of the race of Clan Colla, and to have come from Scotland ; but, according to others, they came from Wales. Accounts of the various chiefs of the race of Clan Colla, and the territories possessed by each, have been given in the notes on Orgiall, Dalaradia, Dalriada, Fermanagh, South Connaught, Brefnecy, and Meath.

put O'Boyle to flight, but O'Boyle having turned on them, defeated them, and slew the son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clan Manus of Tirtuathail.

Mac Ward, i. e. Conor Roe, the son of Fergal, chief professor in poetry to O'Donnell, a president of schools, and a man profoundly learned in poetry and other arts; a man who founded and maintained an open house for general hospitality, died, after extreme unction and repentance, on the 20th of December.

A. D. 1542.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Felim Caoch, the son of Con, son of Con, was slain by Mac Donnell of the galloglasses, with one blow of a dart, and two other sons of O'Neill died.

Bryan, the son of Niall Connallach, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir apparent to the lordship of Tyrone, the most distinguished man that came of the race of Eogan, the son of Niall, for a long period, for nobility, hospitality, and feats of arms, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Murrogh, son of Torlogh, the most distinguished man of his age, in his time, for manual action, fame, and excellence, died at Inchiquin.

The son of Con Mac Conmeadha, son of Donogh, son of Roderick, son of Mac Conceanmoir, was unkindredly slain by the son of Con, son of Roderick, son of Con, son of Roderick, son of Mac Concheanmoir.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy friar minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conway, i. e. Bryan Dorcha, the son of Solam (Solomon), a man eminent in poetry and literature, a man of affluence and great wealth, and who kept an open house of general hospitality for all persons, died about the festival of Columkille, through the miracles of God and Columkille, and through the malediction of O'Robartaigh, because he had violated and dishonoured the great cross which he had struck previous to that time.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac

Oge, son of Cormac Ballach, was slain at Ballysgigin (Gigginstown, barony of Delvin, Westmeath), in the night, by the sons of Mac Geoghegan, Conla, and Cedach Roe, and by Edmond Roe Dillon; he was a man duly entitled to the titles and lordship of his ancestors, and it was to record the death of O'Melaghlin, the following was composed:

"One thousand and five hundred years,
And forty-two without falsehood;
From the birth of Christ, through the sin of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin."

The sons of O'Madden marched with their forces to attack the castle of Fedan (in King's county); they plundered and burned the town, and slew Malachy O'Raighne on that occasion; the people of the country pursued them to Tigh-Sarain (Tessauran), but were, however, defeated, and Malachy, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, David, the son of Felim, son of Donogh, and Torlogh, the son of Fergal, son of Conor, with many others, were slain on the 4th of the Nones of October.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, marched with a force into North Connaught, and was accompanied by his sons, Calvach and Hugh; those sons and O'Dogherty proceeded before the main body to Ballymote, and having plundered Mac Donogh, they carried away the prey to O'Donnell; the chiefs of North Connaught, and particularly Mac Donogh of Ballymote, who sought after his property, came to O'Donnell, and paid him his tribute on that occasion.

O'Conor, i. e. Torlogh Roe, was taken prisoner by Roderick, the son of Teige Mac Dermott, on the Rock of Lough Kea.

The Calvach O'Donnell went on a predatory excursion against the sept of Hugh Ballach, son of Donal, and he plundered and slew some of them, and victoriously returned home safe.

O'Donnell and Calvach marched with a force in the summer of this year, and were joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Ballach, and also by O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donogh, with their forces. When those combined forces collected, they resolved to march against Mac Quillan, i. e. Roderick, the son of Walter, and did not halt until they arrived at the Bann, where they divided the forces into three companies, to pass the fords, as the boats of the Bann were taken

away from them. Mac Quillan, with a large force of the English along with him, was at the other side of the river, guarding it, to prevent them from crossing it; but, however, they succeeded in crossing the Bann despite of them, although in doing so they ran great risk and imminent danger of being drowned. After having landed, they dispatched their light scouring parties through the country, some as far as Cnoc-Lea (Knoeklaide, in Antrim), and another party along the Bann southwards; and they seized an immense substantial booty and great preys in every place through which they passed; however, the parties commanded by Calvaeh O'Donnell, by O'Rourke, and by O'Kane, took greater booty and more numerous preys than the other forces did. Each of those forces encamped separately with their preys and booty that night. O'Donnell on the following day commanded them to destroy and slaughter this great cattle prey, which was done accordingly; and it would be difficult to enumerate or relate the vast number of cattle that had been destroyed there, besides all the live stock that the people of Brefney and the O'Kanes carried off with them to their respective countries. After that Mac Quillan came to O'Donnell, and gave him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and valuable articles, and made peace with him. O'Donnell and his forces returned home safe and victoriously from that expedition.

Mac Quillan, i. e. Roderick, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, entered the territory of O'Kane, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donogh, went in pursuit of the prey, accompanied by a party of the Mac Sweeneys who were then with him, namely, the son of Mac Sweeney of Fanat, and the sept of Roderick Mac Sweeney. O'Kane and the Mac Sweeneys having overtaken Mac Quillan carrying off the prey, a fierce engagement ensued between them, in which the son of Mac Quillan, and the Scots who were along with him, were defeated with great slaughter, and the son of Alexander Carrach Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac Quillan's forces, were slain. Mac Quillan himself, and the son of Mac Donnell, escaped with difficulty, and a great number of their people were drowned in crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillan, after having brought to his aid the Saxon treasurer (Sir William Brabazon), with a large body of English, marched a second time with his forces against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle at Leim-an-Mhadaigh (Newtown-Limavady in the county of Derry), and slew and destroyed all the guards that were in the fortress; and Mac Quillan departed safe after victory on that occasion. Mac Quillan, in some time after, took the Mac Sweeneys into his pay, namely, the sept of Roderick Mac Sweeney; the son of Donogh, son of Mac Sweeney of the Distriets; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeney, and the son of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, with a great many more young men of the Clan Sweeney. The Mac Sweeneys having gone to Mac Quillan's place, were received in the most honourable and friendly manner by him; but, while arranging and stipulating their terms with him, a treacherous and malicious plot was concocted and agreed on by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillan's people, to attack this noble and brave clan of the Mac Sweeneys, after having gone thither, and after having agreed in their compact with Mac Quillan. They resolved on putting this plan into execution, and they accordingly attacked them unguarded and unawares after having departed from Mac Quillan's town, so that they slew the greater portion of them; the son of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeney, were slain there, and only a few of them escaped that massacre.

The crew of a long ship came from the west of Connaught to Tireconnell for the purpose of plunder and traffic, and landed at Rathlin of Muintir Birne (Rathlin O'Birne Islands, off the coast of Donegal), in Tir Boghaine (barony of Banagh). Torlogh, the son of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, having received intelligence of this, attacked and slaughtered them, so that not one escaped to tell the tale except alone their chief and leader who commanded them, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Torlogh gave quarter, and had him escorted home safe to Conmaienemara (Connamarra, in Galway).

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe, marched with a force into Connaught in the harvest of this year, and the chiefs of North Connaught came to him in peace and

friendship and paid him his tribute, and humbly submitted to his government, after which he returned to his home.

Not long after O'Donnell had disbanded his forces, when Mac William of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick of the Heads, the son of Rickard, and Mac William Burke, i. e. David, the son of Ulick, collected another great force to march into North Connaught. In the first place, they took the town of O'Flanagan of Belathauachtair (in the barony of Roscommon); after which they themselves, Mac Dermott, and the sons of Teige Mac Dermott, proceeded into North Connaught; and the chiefs of North Connaught having come to Mac William, he took them prisoners, and returned back to Clanrickard with hostages and sureties; and the sureties were O'Dowd, Mac Donogh of Corran, and some of the Mac Sweeneys of Connaught, including Maolmurry (Mac Sweeney), the son of Colla, who died in his imprisonment before he had been liberated, and other hostages from the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. the Calvach, having gone to the English lord justice, made a league of peace with him on the part of O'Donnell, and also on his own behalf, and after having ratified it returned safe.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, conferred Tura and Lurg (both in Fermanagh) on Maguire, namely, John, the son of Cuchonacht, O'Donnell having before that destroyed a great deal on Maguire. In return for this, Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands to O'Donnell, and particularly Maguire gave him the service of his own forces, and those of his territory, or a fine in every case where he (O'Donnell) would not obtain forces; he also bound himself to pay half an eric (fine) to O'Donnell for every person who should be killed throughout the entire of Fermanagh.

A. D. 1542.

The Earls created at this time were, as mentioned in the text, Conn O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, who was called Conn Bacach, or Conn the Lame; Ulick Burke, earl of Clanrickard, who was commonly called Ulick-na-gCeann, signifying Ulick of the Heads, a name which originated, according to Lodge, in consequence of his having made a great heap of heads of persons slain in battle, which he had covered with an earthen mound; according to Lodge, he held in fee the territory called *Clanrickard*, which comprised the six baronies of Loughrea, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Clare, Athenry, and Leitrim, in the county of Galway. The third created was Murrough O'Brien, earl of Thomond. The conditions

O'Neill, i. e. Conn Bacach, the son of Con, having gone to the king of England, namely, Henry the Eighth, the king created O'Neill an earl,¹ and commanded him not to have himself called O'Neill any longer; and O'Neill received great honour from the king on that occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick of the Heads, and O'Brien, i. e. Murrough, having gone to England, each of them was created an earl, and they returned home safe, except Mac William, who had been in a fever, and was not perfectly recovered therefrom.

Maolmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeney, was slain by the sons of Maolmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeney, in a week after the death of Maolmurry, the son of Colla, himself.

The sons of Maolmurry, son of Colla, were expelled from the country, their castles were destroyed, and one of themselves with some of their followers were slain.

Maguire, i. e. John, and the sons of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, namely, Roderick and Naghtan, went on a predatory incursion into Dartry (in Leitrim), and having sent their preying parties through the country, Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was killed.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Gauran, the wife of Mac Clancy (of Dartry, in Leitrim), i. e. of Feredhach (Frederick), died.

A. D. 1543.

Edmond, the son of Bryan O'Gallagher, bishop of Raphoe, died on the 26th of February, after having experienced great opposition respecting the bishopric.

on which these three earls got their titles are curious. They were compelled to renounce their Irish names and titles; the earl of Clanrickard had to give up his designation of Mac William; the earl of Tyrone was obliged to abandon the name of O'Neill; and it is stated in Cox, and in Lodge's Peerage, that the earl of Thomond was compelled utterly to forsake and give up the name of O'Brien, and all claims to which he might pretend by the same, and to take such name as the king should please to give him; and he and his heirs, and the inhabitants of his lands, should use only the English dress, manners, customs and language, and keep no kerns or galloglasses; and the same conditions were imposed on O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.

The son of Mac Sweeney of Fanat, i. e. Maolmurry, the son of Donal Oge, heir to the lordship of Fanat, was slain by the sons of Mac Sweeney of Fanat, namely, Donogh and Maolmurry, the sons of Torlogh, son of Roderick, son of Maolmurry. Before he fell he displayed extraordinary valour, bravery, feats of arms, and execution of hand, in accordance with his usual achievements, for he slew Dudley, the son of Ferdorcha Mac Sweeney, the most renowned warrior opposed to him.

The son of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, namely, Eoin Modardha (John the Stern), the son of Niall More, died in the early part of his age and noble actions.

The son of O'Boyle, namely, Bryan, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh, was treacherously killed by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship, and along with him in his pay.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, attended the great council at Dublin, together with his kinsmen, Eigneachan and Donogh. They were imprisoned for some time, but were afterwards set at liberty, by advice of the lord justice and of the chiefs of Ireland in general, and peace and amicable arrangements were made between them. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been in England for a long time, was also reconciled to him, after which Con returned to England to the king's residence, where he was retained with honour and respect.

O'Donnell having given the castle of Lifford to Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the tribe of Hugh O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, they put on the resolution of keeping the castle for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves, and sent away O'Donnell's party and the doorkeeper of the fortress. O'Donnell and Calvach became enraged at this conduct, and Calvach with his followers attacked them in revenge for what they had done, and many persons were killed on either side, besides all the cattle and property that changed hands and was destroyed. Dudley, the son of Colla Mac Sweeney, a galloglass distinguished for his bravery and feats of arms, was slain by the people of the town. Donogh, the son of O'Donnell, aided the tribe of Hugh O'Gallagher; and Roderick, the son of O'Donnell, Ferdorcha, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons,

and the son of John Ballach, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donogh, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Dogherty, i. e. Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donal, son of Felim, was slain by the sons of O'Dogherty, namely, Roderick and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Carrach, and they also slew the son of Hugh Gruama O'Dogherty; and O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Dogherty, to take revenge of him for the deaths of those persons. He commenced destroying the corn of the country, until he received hostages from O'Dogherty, as pledges for the payment of his tribute, and his own demand for the crimes which had been committed. After that Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh, was taken prisoner by O'Dogherty, and was delivered by him into the hands of O'Donnell, and O'Donnell himself took Torlogh, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher, prisoner; and he conveyed those hostages to Lifford, in the hope he might recover the fortress into his possession, but did not succeed on that occasion.

The tribe of Owen Mac Sweeney, and the tribe of Cormac Mac Donogh, having gone on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Buighe, were overtaken by O'Conor, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, and by O'Hara, who gave a defeat to the Clan Sweeney, in which Roderick Mac Dougall, the sons of Maolmurry, the son of Owen (Mac Sweeney), and a number of the tribe of Cormac Mac Donogh, together with many of their people, were slain on that occasion.

Mac Sweeney of the Districts, and his son Bryan, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught on Inis-Mac-an-Duirn (an island on the coast of Donegal), and were carried away into captivity.

Warlike dissensions arose between Maguire and the tribe of Torlogh Maguire. The tribe of Torlogh went into Tirconnell, and continued to harass and plunder the people of Fermanagh. Maguire at length came to O'Donnell, and made peace and amity with him, as he formerly had done.

Maurice, the son of Patrick O'Maolconry, a man eminent in history and poetry—a man of wealth and great affluence—a learned writer, by

whom many books had been written and poems composed, and by whom schools were superintended, and who entertained many of those scholars in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

Cedach O'Melaghlin was inaugurated chief over the Clan Colman, in opposition to Roderick O'Melaghlin; and the Clan Colman were not in a happy state during the time of those two, which happened to have been a bloody contention, as it had been in the time of Felim, for war, plundering and burning, want and famine, lamentation and desolation, prevailed in their time in the country; rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh Corran (in Westmeath), and immense evils were perpetrated between them both, though short had been their government. Roderick and his kinsmen made a nocturnal attack on Moy Gallen, in Delvin (in the King's county), and burned and plundered the plain. They were pursued by Malachy Balbh O'Madden, and by Art Mac Coghlan, who gave them battle at Gallen, in which Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Roderick, together with thirteen men of the chiefs of his people, were slain or drowned on that occasion.

A. D. 1544.

The earl of Clanrickard,¹ Ulick of the Heads, the most illustrious of the English of Connaught, died, and he was much lamented in his own country. A great contention arose in Clanrickard about the lordship, and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was nominated the Mac William, although opposed by many in the country and at a distance, who supported the claims of the sons of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick of the Heads.

Roderick O'Melaghlin was slain at Clarthia by Richard Dalton, aided by his kinsmen, in a nightly

attack, and it was on behalf of Cedach O'Melaghlin they committed that murder.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Niall Conallach, the son of Art Oge, a tanist, who suffered most by the troubles and evils of war among the Kinel Owen and the Kinel Connell of any that came of the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall; a worthy representative of the lordship of Tyrone had it been conferred on him; a man full of skill, and learned in all the arts; died in the old castle of a sudden disease.

Mac Sweeney of Fanat, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Roderick, son of Maolmurry, a brave, warlike, active man, who suffered much by war and commotion in his own country for a considerable time until then, was slain by the sons of Donal Oge Mac Sweeney, in revenge of the death of his brother, who had been slain by his sons; the names of these sons of Donal Oge, by whom that killing was committed, were Roderick Carrach, and Donal Gorm; John, the son of Donogh, son of Maolmurry, was slain, along with Mac Sweeney; but the person by whom John was killed, namely, Donal Gorm, did not escape himself without being deeply wounded. After that Roderick Carrach, the son of Donal Oge, was nominated the Mac Sweeney.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeney of the Districts, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobility, and activity, and his brother Donogh, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell, namely, the daughter of Angus of Iligh (the island of Ila, in the Hebrides), the wife of O'Donnell, i. e. of Manus, after Judith, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Sile (Julia), the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, the wife of O'Boyle, i. e. of Donal, died on the 14th of February.

Calvach, the son of O'Donnell, having gone to the English Lord justice, brought back with him some Saxon captains to the residence of O'Donnell in Tirconnell; O'Donnell, the Calvach, and those captains, with some ordnance and other im-

A. D. 1544.

1. *The Earl of Clanrickard*.—According to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, on the death of Ulick Burke, earl of Clanrickard, a great contest arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, because the earl's first wife, Graine or Grace O'Carroll, who was mother of his eldest son, Richard Burke, had been formerly married to O'Melaghlin (a lord in Westmeath), who was still living and undivorced as was alleged; and she being still alive, the earl married Honora Burke, and was afterwards divorced from her, and married Mary Lynch, mother of John

Burke, Graine, the first wife, being still living. But the earl of Ormond, and other commissioners sent by the lord deputy and council to settle this affair, soon determined the matter, and finding that the pretended marriage with O'Melaghlin could not be proved, adjudged Graine to be the earl's true wife, and placed her son Richard Burke in the earldom and estate of his father, according to the laws of England; and because he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and the minority of the earl.

plements for taking towns, proceeded to Lifford, to take it from the tribe of Hugh O'Gallagher. O'Donnell delivered the hostages he had for a considerable time of the tribe of Hugh Buighe, namely, Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Torlogh, the son of Felim Fionn, to the English, on their march to the town, to terrify and alarm the people of the fortress; they afterwards attacked the castle, but in the beginning one of the Saxons was slain, and in retaliation for the death of the Saxon, they slew Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his chains. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the tribe of Hugh O'Gallagher, then gave up the castle for the deliverance of the son of Felim Fionn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balv, who were in chains, and they themselves quit the country after that; O'Donnell, after having given the Saxons their pay, permitted them to return.

O'Donnell marched with a force into the Routes (in the north of the county of Antrim), and took Inis-an-Lochain, on which was a wooden castle, and an impregnable fortress in the possession of Mac Quillan, and after O'Donnell had taken the castle, he gave the castle to O'Kane; on the same expedition O'Donnell took the castle of Baile-an-Lacha (Ballylough, in the parish of Billy), and he found much property, consisting of arms, armour, brass, iron, butter, and provisions, in those castles; O'Donnell also took after that Inis-Locha-Burrann and Inis-Locha-Leithinnsi (Loughlynch, in the parish of Billy), in which he likewise found much property, and after having burned the surrounding country, he victoriously returned home safe.

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and O'Donnell placed himself in ambush in the neighbourhood of the old castle; he slew several persons, and took the grandson of Bryan, and some others, prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill made a prey along the river Finn.

Calvach O'Donnell made a prey in Tyrone.

O'Donnell made another prey in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, namely, James and Colla, accompanied by a body of Scots, came by invitation to Mac Quillan, and they and Mac Quillan proceeded to Inis-an-Lochain, and took the town from O'Kane's guards; Bryan, the son of Donogh O'Kane and all that were with him on Inis-an-Lochain, together with all the property, arms, armour, and spoils, were entirely burned by them, and Mac

Quillan committed great destruction on O'Kane at that time.

O'Kane having taken into his pay some galloglasses of the tribe of Roderick Mac Sweeney, and on a certain day that Mac Quillan had crossed the Bann to make some prey, O'Kane pursued him along with the galloglasses and overtook them, and having taken the prey from them he slew and wounded many of his people.

The earl of Ormond having marched into Clanrickard to aid his kinsman, William Burke, the son of Rickard, he was defeated by the sons of Rickard Oge, and a brave baron belonging to his people, namely, Macoda, was slain, together with upwards of forty of the earl's forces, in the gateway of the castle of Athenry, on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher was rebuilt by O'Carroll, i. e. Teige Caoch, in spite of the opposition of the Clan Colman and the O'Maddens, who were then in contention with each other.

Malachy, the son of Breasal O'Madden, one of the two lords who governed Siol Anmcha, and he could not have been more hospitable and generous had he been sole lord, was killed by Malachy Gott O'Madden, in a week after the commencement of the rebuilding of Banagher.

A. D. 1545.

Mac Sweeney of the Districts, i. e. Owen, died in Umalia of O'Malley (in Mayo).

Eignaghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of the people of the Calvach O'Donnell.

O'Conor Sligo, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, the son of Hugh, was slain by a party of the people of Moylurg.

Calvach O'Donnell defeated the sons of O'Donnell More in the battle of Coil-na-gCuirittin, in which Donal Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ Church, in Dublin, was thrown down by some accident and a stone coffin discovered, in which was found the body of a bishop, in episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his fingers, and a golden mass chalice standing by the side of his neck; the body lay in its own form, its size being exactly excavated in the stone; it was raised up perfect and was placed in a standing position supported by the altar, and left there for some time; no part of the body was decayed or the dress faded, which was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond¹ and the lord justice, namely, the chancellor, and both proceeded to the king to lodge their complaints, and they both vowed that only one of them should return, which was verified, for the earl died in England, and the lord justice returned to Ireland. The death of that person, namely, James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond Bütler, would have been a great loss, were it not for all the injury he had committed against the church, by the advice of the heretics.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard, namely, Thomas Farranta, the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktow, went on a hostile expedition into Siol Anmcha; when he was perceived in the country by the people of Siol Anmcha (the O'Maddens of Galway), they pursued him to Bealach-Tire-Ithain, where he was slain, together with twenty of the best of his party, by the people of Malachy Balbh.

Great famine happened in this year, so that six pence of the old money were paid for the loaf in Connaught, and six silver pennies in Meath.

A contention arose between O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Ballach, the son of Owen, and his own brother by the mother's side, namely Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, lord of Sligo; great destruction was committed by both parties, and among those concerned was Torlogh O'Reilly, the relative by marriage of O'Rourke, who was killed by the shot of a ball, in the door-way of the castle of Sligo, by Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Conla, was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in confinement.

John, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Conor, son

of Donogh, son of Donal of the Defeats Mac Sweeney, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrogh, son of Conor Mac Sweeney.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unkindredly killed by the sons of Murtogh Mac Gorman.

Pierse O'Morrissey, a master of schools, and one of the general lecturers of the men of Ireland, a man distinguished for charity and piety, died.

Donal, the son of the great official Mac Congal, died.

A. D. 1546.

Donal, the son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe, was treacherously slain on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher, namely, Owen, the son of Edmond, aided by his wife Honora, the daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after he had been sent to his place at Inis Samer (at Ballyshannon), under the protection of God, Mac Ward, i. e. Geoffrey, and Peregrine, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery; his death was a lamentable loss, for there was not a man of his age of the race of Conall, the son of Niall, from whom more was expected as a military commander.¹

Many of the Geraldines, namely, William, the son of James, son of the earl of Kildare, and Maurice of the Wood, the son of James Meirgeach, the son of the earl, and other young men along with them, rose against the English, resolved to be revenged of them for their expulsion from their estates; they committed innumerable depredations, among which were the plundering of Ballymore-Eustace (in the county of Dublin), the depredation of Rathbille (Rathvilly in Carlow), and the neighbouring district; they plundered and burned Rath

A. D. 1545.

1. *The earl of Ormond.*—According to Cox, great contentions arose at this time between the lord deputy, sir Anthony St. Leger, and the earl of Ormond, who opposed a tax attempted to be levied on the people by the government, the exchequer being empty; "both," says Cox, "were sent for by the king, and they proceeded to England along with the lord chancellor John Allen, who was imprisoned in the Fleet, and deprived of the great seal, and sir Thomas Cusack was made lord keeper; soon after, in the latter end of October, the earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely House in Holborn, so that he and sixteen of them died, but whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done designedly, could not be discovered."

A. D. 1546.

1. *"The O'Neills, O'Donnells, and O'Doghertys,"* according to

Cox, "had at this time made some overtures to the French king (Francis I.) about assistance to manage an insurrection, and they proposed to him to become his subjects, and to shake off the yoke of England, provided he would procure the Pope's gift of Ireland, and send two thousand arquebusses, two hundred light horsemen, and four cannon to their assistance. The French king thought the offer so considerable, that he sent over, in the year 1545, John de Montluc, bishop of Valence, his ambassador to Ireland, to learn the truth of their circumstances, &c.; the bishop arrived at Lough Foyle on Shrove Tuesday, and the next day was, by O'Dogherty, carried to his house, which was a great dark tower; the bishop soon after went to Rome, but being unable to separate the Pope from the interest of the emperor, this negotiation had no effect."

Iomdhain (Rathangan in Kildare), and carried away on that occasion many thousand heads of cattle too numerous to be recorded.

O'Kelly and the tribe of Breasal O'Madden, made a hostile incursion into Siol Anmcha, against Malachy Gott O'Madden; the inhabitants of the country pursued and attacked them, but, however, they turned on their pursuers and slew upwards of forty of them, and the country and Ormond sustained a great loss by that conflict. Clare, Carbury, and Castle Carberry (in Kildare), were plundered and burned by the forementioned insurgents, and by the son of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Donogh. After that O'Conor himself, namely, Bryan, and O'Moore, i. e. Gillpatrick, joined in this commotion; when the lord justice, namely, Anthony St. Leger, received intelligence of this, he proceeded into Offaley, and plundered and burned the country as far as Tochar Cruachain (Croaghan in King's county), where he remained two nights, and returned without getting battle or submission. O'Moore, and the son of O'Conor, namely, Roderick, attacked the town of Ath-Ai (Athy in Kildare), burned the town and the monastery, and committed great destruction by burning and slaughter on the English and Irish inhabitants on that occasion. The lord justice marched a second time into Offaley, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering, spoiling, and burning churches and monasteries, and destroying cattle and corn. He garrisoned the town (Athy), against O'Conor, with one hundred horsemen, one hundred musketeers, one hundred battle-axe men, and one hundred soldiers, with their attendants, and left them plenty of provisions and all other necessaries. He then marched with his large army into Leix, and the earl of Desmond

came to him with a very great force to his assistance, and they continued fifteen days more plundering that country. They took a castle which belonged to O'Moore, viz., Ballyadams, which they garrisoned, and after that the lord justice despatched letters to the chiefs of Offaley, requesting them to return to their country and abandon O'Conor, and that they should receive pardon. They accordingly returned, but not long afterwards the English treacherously overran their country, and carried away many thousands of their cattle. O'Conor and O'Moore were proclaimed outlaws throughout Ireland, and their estates were seized for the king; O'Conor proceeded to Connaught for the purpose of obtaining forces, but the people of Fercall and Mac Geoghegan attacked O'Conor's party at the instigation of the lord justice, and took from them much cattle and many prisoners. The Clan Colman (O'Melaghlin of Westmeath), and Muintir Tadhagain (the Foxes of Westmeath), did the same, and it is doubtful if so much prey and booty was collected together in the latter times as had been on that occasion; so that it was after that manner the most prosperous and wealthy man of that part of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Bryan O'Conor, had been dispossessed and expelled from his territory; he however remained in Connaught until the following Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Bryan, made a prisoner of his own son Teige, who was a distinguished military leader, and sent him to Dublin with his crimes written along with him, and the English put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland made of copper,² and the Irish were compelled to use it

2. *Brass Money*.—In A. D. 1546, according to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, "the necessities of the state obliged king Henry VIII., to coin brass or mixed money, and to make it current in Ireland by proclamation, to the great dissatisfaction of all the people, especially the soldiers." Ware also says that about this time king Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland, being hard put to it for lack of monies, gave directions to coin brass money, and commanded it by proclamation to pass current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland. Simon, in his *Essay on Irish Coins*, says "the money struck for Ireland in this reign was little better than brass." This base coin was made current in Ireland instead of silver, in six-pences, groats, half-groats, and pennies, and it was also circulated in the reign of Edward VI.; but Simon says that queen Mary, on her accession to the crown, in order that she might ingratiate herself with the people of England, prohibited the cur-

rency of the base money there, and ordered gold and silver money to be made of a better standard; but Ireland was particularly excepted in the proclamation issued for that purpose. In A. D. 1554, the second of Philip and Mary, ten thousand pounds worth of base monies were coined for Ireland, according to Simon, and in the years 1556 and 1557, seven thousand pounds worth of the same were coined into shillings, six-pences, and groats for Ireland, and five thousand five hundred pounds more of this base money was coined into Harp-groats, so that in less than three years about twenty-three thousand pounds worth of this base money was coined and circulated in Ireland. These coins are estimated by Simon not to have been worth more than about one-fourth of the value for which they passed, so that one pound of this base money was only worth five shillings. In the reign of Elizabeth, according to Simon, the ounce of silver in England was first divided into

instead of silver money. The English power was very great at this time in Ireland, and it is doubtful if the people of the south of Ireland were ever in such bondage before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, chief professor of poetry in the schools of Ireland, was taken prisoner by the English, and was imprisoned in the king's castle for a quarter and a half (three months and six weeks), on account of being in league with the Irish, and it was believed he would be put to death, but at length he escaped safe.

The English built the castle of Dangan (at Philipstown, in King's county), and pulled down the church of Killduirti, and used the materials in the work; they also plundered the parson of Croaghan.

A. D. 1547.

Edward VI. was proclaimed king of England on the 28th of January.¹

sixty pennies, which was in ancient times divided only into twenty pennies, so that one of the old silver pennies of the reigns of the Edwards was equal to three pence of the reign of Elizabeth. The base money coined by Elizabeth being decried in England, says Simon, was sent over in great quantities into Ireland, where the Bungals, as they were then called, went for six-pence, and the broad pieces for twelve pence, but in a short time after, the former passed only for two-pence, and the latter for a groat, and when they were refused elsewhere, they passed in Connaught, the first for one-penny, and the last for two-pence. *Bunn* or *Bonn* was the Irish term applied to various coins from a groat to a shilling, and *geal* means white, and the Bungals above-mentioned signify shillings; the broad piece mentioned was about half-a-crown, but of such base metal that its value was afterwards reduced to two-pence, and the shilling passed for one-penny. About the year 1600, according to Simon, money was coined for the service of the army in Ireland, so debased that it contained only between two and three ounces of silver to nine ounces of brass; this base money, according to sir John Davies, Fynes Morrison, Camden, and Simon, was sent over in great quantities to pay the army engaged in Ireland against Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, as the war drew yearly out of England upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. This base money, being extensively circulated, caused goods and provisions of all kinds to rise to double the usual price, and produced great impoverishment and discontent, not only amongst the Irish, but in the English army. In the reign of James I., proclamations were issued ordering the base money of the reign of Elizabeth to pass at one-fourth its former value, that is, the shilling for three-pence, and the six-penny piece for three half-pence; and in the same reign it was ordered that money should pass current in Ireland at one-third more than in England, thus an English shilling passed for sixteen pence in Ireland, five shillings for six and eight pence, and a pound was equal to about twenty-six shillings. King James II., to supply funds for the support of his army, and various expenses in Ireland, was under the necessity of substituting base money for silver, and, according to Simon, set up two mints, one in Limerick, and the other in Capel-street, Dublin, where a vast quantity of base money was coined, consisting of half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences, made of a mixed metal of a whitish colour, consisting of copper, brass, and tin, and also some

Mac Sweeney of Banagh, i. e. Niall Oge, was slain on the 3rd of September, by his brother's sons, the sons of Maolmurry, Donal Oge and Bryan Oge. The place where he was killed was in the new bawn, where he had been imprisoned for the death of his father, whom he had slain on a former occasion; their other brother, Maolmurry Meirgeach, did not join them in that slaying.

Mora, the daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and hospitable woman, died.

The insurgents suffered a great defeat at the town of the Three Castles (in the county of Kilkenny), by the English, and by Brian-an-Chog-aigh (Bryan of the War), the son of Torlogh O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, the son of the earl (of Kildare), namely, Maurice of the Wood, and Henry, together with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners, and afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut in quarters except Maurice, who was confined in the king's castle until it might be determined by the council what

pennies made of copper and lead or pewter, and circulated throughout the country as a substitute for silver coin. The various base coinages made current in Ireland by the kings and queens of England, and extensively circulated instead of silver money, were, of course, extremely injurious to the trade and commerce of the country, and greatly impoverished the inhabitants.

A. D. 1547.

1. *King Edward VI.*—At the death of Henry VIII., on the 28th of January, A. D. 1547, Edward, his son by Jane Seymour, then only in the tenth year of his age, succeeded as king Edward VI., and on the 20th of February was crowned at Westminster. Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, the king's maternal uncle, was created duke of Somerset, and made protector of the kingdom during his minority; king Edward died on the 6th of July, A. D. 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, and seventh of his reign.

Lords Lieutenant.—The following account of the lords lieutenant and deputies during the reign of Edward VI., has been collected from Ware, Cox, Borlase, &c. In A. D. 1547, sir Anthony St. Leger was a third time appointed lord deputy, and in the same year sir William Brahaizon, and in 1548 sir Edward Bellingham landed at Dalkey, and was made captain-general and marshal of Ireland, with a force of 600 horse, and 400 foot, and was, according to Borlase, a man of great valour, and a celebrated military commander:—"vir fortissimus et militari scientia clarus;" he was recalled the same year, and soon after died in England. St. Leger, according to Cox and Borlase, took with him to England Bryan O'Connor and Patrick O'Moore, the great lords of Offaley and Leix, whom he had formerly subdued, to each of whom the king gave a yearly pension of one hundred pounds, but O'Moore died in London the same year. In 1549, sir Francis Bryan, an Englishman who had married the countess dowager of Ormond, and was governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, was appointed marshal of the army and lord justice, and sworn in Christ Church, Dublin, the 29th of December, but died the 2nd of February following, at Clonmel, when advancing against Teige O'Carroll, lord of Ely, and was buried in great state in the cathedral church of Waterford. In the same year sir William Brabazon, vice-treasurer, was a third time appointed lord justice, and carried on a campaign against Cahir Mac Art O'Cavenagh in

death he should receive. These plunderers and insurgents were thus scattered and put to flight after that manner; and although their power was of short continuance, being only one year, yet they committed immense depredations.

O'Connor and O'Moore, after some of their clans had gone for them to Ath-Croich (a ford at Shannon Harbour), crossed the Shannon, and collected a great force, for the purpose of taking revenge on the English, who deprived them of their estates and properties, and they afterwards passed into Leinster.

A great wind arose on the night before the festival of St. Bridget, (31st of January), and it is doubtful if so great occurred since the birth of Christ; it destroyed churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnois.

The English exercised such great authority and power, that all persons dreaded to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'Moore.

Anthony St. Leger was deprived of the lord justiceship, and Edward Bellingham, a new lord justice, succeeded in his place.

Maurice of the Wood, the son of the earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

A great prey was seized, viz. five hundred cows, by Malachy Gott O'Madden, in Hy Donnellan (the country of the O'Donnellans, in Galway).

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's treasurer in Ireland, and by the English and Irish of Meath, despite of O'Kelly, i. e. Donogh, the son of Edmond, and the Irish of Connaught. The lord justice's forces were at that time in Leix, constructing a fortified rampart at O'Regan's Bawn, in which they left guards to oppose O'Connor and O'Moore.

Covthach, the son of Malachy, son of Breasal

O'Madden, the best young man of his age, viz. 21 years, of his own tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll, and of Malachy Balv O'Madden; Murrough Riavach, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Malachy Balv, who was in imprisonment with Covthach, was hanged in revenge of him, by Covthach's kinsmen and people, and the two were carried at the same time to be interred.

O'Connor and Cahir Roe, along with their kinsmen, entered into a new compact with each other against the English, for the English deprived those also of their estates, as they had deprived O'Connor; and it was on that account they joined in alliance with O'Connor.

O'Moore, and the sons of Cahir O'Connor, made a hostile incursion into the county of Kildare, and they burned and plundered the greater portion of the territory of the Eustaces; they after that remained in the country until the lord justice overtook them, defeated the Irish, and slew two hundred of their foot soldiers on that occasion.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Conn, the son of Art, and his kinsmen, were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the baron of Delvin, in Faithche Ciarain, in which Conn O'Melaghlin, and his brother Cormac, tanist of Clan Colman, together with one or two score along with them, were slain.

O'Connor, i. e. Bryan, and O'Moore, i. e. Gillpatrick, after having been forsaken by the Irish, made their submission unconditionally, under the guarantee of an English nobleman, namely, the lieutenant, and that was a bad protection.

Peregrine, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, chief of his own tribe, was treacherously slain by Malachy O'Melaghlin, and by Murrough, the son of Torlogh.

Mac Murrough (lord of Leinster), i. e. Murtogh, the son of Art Buighe, died.

Leinster; Brabazon died, says Borlase, on the 7th of the Ides of July, in the tents in Ulster, and was buried in Trinity Church, Dublin, and his heart carried to England. In A. D. 1550, sir Anthony St. Leger, about the 10th of September, arrived at Dublin, being the fourth time appointed lord deputy; Cahir Mae Art Cavenagh, says Borlase, made his submission, solemnly renouncing before him, the council, and many lords, the name of Mac Murrough. In A. D. 1551, sir James Crofts was designed as deputy, but coming to Dublin while St. Leger was in Munster, he did not receive the sword till May the 23rd, at Cork, where St. Leger then was. During his time, says Borlase, "even this year a King of Arms, a Herald, named *Ulster*, was first instituted in Ireland; his province was all Ireland, and the first that had it was Nicholas

Narbon." Borlase further remarks—"the Liturgy in English was also this year printed in Dublin, and enjoined by authority; many memorable acts he (Crofts), did in Ireland; he repaired the castle of Belfast, and placed a garrison there; coming for England he was certified by sir Henry Knowles, that Mary, dowager of Scotland, (queen of James V.), had sent O'Connor's son into Ireland to give encouragement to a new insurrection, which by his prudence, deferring his journey, he prevented without noise, and took ship for England at Howth, December 4th 1552. In the year 1552 sir Thomas Cusaek, of Coffington in Meath, lord chancellor, and sir Gerald Aylmer, chief justice of the King's Bench, were on December 4th, in Trinity Church, Dublin, constituted lords justices.

A. D. 1548.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, gave his own son Calvach, and O'Kane, namely, Manus, the son of Donogh, a signal overthrow at Sraith-Bo-Fiaich (Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal), in which O'Kane himself, and many others, were slain, on the 7th of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmee, died on the 4th of April.

O'Connor and O'Moore went to England, along with the lieutenant, at the mercy of the king, and the king gave their estates, viz., Leix and Offaley, to the lieutenant and his kinsman, (the Bel-linghams), who built two large courts, namely, the camp in Leix, (Maryboro', in Queen's county), and the Dangan in Offaley (Philipstown, in King's county). They then began to let those lands for rent to the English and Irish, as if they had been their own rightful inheritance, after having dispossessed and expelled their hereditary heirs, O'Connor and O'Moore, with their families, and all their kindred.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faihi (called by Cox and Mac Geoghegan Edmond Fahy, by others Edmond White), and his Leinster forces with him, into Delvin, to plunder it; and it so happened that Malachy, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was taken prisoner by Edmond Fahy, and sent by him to Dublin, although he had come to the country along with Edmond himself, at the request of the king's council. The castle of Kinkora and the monastery of Gallen (both in King's county), were taken by O'Melaghlin, and by Edmond, but O'Melaghlin returned in sorrow, without gaining hostages or submission. Edmond Fahy was engaged at the same time in taking possession of Delvin (in the King's county), on behalf of the king, and in opposition to O'Melaghlin, so that it was after that manner O'Melaghlin had brought a rod with him by which he was himself beaten, for Edmond Fahy dispossessed and expelled himself and all his race from Delvin, and drove him from it as the new swarm (of bees) drives away the old swarm. After that he nominated Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan; he took that portion of the country belonging to Cormac, the son of Ferdorcha, from him, and then plundered, expelled, and banished him across the Shannon, westward into Hy Maine, and after expelling Cormac he took

possession of the castle of Kilcoman, into which he put the provisions of the tribe of Fergal, and his own guards. Cormac and the Hy Manians marched, on the 9th of May, with a force into Delvin, and burned and completely plundered Cluain-I-Flaithile and Knock-Ratha-Benain, and slew six persons, and the only son of O'Siaghail (O'Sheil), i. e. Murtoigh, the best physician of his age in the surrounding neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that they encountered Mac Coghlan, the people of the country, and their hired soldiers who accompanied them, at Bel-atha-nageaorach (the ford of the sheep), on Dubh Abhain (the black river), in which engagement Cormac and his forces were defeated, and upwards of twenty of them were slain, along with Malachy, the son of John O'Kelly, Felim, the son of O'Fallon, and the son of Dougall Mac Naghtan; they lost upwards of twenty horses, together with much arms and armour, and many of them were drowned; on the following Monday they were all beheaded, and their heads were brought to the town of Edmond Fahy, viz. Bally Macadams, in Kinel Fearga, in Ely O'Carroll, and were raised on spears as trophies of victory.

Edmond Fahy encamped before the castle of Fedan for the space of eight days, and Cormac Mac Coghlan, who was in the castle, was compelled to give him hostages, after which he and Edmond made a gossipship with each other.

A great war having arisen between the French, English, and Scotch, Donogh, the son of O'Connor Faily, and the sons of Cahir O'Connor, entered into the king's pay, and were sent to England to aid in the war, along with a great number of fighting kerns of Leinster and Meath, and were thus removed from their patrimony.

Calvach O'Carroll went to Dublin, to attend the great court, but he was treacherously taken prisoner, and confined in the king's castle, and none obtained any information of the cause, or how he could be ransomed.

The lieutenant (sir Francis Bryan), and Edmond Fahy, marched with their forces twice into Ely, on which account O'Carroll, i. e. Teige Lusc, got greatly alarmed, and consequently a war broke out between them. Not long afterwards Edmond Fahy demanded of Mac Coghlan, and the people of Delvin, to march with him on a predatory incursion into Ely; they

however refused to comply with his request, on which account Edmond became enraged and exasperated, and dissensions having ensued, O'Carroll and Mac Coghlan expelled Edmond, on account of his tyranny and overbearing conduct towards them; they took the castle of Kilcoman, and the castle of Kincora, from him, and it was after that manner he was deprived of Delvin, after having been in dire bondage by him for half a-year.

Saighir Chiarain (Seirkeiran, in King's county), and Killcormae, were burned by the English, and by O'Carroll.

The lieutenant and the English marched with a force into Delvin, at the instigation of Edmond Fahy, to take revenge for his expulsion; they burned and plundered from Bealach-an-Fothair to Tochar, and also the town of Mac Huallachan, in Lusmagh (in King's county); they remained encamped for a night at Ballynacloiche, and returned home on the following day with prey and booty, without battle or conflict.

Magh-Slaine (a plain in Westmeath), was laid waste by O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, aided by the English of Athlone, and the fleet of the Caladh (that is, of the port on the Shannon near Athlone).

The castle of Ely, the castle of Delvin, i. e. Banagher, the castle of Magh-Isdean (Moystown, in King's county), and Clochan-na-gCeapach (Cloghan, in King's county), were demolished, lest they should be taken possession of by the English.

The Red Captain (supposed to be one of the Butlers of Ormond), marched with a force against O'Carroll to Carraic-an-Chomhraic¹ (in

the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary), and O'Carroll gave them battle, in which he slew two or three score of them. The Red Captain marched at three different times with his forces in one-quarter of a year to Carrick-an-Chomhraic, but he did not succeed in gaining the castle, or any part of the country, and was obliged to return without obtaining any advantage, after having sustained much injury, and losing many of his men.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was taken prisoner by Rickard Saxanagh Burke (Rickard Burke, earl of Clanrickard, surnamed Saxanagh, or the Saxon), who delivered him into the hands of the English.

O'Carroll burned the Aonach (Nenagh in Tipperary), both monastery and town, from the fortress outwards, and on the same occasion he burned the monastery of Uaithne (Owney in Tipperary), expelled the English therefrom, and confounded them very much, and subdued their strength and power so much, that he commanded them to quit his country (Ormond in Tipperary, which was part of Ely O'Carroll), except alone a few guards which were in Nenagh, viz., in the Tower, of the son of Manus. Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin, and Malachy O'Melaghlin was liberated from his imprisonment with the English.

O'Moore, i. e. Gillpatrick, died suddenly in England, and his death would have been a great loss were it not for the power of the English.

Moy Corran, both houses and churches, was plundered by O'Carroll, i. e. Teige Caoch, and by Mac Coghlan, namely, Art, the son of Cormac, in

A. D. 1548.

1. *Carraic-an-Chomhraic*, considered to be Carriekahorig, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, near the Shannon, between Furtunna and Burrisokane. There are various other places mentioned in the Annals in the course of this year, the situation of which has not been exactly explained. Caislen Cinnehoradli was a castle at the place now called Kincor, within about half a mile of Ferbane, on the northern bank of the Greater Brosna river, opposite to the priory of Gallen. Caislen Cilleomain was a castle situated at the place now called Kileummin, in the parish of Tissarin, barony of Garrycastle, King's county, between the towns of Cloghan and Shannon Bridge. Cluain-l-Flaithile is supposed to be Clonaughil near Birr, where a castle formerly stood. Cnoc-Ratha-Benain, considered to be the place now called the Knock, near Leap castle, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's county. Bel-Atha-na-gCaorach, on the Black river, was situated on the Blackwater, a small river about two miles north of the Greater Brosna, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. Caislen-an-Fheadain is now Fadden castle, near Belmount, in the parish of Tissarin, King's county. Saighir Chiarain is the parish of Saiger or Seirkieran, in King's county. Kilcormaic is now called Frank-

ford, a town in the King's county, in the ancient territory of Fer-call, the principality of the O'Mulloys, and this church was their chief burial place. Bel-Atha-an-Fhothair, probably the townland between Birr and Banagher, called Ballaghanagher. Tochar, supposed to be in the parish of Lusmagh, King's county. Baile-Mie-Uallachain, also in the parish of Lusmagh, near the Shannon, about two miles west of Banagher, barony of Garrycastle, an ancient district possessed by the O'Hoolaghans, now called Coolaghans. Baile-na-Cloiche is a townland in Lusmagh, known by the name of Coolelough and Ballynaeloughe, adjoining Ballymaecoolahan. Clochan-na-gCeapach, now Cloghan, in the King's county. At A. D. 1546, Tochar Cruachain, mentioned in the text, is the place now called Togher, near Croaghan Hill, about four miles from Philipstown, in the King's county; it derived its name from the great Togher, or bog-pass, through which a road led in former times towards Meath. For the accurate topographical accounts of these places the translator is indebted to the information kindly communicated by that learned antiquary, Thomas L. Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, in the King's county, author of the History of Parsonstown or Birr.

revenge of the treachery of the Delvinians, and they encamped that night at Leacach Amadlain.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched with a force against the Clanaboy, and Bryan Fogartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe, a prosperous and warlike man, and a man distinguished for benevolence and hospitality, and the resplendent luminary of his own tribe, was slain by John O'Neill on that expedition.

A. D. 1549.

O'Boyle, i. e. Donal, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh, died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle, died.

Malachy Gott O'Madden, tanist of Siol Anmcha, was slain by Malachy Modardha O'Madden, and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

Niall O'Melaghlin attacked the house in which O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, and his kinsman Murrough were, in the town of Newcastle (probably Newtown in Fertullagh, in Westmeath). The house was burned over them, and upwards of twenty persons in it were either killed or wounded, nine of them were slain on the spot, and O'Melaghlin and his kinsman escaped, but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

The lord justice, Edward Bellingham, went to England, and William Brabazon, i. e. the treasurer, was appointed in his place, and a great court was held in Limerick by that lord justice. O'Carroll went to that court under the guarantee of the earl of Desmond, the mayor of Limerick, and the English and Irish nobles who attended that court, and he returned back safe, after having gained terms of peace for himself and for those of the Irish in alliance with him, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and several others who are not recorded.

Bally Mac Adam was taken from Edmond Fahy, and the O'Carrolls were reinstated in it, which was a source of great joy and gladness to the people of Ely.

Donogh O'Ferrall, tanist of the O'Ferralls (of Longford), was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan, i. e. Dermot, a warlike, valiant, friendly, and pious man, was burned by powder in his own castle (at Dunboy, in the county of Cork), and his brother, Awlave O'Sullivan, who succeeded him, was afterwards slain.

A. D. 1550.

Roderick, the son of Donogh, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, bishop of Derry, and a friar of the unrestricted order (of Franciscans), died on the 8th of October, and was interred at Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The abbot of Easroe (Ballyshannon), John, the son of Donal Roe O'Gallagher, died on the 29th of April.

Mac Sweeney of Banagh, i. e. Torlogh Meirgeach, was slain in the town of Mac Sweeney, by the Clan Coilin, namely, William, Teige, and John, and by the Clan Coinaigeann (probably Cunninghamams from Scotland), on the 8th of January. Roderick Ballach, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeney, having gone to obtain the lordship of Tir Banagh from O'Donnell, and not having succeeded, he proceeded to Killybegs, and completely plundered the town, but in a quarter of a year after that he was slain by Maolmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st day of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Fergal, the son of Donal Roe, a man truly learned in poetry, and a professor of schools, a man distinguished for fame and excellence throughout Ireland in his time, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who was lord justice in Ireland before, came again as lord justice, and a great number of the Irish chieftains repaired to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Rickard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick of the Heads, was nominated earl (of Clanrickard).

A. D. 1551.

The archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, by the English and the king, but always O'Brien according to the Irish usage, a victorious man in battle,

valiant in combat, respected, rich and of great affluence, the first man of the race of the O'Briens who was called earl, died, and his brother's son, Donogh, the son of Conor, was appointed his successor.

Cathbhar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell); the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeney of Banagh, together with a long ship's crew, were slain by the Scots at Toraigh (Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal), on the 16th of September.

Graine (Grace), the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), the wife of O'Rourke, i. e. of Bryan, the son of Owen, died on the 29th of September.

The lord justice, Anthony St. Leger, was recalled, and James Crofts was sent to Ireland to succeed him as lord justice.

The lord justice marched with a force in the beginning of harvest into Ulster, and despatched the crews of four ships to Reachrann (the Island of Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim), to plunder it. James and Colla Maol Duv, the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, were on the island to defend the place; an engagement ensued, in which the Saxons were overthrown, and not one of them escaped to tell the tale excepting the lieutenant who commanded them, whom the Scots kept as a prisoner until they got in his stead their own brother, namely, Somhairle Buidhe Mac Donnell (commonly called Sorley Boy Mac Donnell), who had been imprisoned by the English of Dublin, a year before that time, besides another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin upon the return of the lord justice. O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, earl of Tyrone, was taken prisoner at that time, through the accusations and complaints of his own son, Ferdorcha, i. e. the baron, whereupon the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war against the English and the baron, in revenge of the imprisonment of their father, and much destruction was committed between them.

The English marched with a force again into Ulster to avenge their enmity upon the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Hugh Buighe. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to meet them, and after they had encountered

each other, a fierce and desperate battle ensued, in which the English were defeated, and two hundred of the Saxons, and of their Irish allies, were slain, and such of them as escaped returned in disgrace and discomfiture from that expedition.

A great court was held in Athlone, and Mac Coghlan having repaired thither, obtained his pardon, and a patent for his estate, and Delvin Eathra (barony of Garrycastle, in King's county), was put under rent for the king.

O'Connor Faily, i. e. Bryan, who was incarcerated since the time he had been conveyed to England, having made an effort to escape, was retaken; his life was however again spared, but he was condemned to lasting imprisonment.

Donal Mac Congal died.

A. D. 1552.

Clonmacnois was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; they took the large bells out of the Cloiteach (the steeple or belfry), and left neither large nor small bell, image, altar, book, gem, nor even glass in a window in the walls of the church, that they did not carry away with them; and that truly was a lamentable deed, to plunder the city of Kiaran, the patron saint.

Teige O'Rourke, the son of Owen, tanist of Brefney, was hanged by his own people. Some have asserted that Bryan O'Rourke, his father's brother, was concerned in that execution.

Mac Sweeney, of Fanat, i. e. Roderick; Niall, his kinsman; and Bryan, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain at Mainister.

Mahon, the son of Bryan, son of Teige, son of Torlogh O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Dermot, the son of Murrough, son of Torlogh, died on the night of the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war arose this year, between the English on one side and the Ultonians, excepting a few, and the Scots on the other side, and many evils were committed between them.

The lord justice (sir James Crofts), marched again with an army into Ulster against the son of Niall Oge, namely, Hugh O'Neill (O'Neill of Clanaboy), and the Scots. A party of the English

headed by the son of Savadge, proceeded before them with a preying force, but were met at Belfast by the son of Niall Oge, who vigorously attacked them, put them to flight, and killed the son of Savadge, together with two or three score of his men. The other forces, however, advanced, and commenced to build a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, took no spoils or hostages, and their pride was very much humbled on that occasion. Ferdorcha, i. e. the baron, the son of O'Neill, marched with a great force to aid the lord justice and the English, but not being able to come up to them that night, he encamped in their neighbourhood. John Donnngail each O'Neill, his brother, pursued him with another party, made a nocturnal attack upon the camp of the baron's forces, and defeated and slew an immense number of his men. William Brabazon, the king's treasurer in Ireland for a long period, and who was for some time lord justice, and by whom a court was erected in Athlone, died on the same expedition; his body was conveyed in a ship to Dublin, and his heart was afterwards sent to the king as a token of his services and loyalty towards him.

O'Neill being still in imprisonment, his son John Donnngail each, and the son of Niall Oge,

namely Hugh, carried on the war against the baron and the English, to revenge his incarceration.

The lord justice marched with another army into Ulster in harvest, and only succeeded in destroying the crops; some of his people were slain, and he returned without gaining submission or peace.

A great war arose between O'Reilly and the Saxons, and O'Reilly committed many depredations on them.

O'Connor Faily being in England, no person expected his return.

The baron of Delvin (Nugent of Westmeath), having gone to England, returned back after having transacted his affairs to his satisfaction.

The lord justice, James Croft, having gone to England, the chancellor, Thomas Cusack, i. e. Cusack of Ballycuisin (in Meath), was appointed lord justice in his place.

A. D. 1553.

Mary was proclaimed queen of England on the 6th of July.¹

Donal and Torlogh, the sons of Conor O'Brien,

A. D. 1553.

1. *Queen Mary.*—On the death of Edward VI., on the 6th of July, 1553, his sister Mary, then in the 37th year of her age, succeeded as queen of England; she was daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife Catherine of Arragon, who was daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, and widow of prince Arthur, brother of king Henry VIII. Mary was created princess of Wales, but after the divorce of her mother she was deprived of that title, which was conferred on the princess Elizabeth, daughter of king Henry by Anne Boleyn. Edward VI. was induced to alter by his will the succession to the crown in favour of lady Jane Grey, and exclude his sister Mary, she being a Roman Catholic. Lady Jane Grey was daughter of Henry Grey, marquess of Dorset and duke of Suffolk, and being maternally descended from king Henry VII. of England, and from Louis XII., king of France, was therefore of the blood royal, and considered to have some claim to the crown; she was married to lord Guildford Dudley, son of John Dudley, earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, who conspired to exclude Mary from the throne, and had his daughter-in-law, lady Jane, proclaimed queen of England, but she reigned only ten or twelve days. The duke of Northumberland headed an insurrection in support of lady Jane, but was defeated by queen Mary's forces, taken prisoner, and executed on Tower Hill, in August, 1553, and in February 1554, lady Jane Grey and her husband lord Dudley, who were imprisoned in the Tower, were likewise beheaded for high treason. In July 1554, Mary was married in the cathedral of Winchester to Philip, prince of Spain, son of Charles V., emperor of Germany; Philip became king of Spain as Philip II. in 1556, so that he was at the same time king of Spain and king-consort of England; for by an act of the English Parliament Philip was permitted to take the title of king of England during the life of queen Mary; hence this reign is designated "the reign of Philip and Mary," and their coins

were struck as those of Philip and Mary. As Philip became king of Spain, Naples, and Sicily, and was a prince of the German empire, the titles borne by him and his queen in all public documents were "Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, king and queen of England, Ireland, France, Spain, Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, defenders of the faith, arch-duke and arch-duchess of Austria, duke and duchess of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant, count and countess of Hapsburgh, Flanders, and Tyrol." The king resided sometimes in England, and occasionally in Spain, during the life of his queen, and Mary died on the 17th of November, 1558, in the 43rd year of her age, and the 6th of her reign.

Lords Lieutenant.—In 1553, sir Thomas Cusack, lord chancellor, and sir Gerald Aylmer, chief justice of the King's Bench, were lords justices, and in the same year on the 11th of November, sir Anthony St. Leger landed at Dalkey, being a fifth time appointed lord deputy, and was sworn and received the sword in Trinity Church, Dublin, on the 19th of the same month; he continued till 1556, when he returned to England. In 1556 Thomas Ratcliffe, viscount Fitz-Walter, and afterwards earl of Sussex, was appointed lord deputy, and arrived in Dublin on Whit Sunday, and was sworn in Christ Church. The earl of Sussex, says Cox, brought over with him twenty-five thousand pounds in money to provide against the Scots Islanders, and Irish rebels; he made an expedition into Ulster against the Scots, who in great numbers came from Argyleshire and the Hebrides, under the Mac Donnells, Mac Dougalls, and other Scottish chiefs at this period, and made frequent incursions into Ulster, particularly in Down and Antrim, against the English settlers there; the Scots were generally in alliance with the O'Neills, O'Donnells, and other chiefs of Ulster, against the English government, and it appears that their chief place of rendezvous was the island of Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim. The Scots Islanders besieged Carrickfergus at this time, but they were defeated by the lord deputy in July, and two hun-

made a nocturnal attack on their brother Donogh More, the son of Conor, lord of Thomond, at Clonroad (at Ennis in Clare); they plundered and burned the town, and slew some people, and O'Brien, i. e. Donogh, betook himself to the tower which was in the town for protection; that transaction took place in the beginning of Lent, and the cause of that contention among the O'Briens was, that Donogh had obtained from the king the right of succession for his own son, on whom the title of baron was conferred in opposition to his senior, therefore these brothers became incensed, and perpetrated the forementioned attack, although some have asserted that they were not justified in the act they committed. In consequence of this, disturbances arose in Thomond, but this contention did not long continue, for Donogh More O'Brien, the earl of Thomond, having died on Passion Saturday following, Donal succeeded in his place.

Judith, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, the wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donogh, the son of Torlogh, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, tanist of Clan Colman, a prosperous and warlike man, and the best man of his age belonging to his tribe, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin, namely, Teige Roe, at Bel-an-Atha, while returning from the court of Mullingar.

Moy Corran (in Westmeath) was plundered, and its castles taken, viz., Clonlonan and Caislean Nua (Newcastle), and O'Melaghlin was expelled therefrom by the baron of Delvin, and the English of Athlone, in revenge of the death of Niall, the son of Felim.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn (of the Iron), was defeated by the sons of Thomas Bacach Burke, and the people of Gallen (in Mayo), and Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his forces slain.

O'Brien, i. e. Donal, marched with a force into Leinster, and held a conference with the English in Leix at the Port (probably Portuehinch or Portarlinton, in Queen's county), and they separated in peace; they took hostages from O'Carroll as guarantees for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Margaret, went to England on the strength of her friends and relatives there, and also of her knowledge of the English language, to ask the release of her father of Queen Mary, and having appealed to her mercy, she obtained the release of her father, whom she brought with her to Ireland; other hostages were, however, given in his stead to the lord justice and the council, namely Roderick O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and others along with him.

Gerald Oge and Edward, the sons of the earl of

dred of them slain, and sir Henry Sydney, who accompanied the deputy, slew with his own hand James Mac Connell or Mac Donnell; the earl of Ormond and sir John Stanley likewise behaved with great bravery. The lord deputy having placed a garrison and supplies in Carrickfergus, returned to Dublin, and left Stanley as governor of Ulster. These invasions of the Scots were so frequent and fierce, that an act was passed at this time in the Irish Parliament, and, according to Cox and Campion, it was made treason to introduce or receive any of the Scots into Ireland, and it was made felony for the Irish or English to intermarry with the Scots without a license under the great seal. The lord deputy then marched to Leinster and Munster, and received the submission of many chiefs. In 1557, in the months of June and July, Sussex held a Parliament in Dublin, which in November was adjourned to Limerick, and in the following March to Drogheda. Amongst other acts passed in it, statutes were enacted, says Cox, to punish heresies and to repeal all acts against the Pope in the reign of Henry VIII., also for forming into counties the territories of Offaley and Leix, which belonged to the O'Conors, O'Mulloys, O'Carrolls, Mac Coghilans, O'Moores, O'Dempseys, O'Dunns, &c., and they were accordingly formed into the King's and Queen's counties, the chief town of the former, anciently named Dangan, being called Philipstown, in honour of king Philip, and the chief town of the latter Maryborough, from queen Mary. The lord deputy in July went on an expedition against the O'Maddens of Galway, and took from them the castle of Meelick; in August he again marched into Ulster with his forces, accompanied by the earls of Kildare and Ormond, and the barons of Baltinglass, Del-

vin, Dunboyne, and Dunsaney; he attacked the Scots and Irish, but only succeeded in taking some *preys*; in October he came to Dundalk, spoiled the country and burned Armagh, except the cathedral; he thence marched to Newry, returned to Dublin, and went to England. In 1557 Hugh Curwin, an Englishman, archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor, with sir Henry Sydney, treasurer, were appointed lords justices, and in the same year Sydney was appointed lord deputy, and made some expeditions against the O'Mulloys of Fereall, and other chiefs in King's county. In 1558 Thomas, earl of Sussex, returned as lord deputy, and was sworn in Christ Church, on the 1st of May; he brought over with him five hundred soldiers, and, says Cox, "had an order to coin brass money and make it current by proclamation, which he did." In June he marched into Munster against Donal O'Brien, he proceeded to Limerick and Thomond, dispersed their forces, took the castles of Bunratty and Clare, and restored the country to the earl of Thomond. In June the earl of Desmond made his submission to the deputy; he next proceeded to Galway, and was well received by the bishops and clergy of Tuam, Clonfert, and Clonmacnoise, who went to meet him in procession. In September the deputy shipped his forces at Dalkey, and sailed to Ulster to attack the Scots; he proceeded to the island of Raghlin, off the coast of Antrim, and, though he lost one of his ships in a storm, he took the island from the Scots, placed a garrison in it, and having sailed to the coast of Scotland, he plundered and laid waste Cantire and other parts of Argyleshire and the Hebrides; he then returned to Carrickfergus, burned the possessions of the Scots in Autrim, and came to Dublin in November.

Kildare, returned to Ireland after having been in exile at Rome, in Italy, and in France, for the space of sixteen years, and they obtained the restoration of their estates and of the earldom from the queen. The son of the earl of Ossory, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and was appointed earl in his father's place. The heir of the Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, also returned along with the sons of the earl of Kildare, and the earl of Ossory. The greater portion of the inhabitants of the southern half of Ireland were greatly rejoiced at their return, and no one thought that any of the race of the earl of Kildare or of O'Conor would ever return to Ireland.

The baron of Delvin marched with a force into Delvin Eathra (in King's county), at the instigation of Cormac Caoch and the race of Fergal Mac Coghlan, a fortnight after November. He remained encamped two nights in the country, and plundered and burned from Bealach-an-Fothair to Tochar-Cinn-Mona, and great was the destruction committed by that force, although they did not effect any considerable prey or slaughter.

A retaliatory contention arose between Mac Coghlan and the race of Fergal and O'Mulloy, and excessive damages were committed between them. In that contest a surprising act was perpetrated at Cluan Nona (Clononey, in King's county), viz., a rustic of the people of the town acted treacherously on the guards of the town, slew three eminent men of them with a wood-cleaver, bound a woman who was inside, and took the castle, which was a bold act for any one common man to perform.

O'Brien, i. e. Donal, expelled from Beann Mor the earl of Clanrickard, who was besieging John Burke.

A. D. 1554.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lamh-dearg (of the Red Hand) Mac Murrough, a man distinguished for his prosperity and valour, and a worthy heir to the lordship of Leinster, were it not for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll, i. e. Calvach, was slain by William Odhar and the tribe of Maolroona O'Carroll, and by Conal Oge O'Moore, in revenge of his treachery to Teige Caoch before that time, and that

evil deed was well retaliated on him, for he himself, and Teige, the son of Donogh, his brother, were expelled for that crime in the space of a year; William O'Carroll was nominated the O'Carroll in his place.

Donal O'Brien, lord of Thomond, marched with a force to the castle of Dun Michil (in Clare), against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donogh O'Brien, to take the castle from him; the earl of Ormond came with his forces to expel O'Brien from the castle.

O'Brien marched with a force in a week after that into Clanrickard, and committed great depredations on a part of the country; from thence he proceeded to Dun Lathrach, and the tribe of Rickard Oge, and the tribe of Myler Burke came to him and entered his service for pay and support.

The battle of Ceannsalach at Cloch-Chinnfao-ladh (Cloghaneely, in Donegal), was fought between the Mac Sweeneys of the Districts on the first of November precisely, and the principal persons in this engagement were Mac Sweeney, i. e. Owen Oge, the son of Owen, his brother Torlogh Carrach, and Niall, the son of Maolmurry, on the one side, and the sons of Donagh Mac Sweeney on the other side, namely, Hugh Buighe, Edmond, Conor, and Donal. Mac Sweeney, his brother Torlogh Carrach, and Niall, the son of Maolmurry, fell on the one side, and Edmond and Conor, the sons of Donogh, on the other side, and many chiefs along with those were also slain on both sides.

The earl of Kildare, with a large force, joined by the baron of Delvin, and a great body of the Irish, marched into Ulster against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instigation of John Dongaileach, the son of O'Neill; they committed great depredations, and upwards of fifty of their men were slain on that occasion.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con (earl of Tyrone) marched with a force to attack the Clannaboy, and after entering the territory, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, collected all the forces they had to oppose them, and an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated with great slaughter, three hundred of his forces being slain.

A great Boroimhe (cattle tribute), viz: three hundred and forty cows, was allotted and levied

on Delvin Eathra (in King's county), by the earl of Kildare, as an eraie (fine) for his foster brother Robert Nugent, who was killed by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Connor Faily, i. e. Bryan, was imprisoned by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, lord of

Siol Anmcha, died, and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, succeeded in his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, chief professor of Ireland and Seotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoreha Mac Coghlan, chief of his own branch, and heir to the lordship of Delvin Eathra, died at Clonlonan.

V. *The Kingdom of Ulster.*—In this article is continued from p. 418 the ancient history of Ulster, which, in the annotations to the preceding numbers, had been brought down to the fourth century, with an account of the princes and chiefs of the race of Clan Colla, who conquered the old race of the Irian kings of Emania, and became the chief rulers of Ulster.

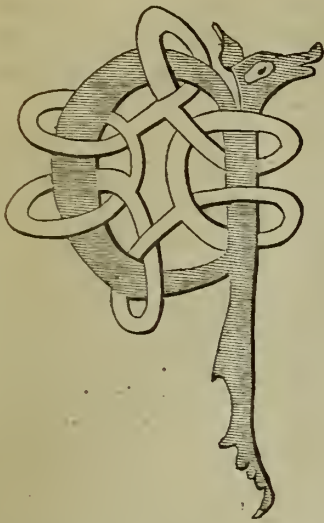
Foreign invasions—Battle of Derry.—In Hanmer's Chronicle, which was compiled in the reign of Elizabeth chiefly from the ancient record called *the Book of Hourth*, an account is given of various foreign invaders, composed of Danes, Germans, Gauls, Spaniards, and Britons, who came to Ireland in vast numbers in the beginning of the fourth century, in the time of the Roman Emperor Constantine, who reigned from A. D. 312 to 337. The Franks, Saxons, and other German tribes at this time, invaded Gaul, and fierce battles were fought between them and the Roman legions under Constantine, who treated the vanquished with dreadful severity. Constantine and his generals also made military expeditions in Britain against the revolted Britons, Picts, and Caledonians, and it is probable that some of those various tribes of Franks, Saxons, Britons, Picts, and Caledonians, who were subdued by Constantine, fled from the Roman arms to seek new settlements in other countries, and invaded Ireland at this period, being likewise joined by Danes and Norwegians. According to Hanmer the first body of those invaders, to the number of thirty thousand, "landed at the *Derrie*, where Conkedagh, one of the princes of the north, being prepared for them, by a sleight set their shipping on fire, and met with them in a place where they were all overthrown, so that with their arms those among the Irish that formerly wanted some, were furnished, and made fit for the wars." This invasion appears to have taken place between the years 320 and 330; and the Irish king, mentioned as Conkedagh, who defeated the foreigners at Derry, might have been Colla Uais, who, according to the Ogygia, was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 327 to 331, and afterwards king of Ulster, and his name, by the mistake of some transcriber, might have been made Conkedagh, or there might have been a prince of that name in Ulster at the time; others suppose it was Conn-Cead-Cathach, or Conn of the Hundred Battles, but this opinion involves an anachronism, as Conn was monarch of Ireland in the latter end of the second century.

The Battle of Knockingen.—According to Hanmer, another great body of the invaders came to Lambay, off the coast of Dublin, landed their forces at the Follesse of Skerries, and having set their men in battle array, marched to a place now called Knock-na-Gean, that is the hill of dead men's heads, where Dermot Lamhdearg, king of Leinster, met them and fought a cruel battle with equal fortune for the space of four days; the Irish, by reason of the spoil and victory got at the former battle (at Derry), were mightily encouraged, and also the milk and fresh meat which the country yielded them, and the strangers wanted, made them the more able to fight; to be short, the strangers were overthrown, and *thirty-six thousand of them slain*, whose arms furnished Ireland thoroughly to encounter with the rest of the combination." It appears from this account that those foreigners must have had immense forces, as the enormous number of 36,000 of them were slain in this tremendous battle; and it also appears that the Ultonians, who had defeated an army of the same invaders at Derry, followed them to the borders of Meath, and fought in this engagement, assisting the men of Meath and the Lagenians under Dermot Lamhdearg, or Dermot the Red-handed, king of Leinster. The place where this battle was fought is now known as Knockingen, near Balbriggan, on the sea shore

in Meath, at the river Delvin, which separates the counties of Meath and Dublin; from this great battle the place got its name Cnoc-na-g-Ceann, signifying the Hill of Heads, and there is there still on the sea shore a large *sepulchral mound*, like a green hillock, in which, as described in D'Alton's History of Drogheda, when opened in the year 1840, by George Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Balbriggan, were found vast quantities of fragments of human bones, which had been burned or calcined according to the customs of those ancient days, and near the same place along the shore, between that and Balbriggan, are some other mounds, and no doubt these mounds were the sepulchres of the warriors slain in that battle. More of those invaders, with immense forces, about the same time, landed in Munster, and fought many terrific battles with the natives about the bay of Ventry, but were at length vanquished, with prodigious slaughter, by the men of Munster, of which battles an account has been given at p. 173, in the note on Desuond, and they are celebrated under the title of *Cath-Fionn-Tagha*, signifying the battle of Ventry, in some ancient Irish M.S. compositions, copies of which still remain.

The race of Hy Niall.—The great families of Hy Niall, a name signifying the race of Niall, took their designation from their renowned ancestor *Niall Naoigiallaidh*, who was monarch of Ireland for twenty-seven years, in the latter end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, and ruled from A. D. 379 to 406, according to O'Flaherty's Ogygia. Niall was son of Eochy Muighneadhoin, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Heremon, and descended from a long line of illustrious kings, including the celebrated monarchs Cormac and Conn of the Hundred Battles; he was a famous warrior, and surnamed *Naoi Giallaidh*, signifying of the Nine Hostages, in consequence of his having taken hostages from nine different nations during his expeditions, and he is therefore named by Latin writers *Niallus Novi-Obsidum*, signifying Niall of the Nine Hostages, and also *Niallus Magnus*, or Niall the Great. He made many military expeditions into Gaul and Britain, in one of which, while reclining on the banks of the Loire, in Armorica Gaul, he was slain with a shot of a poisoned arrow by an Irish prince named Eochy, the son of Eana Cinsealach, king of Leinster, with whom he had former feuds. A remarkable circumstance connected with the history of Niall of the Hostages, is that of his having brought to Ireland from Gaul, in one of his military expeditions, along with many other captives, a boy, who was sold as a slave to a chief named Milcho in Dalaradia, where he remained seven years tending the flocks of his master at Slieve Mis mountain, in Antrim, and, escaping from his captivity, returned to Gaul, and afterwards became the illustrious apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick. From Niall of the Hostages were descended many of the royal houses, and most illustrious families of the Milesian race; they were named Hy Niall, signifying the posterity of Niall, and are mentioned by the Latin writers under the names *Hy-Nielli* and *Nielli*, and sometimes *Nielidani*, anglicised Hy-Niall, and sometimes Niellians. As already shown in the notes on Meath, Moy-Liffey, and Bregia, the Hy-Niall were divided into two great branches, namely, the Southern and Northern.

The South Hy-Niall were the posterity of Laoghaire, Maine, Conall Crinathan, and Fiacha, four sons of king Niall, and they and their posterity ruled as kings of Meath over the territories now forming the counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Longford, Dublin, Kildare, and King's county, from the fifth century to the English invasion in the latter end of the twelfth, a period of nearly eight hundred years. The heads of the Southern Hy-Niall took the name of Clan Colman, and their chief families were the O'Melaghins, kings of Meath, and the Mac Geogheghans,



A. D. 1555.

ODH (Hugh), the son of Niall Ogc, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Buighe son of Bryan Ballach, O'Neill, lord of Clannaboy, an opulent, generous, benevolent and very hospitable man, a royal prince, excelling other chiefs, a lord in powerful defence, a man who gave neither submis-

sion nor obedience to any of the Irish, and who did not permit hostages or prisoners to leave his country, and who always kept hostages; a man who gave many defeats to the English and Irish in defending his territory against them, was slain by the Scots with the shot of a ball.

princes of Kinel Fiacha in Westmeath. A full account of these, and all the other chiefs of the southern Hy-Niall, will be found at p. 6, and at p.p. 292, 314 in the notes on Meath and Bregia. Of the southern Hy-Niall, besides being kings of Meath, twenty-three also became supreme monarchs of Ireland, from the fifth to the eleventh century.

The North Hy-Niall were divided into two great branches, namely, the descendants of Eogan, and of Connall Gulban, two of the sons of Niall of the Hostages. Connall Gulban was a celebrated warrior, and called by the bards *Connall-na-gCleas-cruaidh*, signifying Connall of the Hardy Deeds, and he got the name Gulban from being nurtured near the mountain Ben-Gulban, now called Benbulbin, and situated near the shore of the Atlantic, or bay of Sligo. Connall was slain in a battle with the men of Breifne at Magh-Sleacht, A. D. 464, according to the Annals of Four Masters, and was buried by St. Cailin of Fenagh, in the woody solitudes of Moyrein; Magh-Sleacht was the ancient name of Fenagh in Leitrim, and the surrounding territory was called Moyrein. Eogan, brother of Connall, according to the Four Masters, died of grief for his loss A. D. 465, and was buried at a place called *Uisge-Chaoín*, or the Calm water, now known as Iskeahen, in the barony of Inisowen, county of Donegal, and within a few miles of Derry, where was an ancient church, of which some ruins still remain; from Eogan the Peninsula of Inisowen got its name, in Irish Inis-Eogain, signifying the island of Eogan, or Owen. These two celebrated sons of Niall of the Hostages are remarkable in Irish history as the founders of the chief principalities in Ulster, and the progenitors of the renowned race of the Northern Hy Niall, and particularly as the ancestors of the two most illustrious of the Milesian families, the O'Neills and O'Donnells. In the fifth century these two brothers and their posterity conquered part of Ulster, from the old chieftains of the Irian race, or Clanna Rory, and also took possession of a great part of the territories of the Clan Colla in the same province. The country conquered by Eogan and his descendants comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Derry, with Inisowen, in Donegal, and the remainder of Donegal was possessed by the posterity of Connall, as explained at p.p. 49, 51, in these notes. The territory pos-

Tomas Susig (Thomas Sussex), a new lord justice, came to Ireland, and Anthony St. Leger, the old lord justice, was recalled.

That lord justice immediately after marched with an army, at the instigation of O'Neill, to expel the Mac Donnells and the Scots who were taking possession of, and making settlements in the Routes (in the north of Antrim), and in Clannaboy. The lord justice, with his forces, remained for six weeks making devastations on the Scots, and he committed many depredations on them, and slew one or two hundred of the Scots, and afterwards returned with his forces, without receiving submission or hostages.

Bryan, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faily, was killed by Donogh, the son of O'Connor, i. e. of Bryan.

The lord justice of Ireland collected an army to march into Munster, and O'Brien mustered another force to oppose him, with which he marched into Hy Regan (Oregon, in Queen's county), to meet the lord justice; they there made peace with

sessed by Eogan and his descendants was named *Tir-Eogain*, that is, the country of Eogan, or Owen, from which came the name *Tir-Owen*, or Tyrone, and his posterity was called *Cineal-Eogain*, or Kinel-Owen, that is the race of Eogan, Owen, or Eugene; hence this tribe-name has been anglicised *Eugenians*. The territory possessed by Connall Gulban and his descendants was named *Tir-Connall*, or Tir-Connell, now the county of Donegal, and his posterity were named *Cineal-Connall*, or Kinel-Connell, anglicised *Connallians*.

The Hy Niall Kings.—In the preceding part of the present article, an account has been given of the kings of the Southern Hy Niall, a great number of whom were kings of Meath and monarchs of Ireland, and many of the Northern Hy Niall were kings of Ulster, and also monarchs of Ireland. The Eugenians, according to the accounts of Keating, O'Flaherty, and various other authorities, furnished, from the fifth to the tenth century, sixteen of the monarchs of Ireland, and during the same period, nine of the Connallians likewise became monarchs, thus making twenty-five sovereigns of the Northern Hy Niall, and, as explained at p. 292 in those notes, twenty-three of the Southern Hy Niall were monarchs, thus making in all forty-eight kings of the Hy Niall race, who exclusively ruled over Ireland for a period of 600 years, from the fifth to the eleventh century, when king Malachy II. was deposed, A. D. 1002, by Brian Boroimhe, king of Munster, and head of the Dalcassians, who assumed the sovereignty of Ireland, and thus transferred the sceptre from the Heremonians to the race of Heber. The Eugenians and Connallians were the chief rulers of Ulster, from the fifth to the latter end of the sixteenth century, a period of more than a thousand years, and their head chiefs, who, as hereafter explained, took the names of O'Neill and O'Donnell, make the most remarkable figure in Irish history.

The Palace of Aileach.—The chief residence of the kings of Ulster, and monarchs of Ireland of the Northern Hy Niall race, including Eugenians and Connallians, was at the royal fortress of Aileach, in Tirconnell, which was situated on a high hill or mountain, called Grianan, on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, south of Inch Island, in the parish of Burt, or Fahan, barony of

each other, O'Brien in behalf of the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, and the lord justice on behalf of the English of Munster.

Inisowen, and county of Donegal. This fortress was called *Grian-an Aileich*, from Grianan, which signifies a palace or royal residence, and Aileach, or Oileach, a stone fortress, derived from Ail or Oil, a rock; it was likewise named *Aileach Neid*, or the stone fortress of Neid, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, from its having been first erected by Neid, one of the Tuath De Danan princes, and it was used as a residence in very remote ages by the Danan kings. According to Colgan's *Tripartite Life* of St. Patrick, he visited the fortress of Aileach, where he was well received by Eogan, son of Niall of the Hostages, who then resided there. In the Four Masters, and other annalists, accounts are given of various kings and princes of the Northern Hy Niall, who resided at the palace of Aileach, a name which has been latinised *Alichia*, and hence these kings of Ulster are frequently styled kings and princes of Alichia. The Eugenians, and their descendants the O'Neills, and also the Mac Loghlins, or O'Loghlins, who were a branch of the O'Neills, appear to have chiefly resided at Aileach in early times. According to the Four Masters, Aileach was often attacked by the Danes in the ninth and tenth century, particularly in A. D. 900, when it was taken by them; and again it was taken and plundered in A. D. 937 by the Danish forces, who came up with a fleet into Lough Swilly, on which occasion they took prisoner Murkertach O'Neill, the celebrated prince of Aileach, who, however, was soon after liberated. Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster in the year 1101, with a powerful force invaded Ulster, marched to Easroe, now Ballyshannon, proceeded to Inisowen, and took the fortress of Aileach, which he demolished, in revenge of the destruction of the palace of Kincora, the royal seat of the kings of Munster, near Killaloe in Clare, which had been burned in the year 1088 by Donal Mac Loghlin, king of Ulster. After the destruction of Aileach, the O'Neills, princes of Ulster, had their chief fortress and residence at Dungannon, in Tyrone. The celebrated fortress of Aileach was of a circular form, built of large stones well fitted together, and of great strength, constructed in the style of Cyclopean architecture. There are still considerable remains of the stone fortress, and the wall varies from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, and is of immense strength; the circumference of the building is about 100 yards, and it was surrounded with three great earthen ramparts, of which there are still some remains along the top of the mountain, and also traces of the ancient road which led between rocks to the fortress. In the ancient work called *Dinseanchus*, which gives an account of palaces and remarkable places in Ireland, and an excellent copy of which is in the library of Sir William Betham, made from the books of Leacan and Ballymote, an account is given of this fortress, which is denominated *Aileach Fririn*, from which the following passages have been literally translated:—

"Aileach Fririn the level platform,
The noblest royal fortress in the world,
To which strong-hold led
Horse-roads through five ramparts.

"Many its houses, rare its stones,
And just were its tributes;
Lofty castle is Aileach Fririn,
The rath of the worthy man.

"Pleasant stone fortress—
Protecting house of heroes—
Here the Dagda slept
On this hill—red are its flowers.

"Delightful seat is Aileach Gabran,
Greenly-blooming are its bushes:
Ground under which the Dagda placed
The burial mound of Aedh.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. the Calvach, went to Scotland, attended by a few chiefs, and obtained some forces from Mac Cailin, namely, Giollaes-

"I now relate each cause,
From which Aileach received its name;
Together with its noble chiefs,
The house of armed warriors.

"Eochy Ollathair divided Erin,
Greyer than the mist on the plain
Was the grey aspect of the man;
Three were the sons of Eochy,
The good man who was free from envy,
Aengus, Aedh, and Kermad of fierce conflicts.

"To Aileach of the Dagda,
Above every abode in Ulster,
Belonged the government of Erin,
As recorded to us in books.

"Of all the works of Erin,
The oldest is Aileach Fririn;
I will not confer on it
More praise than it deserves.

"Twice twenty years, except a year,
As it was exactly computed,
This work of the hands of heroes
Passed to the sons of Milesius.

"Neid, son of Indai, high king;
In the north, the country of flocks,
Was the first brave man by whom
Obach was forsaken for Aileach.

"Nine kings of Adam's race,
All of one name, ruled at Aileach;
Eochy was the name of each man
Appointed there to power.

"Eochy Ollathair was the first man
Who governed there with order;
Eochy Edgothach who felt
The persecution of fierce battles.

"Eochy Opthach, and Eochy Feidlech,
A man of swords, whose life,
Terminated by a natural end,
Eochy Airin and Eochy Buadhach."

"Eochy More, who slaughtered cattle
Eochy Doimlen the fair,
Who was well proved in the thick of battle,
And Eochy Moyvone, high king of Inis-Enaigh.

"Son of this man was Niall,
The bulwark of troops—a man
Who met no defeat in battle—
Who subdued many nations of the world.

"The fair Cruthnean Carinna
Was his renowned and lovely mother;
The descendants of the great Niall
Were kings of Aileach of valiant arms.

"Large-sized and fair-handed
Were those youths of heroic race;
Eogan, son of Niall, from a child
Was possessed of the strength of a hero.

puic Donn, commanded by Master Arsibel (Archibald); he then returned with a great force of

"An aspect glowing with hospitality
Had this fair man of Feral;
Ineacht, the fair daughter
Of king Monach, was mother of Eogan.

"He had the disposition of a king,
The courage of a hero, and agility of a lion;
The race of Eogan—fair chieftains—
The noble warriors of Temor.

"Their fingers were adorned
With bright and brilliant rings;
The noblest host in all Erin
Is the assembly of Aileach.

"Sixteen chief kings ruled
Of Eogan's race over Erin;
They defended the birth-right of those in exile,
And received hostages from every country."

It appears from the foregoing passages of the poem, that the Tuath De Danan were the first who founded the fortress of Aileach; and it is stated by Mac Firbis and others, that it was erected by Garbhan and Frighrin, two celebrated builders of the Fomorians; and several of the Danan kings are mentioned as having resided there; amongst others, Dagda the Great; several kings of the Milesian race, mentioned in the poem, likewise resided there, and lastly the princes of the Hy Niall race, or descendants of the celebrated monarch, Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Introduction of Christianity.—In the early part of the fifth century, during the reign of Laoghaire, son of Niall of the Hostages, Palladius and St. Patrick preached the gospel in Ireland; but it is considered by Usher, Lanigan, and other ecclesiastical writers, that Christianity was partially introduced into Ireland in the third and fourth centuries. The old annalists record three remarkable persons who became converts to the Christian faith before the missions of Palladius and St. Patrick, namely, Concovar Mac Nessa, the celebrated king of Ulster in the first century; Moran, the famous judge, or chief Brehon of Ireland, son of king Cairbre Ceann-Cait, in the beginning of the second century, and the renowned Cormac, monarch of Ireland about the middle of the third century. An account of the missions of Palladius and St. Patrick, with a sketch of their lives, has been given at p. 270 in these notes. The mission of St. Patrick is placed by Lanigan from A. D. 432 to 465, but extended to A. D. 493 by Usher and others. The mission of the great Irish apostle is particularly connected with Ulster, as the scene of his early captivity, and afterwards of his first preaching of the gospel, and the foundation of the see of Armagh, the seat of the Primacy of Ireland, the cathedral church of which was founded by him A. D. 455, according to Lanigan, all of which events are amongst the most important connected with the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The era of the Hy Niall race of kings is remarkable as commencing with the introduction of Christianity, king Niall of the Hostages, as before stated, having brought St. Patrick, then a youth in the sixteenth year of his age, to Ireland, amongst other captives he had taken in his military expeditions to Gaul and Britain.

The Battle of Cula-Dreimhne.—According to the Four Masters and other authorities, Curman, son of Eochy Tiormearna, king of Connaught, was put to death by Dermot Mac Carroll, monarch of Ireland, though Curman had been under the protection of St. Columkille, from whose hands he had been violently forced away. This circumstance led to the great battle of Cula-Dreimhne, fought in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, A. D. 555, between the forces of Meath and Leinster, under the monarch Dermot on the one side, and the people of Tir-Eogain and

the Scots, and spoiled and laid waste Tirconnell, and it was on that expedition he brought

Tir-Connell on the other, commanded by the princes Fergus and Donal, sons of Murtogh Mac Earca, former monarch of Ireland, and aided by the forces of Aodh, or Hugh, king of Connaught; in this battle the army of the monarch Dermot was totally defeated, three thousand of his men being slain, and he himself having hardly saved his life by flight. In A. D. 558, after he had reigned twenty years, according to the Four Masters, Dermot Mac Carroll was slain by Aodh Dubh, or Black Hugh, the son of Suibhne, king of Dalaradia, at Rath Beg in Moyline, now Moylinne, near the town of Antrim; this Black Hugh is called by other writers king of the Picts of Dalaradia. The head of king Dermot was carried to Clonmacnois, and interred there, but his body was buried in the abbey of Connor, in Antrim.

The Battle of Monadoire.—In A. D. 557, according to the Four Masters, was fought the great battle of Monadoire Lothair, by the forces of the northern Hy Niall, both Connallians and Eugenians, against the Picts of Alban, in which their forces were totally overthrown, and seven princes of the Picts, together with Aodh Broac, were slain. The place where this battle was fought was situated somewhere in the Highlands of Scotland and it is mentioned that the country of Lea and Carn Eolaig, the fortresses of the Picts, were laid waste.

The National Convention of Dromceat.—In the latter end of the sixth century, A. D. 590, a great national council or convention was held in Ulster, of which an account is given by Keating and O'Flaherty. This assembly was convened by Aodh, or Hugh, son of Ainmireach, then monarch of Ireland, of the race of the Connallians, or Tirconnell branch of the Hy Niall, and it was attended by the provincial kings, princes, chiefs, bishops, abbots, and clergy. St. Columkille, abbot of I-Columkille, or Iona in the Hebrides, who was of the Connallian race, of Tirconnell, and is celebrated as the apostle of the Picts and Caledonians, came to this convention, accompanied by Aidan, king of the Albanian Scots, who was likewise of Milesian Irish descent. This national council was held at Dromceat, in Kianachta, near Glengiven, in that part of Tir-Eogain, now called Derry, and was convened by the monarch Hugh, to settle a great contention that arose between himself and the bards, whose order the king considered too numerous, powerful, and dangerous to the state, and therefore had resolved to suppress; but St. Columkille opposed their abolition, and advocated their continuance under proper regulations as a useful national institution, and through his influence, the bards, under due restraints, were continued, and all disputes between them and the monarch amicably arranged.

The Battle of Moy-Rath.—During the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, various great battles were fought in Ulster, as recorded in the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster, Keating, &c. Many of those conflicts took place between the princes and chiefs of Ulster amongst themselves, and with the other provincial kings, and several also with the Albanian Scots, Picts, and North Britons, who frequently made hostile incursions with powerful forces into Ulster, and had fierce contests with the Ultonians. The most remarkable of the battles fought in those ages was that of Moy-Rath, which was celebrated by the Irish bards and annalists under the designation of *Cath-Muighe-Rath*, or the Battle of the Plain of the Rath, and was fought at a place called Magh-Rath, in Dalaradia, now Moira, in the county of Down; some difference as to its chronology occurs in the Irish annalists; the Four Masters mention it at A. D. 634, and the Chronicon Scotorum, and Annals of Ulster, at A. D. 636; but the Annals of Tigernach give it at A. D. 637, which is considered most correct. Accounts of this battle are given in Charles O'Connor's Dissertations on the History of Ireland, in O'Flaherty's Ogygia, in Keating, and in Colgan's Life of St. Columkille, by St. Adamnan, but chiefly in an ancient Irish M. S., a copy of which is in the library of Sir William Betham. In the beginning of the seventh century, Congal Claon, a valiant prince of the Irian, or Rudrician race, and according to O'Connor, a man of extraordinary abilities and

with him a cannon called the crooked gun, by which he demolished the new castle of Inisowen,

and also the castle of Eanagh. When he first arrived in the country he took O'Donnell,

great ambition, was king of Uladh, or Ulidia, and ruled over the territory which now forms the county of Down and part of Antrim, but attempted to recover the sovereignty of all Ulster, which had been wrested from his ancestors by the Heremonians, of the race of Clan Colla and Hy Niall. This Congal was son of Scanlan Sciath-Leathan, or Scanlan of the Broad Shield, king of Ulidia, and having collected a powerful force, gave assistance to Donal, a prince of the Connallian branch of Hy Niall, who was a competitor for the monarchy, and in a great battle at *Traigh-brena* in Ulster, according to the Four Masters, they defeated and slew, A. D. 623, Suibhne Meann, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Hy Niall, and Donal then became monarch. Congal Claon again collected a powerful force to depose his former ally, Donal, with whom he fought at *Dun-Ceithirn*, in Ulster, a great battle, A. D. 624, according to the Four Masters; after immense slaughter on both sides, Congal was vanquished, and forced to fly for refuge to North Britain, where he remained in exile many years, during which time he formed a powerful league with foreign princes for the recovery of Ulster. In the year 637 he invaded Ireland with an immense force of foreign auxiliaries, consisting of Albanian Scots, Picts, Britons, Anglo-Saxons, and Franks; he landed on the coast of Dalaradia, in some part of Down, or Antrim, where he was joined by his Irish allies of the Irian race in Ulster. Amongst the foreign commanders in Congal Claon's army are mentioned Donal Breac, king of the Albanian Scots, with his three brothers Aedh, Congal, and Suibhne; the Britons were commanded by Conan Rod, or Conan the Red, son of the king of the Britons; the Anglo-Saxons by a chief called Garbh, and the Franks by a prince named Dairbre, supposed to be Dagobert. The monarch Donal collected the forces of Ulster, composed of the Eugenians, Connallians, and Clan Colla, which he commanded in person, and was assisted by many celebrated chieftains of the various clans. Both armies having met at Moy-Rath, fought one of the most tremendous battles recorded in the ancient history of Ireland; it was continued with unremitting fury for six successive days, but on the seventh day, which was on a Tuesday, the 24th of June, Congal Claon, after displaying the most consummate valour and abilities, was slain, together with almost all his Irish forces and foreign allies. Cealleach, who was prince presumptive to the throne of Ulster, and a renowned warrior, slew in single combat, and beheaded Conan Rod the British prince, and likewise Dairbre, commander of the Franks. Donal Breac, king of the Albanian Scots, having narrowly escaped with his life, fled from the field of battle with a small remnant of his forces, and sailed to Scotland. It is said that St. Columbkille foretold this war, as stated in his life by St. Adamnan, abbot of Iona, in a passage given in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, at the year 657, in his account of the Scottish kings "this prediction was fulfilled in our days in the war of Moy-Rath, when Donal Breac, the grandson of Aidan, was depopulating, without any provocation, the provinces of Donal, the grandson of Ainnireach, and from that day to this the Irish have been reduced to the last extremity by foreigners, which gives me the most heartfelt grief." There were probably about thirty thousand men engaged at Moy-Rath, and from the obstinacy with which this fierce conflict was continued for seven successive days, during which it is said the warriors on each side displayed the most determined bravery, and fought like lions, there could not have been on both sides less than ten or twelve thousand men slain.

The Battle of Fiertsí.—In A. D. 665, according to the Four Masters and others, in the reign of Seachnasach, monarch of Ireland, the Picts of North Britain, with a powerful army, invaded Ulster, and fought a bloody battle with the Irish at Fiertsí, but after a dreadful carnage on both sides, the Ultonians at length defeated the invaders, very few of whom escaped from the field of battle, and fled to their ships; the place where this engagement was fought is considered by Dr. O'Connor and others to have been at Belfast. About A. D. 670, the Picts again invaded Ulster, plundered and burned the famous monastery of Bennebor in Dala-

radia, now Bangor, in the county of Down, and massacred or dispersed one thousand monks.

The Battle of Moy Linne.—An account is given in O'Connor's *Dissertations*, and in the *Four Masters*, at A. D. 680, of a great battle fought at Rath Mor of Moy-Linny, which was situated near Lough-Neagh, in the parish of Antrim. Cathasach and Ultan, princes of the Cruthneans, or Picts of Dalaradia, having leagued with the North Britons and Saxons, brought over an immense number of those foreigners, but their combined forces were defeated by the chiefs of the northern Hy Niall, with great slaughter, and both Cathasach and Ultan were amongst the slain. This battle was fought in the reign of Fionnachta Fleadhach, or Finnachta the Banqueter, a name which has been latinised by O'Flaherty, *Finnacta Epu-laris*, and by Dr. O'Connor, *Finnacta Convivator*; this king was designated the Banqueter from his great hospitality and magnificent feasts. He was of the southern Hy Niall, and resided at his palace of Dun-na-Sciath, or the Fortress of the Shields, which was situated on the banks of Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in Westmeath. This monarch, after a reign of twenty years, was slain in battle A. D. 693, on the 14th of November, and in commemoration of his justice, munificence, and many virtues, the anniversary of his death was held as a festival for many ages.

In A. D. 683, according to the *Four Masters* and other authorities, the Anglo-Saxons, under a general named Bert, or Bertus, invaded Ireland, being sent by Egfrid, king of Northumberland; they landed on the coast of Bregia, in Meath, and committed great ravages along the territories between Dublin and Drogheda, plundering churches and monasteries, and carrying off many captives and great booty. The monarch Fiaachta attacked those invaders, and slew many of them in a great battle fought in the month of June at *Rathmore*, near Atboy, in Meath; but Bert and the remainder of his forces effected a retreat, and succeeded in carrying off the plunder and many captives. In the following year Adamnan, abbot of Iona, was sent on an embassy to king Egfrid, in Northumberland, to complain of those sacrileges and plunders committed by the Saxons, and he succeeded in recovering the captives, and reparation was made for the devastations committed. The venerable Bede greatly condemns king Egfrid for these hostile aggressions against the Irish, who he says were "a harmless nation, which had been always most friendly to the Anglo-Saxons."

The Battle of Moy-Cuilinn.—In A. D. 702, according to the *Annals of Ulster* and other authorities, in the reign of the monarch Loingseach, the Picts and North Britons invaded Ulster with great forces, but were defeated by the Ultonians with prodigious slaughter, and almost all slain at a place called by Keating *Magh Cuilinn*, and stated in the *Annals of Ulster* to have been situated in Airdo, in the mountains, probably Ardes, in the county of Down.

The Battle of Cloch-Mionuire.—In the reign of the monarch Fergal, about A. D. 710, the Picts and North Britons again invaded Ulster with great forces, but were defeated by the Ultonians in a fierce battle fought at a place called *Cloch-Mionuir*, in Dalriada, which was situated in some part of the north of Antrim.

The battle of Murbolg.—In A. D. 725, according to the *Four Masters*, the Picts were again defeated, and vast numbers of them slain by the Dalriadians at Murbolg, a place situated near the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim.

The Battle of Foghart.—In A. D. 732, in the reign of Aodh, or Hugh Allain, monarch of Ireland, according to the *Four Masters* and others, Aodh Roin, or Hugh the Hairy, king of Ulidia, having greatly oppressed the clergy of Ulster, and plundered the churches, a complaint was made against him to the monarch by Congusa, then archbishop of Armagh; the monarch collected a large army, and assisted by the northern Hy Niall, fought a great battle at Foghart, on the plain of Muirthemhine, now Faughart, near Dundalk, in which the Ulidiaas were defeated with great slaughter,

i. e. Manus, his father, prisoner at Ros Racha, and did not permit those Scottish forces to depart from the November in which they arrived, until the following festival of St. Brendan; O'Donnell remained in imprisonment until his death.

and Hugh Roin himself slain, and beheaded on the stone of the Conventions, or oblations, at the door of the church of Foghart, and some curious verses, composed by the archbishop Congusa on this circumstance, are given in the Four Masters.

In the various wars enumerated in Ulster, and many more battles not recorded, from the first to the eighth century, comprising a period of seven hundred years of almost incessant conflicts of the kings of Ulster, either amongst themselves, or with the other provincial kings, and with the monarchs of Ireland, and of fierce contests with foreign invaders, including the Cualgnean war of seven years duration between the Red-Branch Knights of Ulster, and the Connaught forces; the conflicts of the Clan Colla chieftains with the kings of Emania; the contests of the Hy Niall princes for the sovereignty of Ulster with the Ulidian kings; the battle of Moy-Rath, and the various other fierce engagements of the Ultonians with the invading Picts, Britons, Anglo-Saxons and Franks, no doubt there were, during these seven centuries of continued and sanguinary contests, not less than three hundred thousand men slain in Ulster.

In the latter end of the seventh century, Alfred, an Anglo-Saxon prince, son of Oswy, king of Northumbria, and who was himself afterwards king of Northumbria, having been exiled from England, retired to Ireland, where he studied many years in its seminaries, according to the venerable Bede, in his Life of St. Cuthbert. Alfred travelled over all parts of Ireland, and, as mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish writers, at A. D. 885, he, under the name of Flann Fionn, or Flann the Fair, composed a poem on Ireland, consisting of ninety-six verses, and commencing thus:—

“Ro dheat in Inis Finn Fail
In Eirin re imarbhaidh”

“I found in the fair Inisfail
In Ireland while in exile.”

A version of this poem into English has been made by the translator of these Annals, from which the following passages are taken relating to Ulster in the seventh century—

“I found in Armagh the splendid,
Meekness, wisdom, circumspection,
Abstinence in obedience to the Son of God,
Noble, prosperous learned sages.

“I found in the country of Conall
Brave victorious heroes;
Valiant men of fair complexion,
The exalted stars of Erin.

“I found in the province of Ulster,
Long-blooming beauty, hereditary vigour,
Young scions of energy,
Though fair, yet fit for war, and brave.”

The Eugenians.—In the preceding part of the present article, an account has been given of the Eugenians, as the chief branch of the northern Hy Niall, descended from Eogan, one of the sons of king Niall of the Hostages; the head chiefs of the Eugenians in the tenth century took the name *Ua-Neill*, or O'Neill, from Niall Glundubh, a celebrated king of that race, who was monarch of Ireland in the tenth century, and was slain A. D. 919, in a great battle with the Danes near Dublin. The O'Neills, as kings and princes of Aileach, kings of Ulster, and princes of Tir-Eogain, make a very conspicuous figure in Irish history, from the eleventh to the seventeenth century, for a period of five hundred years, during the greater part of which they maintained their independence and

A. D. 1556.

Giolla Colaim O'Clabaigh, the coarb of St. Patrick, at Uaran of Magh Aoi', the head of hospitality and wealth of the coarbs of Connaught, a general entertainer of the rich and poor, died in

power to a great extent, amidst incessant wars with the English of the Pale, and various British settlers. Their celebrated chiefs are constantly mentioned throughout these Annals, and an account of their territories and other particulars, has been given at p. 49, in the note on Tir-Eogain. The O'Neills, as princes of Tir-Eogain, ruled over the territories which now form the counties of Tyrone and Derry, with Inisowen, in Donegal. In the eleventh century, a branch of the O'Neills took the name of Mac Loughlin, sometimes mentioned as O'Loughlin, from Loughlin O'Neill, one of their chiefs, and during the eleventh and twelfth centuries were very powerful, and some of them became princes of Tir-Eogain, and of Aileach, kings of Ulster, and two of them, as hereafter shown, became monarchs of Ireland. Many celebrated chiefs of the Mac Loughlins are mentioned in the course of these Annals; but it appears, that in the thirteenth century, they were put down by the superior power of the O'Neills. A powerful branch of the O'Neills, as explained at page 21, in the note on Dalaradia, in the fourteenth century, became lords of Clannaboy, and possessed extensive territories in the counties of Down and Antrim, down to the seventeenth century, and many celebrated chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. They were called *Clann-Aodha-Buidhe*, signifying the Clan of Hugh the yellow-haired, from Aodh Buidhe, one of their celebrated chiefs; and the tribe and territory were thence designated Clannaboy, or sometimes Claneboy. The territory was divided into North and South Clannaboy, the North comprising the baronies of Belfast, Massareene, Antrim, and Upper Toome, in the county of Antrim; and South Clannaboy contained the baronies of Ardes, Castlereagh, Kinealarty, and Lecale, in the county of Down. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the head chiefs of the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone, were created earls of Tyrone, and barons of Dungannon, and in modern times a branch of the O'Neills were created earls O'Neill, in the county of Antrim.

The other chiefs and clans of the Eugenians, the posterity of Eogan, and his five sons, Muiredach, Fergus, Oilíoll, Felin, and Eochy, were the O'Catians, or O'Kanes, powerful chiefs in Derry, and lords of the greater part of that territory; the Mac Caghewells, O'Donnellys, O'Hagans, O'Hamells, O'Horans, O'Hoseys, O'Connellans, all chiefs of note in Tyrone. The Mac Sweeney's, celebrated chiefs in Donegal, and distinguished commanders of galloglasses in Ulster, and likewise in Connaught and Munster; the O'Gormleys; O'Dubhdiamas; O'Donegans; O'Brolchans; Mac Closkeys; Mac Gilligans; Mac Gill Kellys; O'Freels; O'Quinns; O'Hagarty's; O'Mulvihills, all chiefs and clans of note in various parts of Derry and Donegal. The O'Creaghs, who in early times went from Ulster, and settled in Munster, and of whom there were many highly respectable families in Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary, were a branch of the O'Neills of Tyrone, and likewise the O'Nibells of Munster, of both which families an account has been given at p. 154, in the note on Thomond. Accounts of the O'Neills, and various chiefs of the Eugenians, and the territories possessed by each, have been given at pp. 50 to 52, in the note on Tir Eogain and Tir Conaill.

The Connallians.—As before stated, the Connallians were the posterity of Conall Gulban, one of the sons of king Niall of the Hostages. The head chiefs of this race took the names of O'Maoldora and O'Cannanain, from two princes their ancestors, who were so called, and many celebrated chieftains of the O'Maoldoras and O'Cannanains are mentioned in the Four Masters in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, and they extended their power not only over Donegal, but other parts of Ulster. In the tenth century some of the head chiefs of the Connallians took the tribe name of *Clanna Dalaigh*, from Dalach, one of their chiefs, whose death is recorded in the Annals at A. D. 868, but they afterwards

Clanrickard, after he had been expelled thither from Oran, and after his son Dermot Roe O'Clabaigh had been slain by the Clan Conway.

O'Moore (of the Queen's county), i. e. Conall Oge, was taken prisoner by the lord justice.

The castle of Lis-Chuaine, in Delvin, was com-

took the name *O'Domhnaill*, or O'Donnell, from Domhnall, another of their celebrated chiefs in the beginning of the tenth century. The elder chieftains of Tirconnell, the O'Cannanains, and O'Maoldoras, were put down by the superior power of the O'Donnells, who, in the latter end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, became the chief rulers of the territory, and as princes of Tirconnell, possessed the greater part of Donegal, but afterwards got the whole of that country, and also extended their power over some of the northern parts of Sligo, and for a long time held the castle of Sligo, for which they often had contests with the English, and also with the O'Conors; the O'Donnells probably claimed Carbury in Sligo, as that territory was originally possessed, and got its name from Cairbre, one of the sons of Niall of the Hostages. The O'Donnells, as princes of Tirconnell, make a conspicuous figure in Irish history, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and their great actions are particularly recorded in the course of these Annals, where it appears they frequently extended their power, not only over Donegal, but also over parts of Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Brefney, Sligo, and Roscommon, and frequently exercised a jurisdiction in the inauguration of the princes and chiefs, and levied tributes on those territories. The O'Neills and O'Donnells, from the accounts of all the annalists, appear to have been by far the most powerful, warlike, and valiant of the Irish chieftains, and kept up the most numerous bodies of disciplined troops, and from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, during a period of nearly five hundred years of incessant warfare, maintained their independence against the Anglo-Irish forces of the Pale, and the armies of England. Several of the O'Neills and O'Donnells were distinguished military commanders in the Irish Brigades, in the service of France, Spain, Austria, and other foreign states.

The other chiefs of the Connallians, who were collateral branches of the same stock as the O'Donnells, were the O'Doghertys, lords of Inisowen, in Donegal; the O'Boyles, lords of Boylagh, and the O'Gallaghers, powerful and warlike chiefs in Tirlugh, in Donegal; the O'Breslens, chiefs of Fanat, and eminent Brehons in Donegal and Fermanagh; the O'Hughes, and several other chiefs in Donegal, an account of whom, and the territories possessed by each, has been given at page 52, in the note on Tirconnell. The O'Dalys were the elder branch of the O'Donnells, and many families of note of the name were located in Connaught, Meath, and Munster, and several of them are recorded in the course of these Annals as bards, historians, and eminent literary men.

The Colmanians.—An account of the kings, princes, chiefs, and clans of the southern Hy Niall, and the territories possessed by each, has been given at p.p. 6 to 8, and also at p.p. 248, 314, 315, in the notes on Meath, Tefia, Annaly, Offaly, Moy Liffey, and Bregia. The South Hy Niallians were descended from four of the sons of king Niall of the Hostages, namely, Laoghlaire, Fiacha, Maine, and Conall Crimthan, powerful princes, who in the fifth century got possession of the territories which formed the ancient kingdom of Meath, comprising the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with part of Longford, and parts of Dublin, Kildare, and King's county. The posterity of these four princes possessed the territories of the ancient kingdom of Meath, from the fifth to the twelfth century, but from the latter end of the twelfth to the beginning of the seventeenth century, amidst incessant warfare and fierce contests with the Anglo-Normans and English settlers, the southern Hy Niall lost all their hereditary possessions, and of this powerful race there are no descendants of any note, or large landed proprietors, to be found on the territories of ancient Meath at the present day. The head families of the southern Hy Niall took the name of Clan Colman from one of their ancestors, a celebrated chief named Colman More, in the sixth century, who was son of Dermot Mac Carroll, monarch of Ireland, and whose death is recorded at A.D. 552 in the Four Masters. The head chiefs of the Clan Colman took the name of

O'Melaghlin in the eleventh century, and were celebrated as kings of Meath, kings and princes of Tara, princes of Bregia, and lords of Clan Colman, an extensive territory in Westmeath. The designation Clan Colman, or Colmanians, was mostly confined to the family of O'Melaghlin, but sometimes also applied to all the chiefs of the southern Hy Niall. The other principal chiefs of the southern Hy Niall were the Mac Geoghegans, princes of Kinel Fiacha, an extensive territory in Westmeath, about Mullingar, &c. The O'Mulloys, princes of Fercall, in King's county; the O'Harts; the O'Connollys, O'Kellys, and O'Regans, princes of Tara; the O'Coindealbhains, or O'Kindellans, a name changed to O'Conlivan, and O'Connellan, princes of Hy Laoghlaire, in Meath and Westmeath; the O'Sionachs, a name anglicised to Fox, lords of Tefia, in Westmeath; the O'Carys, lords of Carberry, in Kildare; the O'Rorys, or Rogers; O'Carrolls and O'Duvans, chiefs in Meath; the O'Fallons; O'Breens; O'Hughes, or O'Heas; O'Hanveys; O'Hennesseys; O'Hanrahans; O'Kearneys; O'Caseys; O'Coffeys; Mac Conways; O'Dooleys; O'Mulledys; O'Scullys; O'Shields; O'Tolargs; Mac Ruars; O'Fagans; O'Currys; O'Corrigan, and O'Murrys, all chiefs of note in various parts of Westmeath. The O'Quinns, chiefs of Muinter Gilgann, and lords of Rathcline, had the barony of Rathcline, in Annaly, or Longford; the O'Ronans; O'Dalys; O'Sleivins; Mac Cormacs; Mac Gilligans, and Mac Gavans, chiefs in Annaly. Of the southern Hy Niall, were also the following chiefs, the O'Maolconrys of Roscommon, celebrated bards and historians to the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; the O'Higgins of Westmeath and of Connaught, eminent bards and historians; and also the O'Duignans, of Kilronan, in Roscommon, distinguished literary men, and hereditary historians of the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg. Many eminent men of these literary families are recorded in the course of these Annals.

The Hy-Briunians.—An account of the chiefs of the race of Hy-Briune has been given at p.p. 75, 125, in the notes on Brefney and South Connaught. These Hy-Briunians, who were the Heremonians of Connaught, were descended from Bryan, king of Connaught, in the latter end of the fourth century, and who was brother of king Niall of the Hostages, and therefore they were a collateral branch of the same stock as the race of Hy Niall. The chief families of the Hy-Briunians were the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught; the O'Rourkes, princes of West Brefney, or Leitrim; the O'Reillys, princes of East Brefney, or Cavan; the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, in Roscommon; the O'Flahertys, lords of West Connaught; the O'Malleys, chiefs in Mayo; the Mac Oireaghtys, chiefs in Roscommon; the Mac Gaurans; Mac Tiernans, or Mac Kernans; and Mac Bradys, chiefs in Cavan, and many other chiefs of note in Connaught and Ulster, of whom accounts have been given in the above mentioned notes on the Hy-Briunians and Brehnians. Thus it appears that the kings, princes, and chiefs of the Hy Niall race, descended from king Niall of the Hostages, ruled over Ulster and Meath, and the kings, princes, and chiefs of the Hy Briune race, the posterity of Bryan, king of Connaught, brother of the monarch Niall, ruled over Connaught, therefore these two great branches of the Heremonians, were the rulers of Leath-Cuinn, or the northern half of Ireland, comprising the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught; and the Hy Niall kings likewise reigned exclusively as monarchs of Ireland for a period of six hundred years, from the fifth to the eleventh century, and two of the Hy Briune race, kings of Connaught in the twelfth century, were likewise supreme sovereigns, namely, Torlogh O'Conor, and his son Roderick, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland.

A. D. 1556.

1. *Uaran Maighe Haai*, now the parish of Oran, in the half barony of Ballymoe, county of Roscommon. The term *Uaran* signifies a fountain of pure spring water, and may have been some celebrated well which, as stated in the text, lay in Maighe Haai,

pleted by Malachy O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien, i. e. Donal, defeated Teige, the son of Murrogh O'Brien, at the castle of Dysart (in Clare), in an engagement, in which thirty or upwards were slain.

Donogh, the son of O'Conor Failly, i. e. Bryan, who had been under the guarantee and protection of the earl of Kildare, was taken prisoner by the lord justice at Druim-da-Maighe. The lord justice and the earl sent despatches, respectively, to the queen of England, to learn what she would say should be done with those prisoners, for the lord justice had at the time in imprisonment O'Conor and Donogh, with several others. O'Moore and Donogh O'Conor were set at liberty on the responsibility of their guarantees, namely, the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond, a circumstance little expected.

O'Ferrall Baun, i. e. Teige, the son of Conmac, died at a fine old age.

O'Madden, i. e. John, the son of Breasal, lord of Siol Anmcha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden, and two lords were appointed over Siol Anmcha, namely, Breasal Duv and Malachy Modardha.

Anthony, the son of William O'Coffey, chief professor of Ireland in poetry, was treacherously killed by night at Ballinluig, in Moybachla, and it was not discovered by whom he had been slain.

O'Dogherty, i. e. Felim, son of Conor Carrach, died on the 6th of December.

A. D. 1557.

Armagh was twice plundered in one month by the lord justice, Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrogh,¹ i. e. Murrogh, son of Maurice Cavenagh, was put to death in Leighlin by the English, for he had been preparing to gain power

and oppose them, and they treacherously seized him in the council-house.

The castle of Fadden, in Delvin Eathra (in King's county), was taken by a prisoner who was confined in it, and he delivered it into the hands of Mac Coghlan, who expelled the tribe of Fergal, and hanged the hostages on Shrove Monday, which happened to be the 1st of March.

The castle of Racra (on the townland of Roughra, near Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county), was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; and after that a commotion arose between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was plundered, and the O'Conors were again expelled from their country, and hostages taken from them by the lord justice; the following were the hostages: O'Conor Failley, his brother's son, Rossa, the son of Murrogh, with many others; and all those hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor alone.

O'Moore, i. e. Conall, was taken prisoner by the English, and was put to death by them at Leighlin. It was a source of great sorrow among the Irish to behold their chiefs and nobles destined to that end, although they could not help them.

The lord justice marched with an army to expel the Siol Conchobhair (O'Conors of Offaley), from Meelick (in Galway), after having learned that they were in that place; he prepared and took with him some cannon to Athlone, and had them conveyed from thence in boats to Meelick, and his forces went through Bealach-an-Fhothair (Ballaghanogher), to Lurgan of Lusmagh (parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, King's county), commanded by himself; he took Meelick and Breachluain after that, and Donogh, the son of Colla (O'Madden), and several others of the guards, were

or Moy Aoi, an ancient territory in the present county of Roscommon, and was thus designated to distinguish it from Uaran Mor, or the great spring, now Oranmore, in the county of Galway. This place was also known by the name of Uaran-ui-Chlabaigh, probably so called from O'Clabaigh the coarb of St. Patrick, mentioned in the text, who was then abbot of Oran. St. Patrick founded a church here in the fifth century, and Cethecus, called Cetgen in the book of Armagh, one of his disciples, was appointed bishop of it, whose remains lie here interred. The ruins of the old church are still to be seen, near which is the remnant of one of the ancient Round Towers, about twelve feet high, and eleven feet three inches in internal diameter; the walls are four feet six inches thick, and the stones, which are of two different kinds of limestone, are extremely well cut, and fit closely together.

A. D. 1557.

1. *Mac Murrogh*.—The Mac Murroghs or Cavenaghs and their allies, according to Mac Geoghegan, made some incursions at this time into the southern parts of the county of Dublin, but they were surprised and dispersed by the garrison of the city, and several of them were slain; a body of one hundred and forty of them withdrew to the fortress of Powerscourt in Wicklow, where they determined to defend themselves; they were besieged by the troops under the command of sir George Stanley from Dublin, and being unable to withstand the great number of their besiegers, were obliged to surrender, and being brought to Dublin seventy-four of them were put to death.

slain by him. The country was completely spoiled and plundered on that occasion, and the sons of Malachy Balbh (O'Madden), and the insurgents along with them, were expelled from the country. The lord justice left a Saxon constable, namely Mr. Francis, in possession of Meelick, and he took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, Malachy Modardha and Breasal; and he also took hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his own son, and some others. So that it was after that manner that Siol Anmeha was taken, and it is impossible to relate or reckon how much damage had been done on that expedition, which took place exactly three weeks before Lammas.

O'Ferrall Bane, i. e. Donal, was killed by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Ferrall; and Fachtna himself was for that act afterwards expelled by the English.

Donal, the son of Lisagh O'Moore, lord of Slieve Margy (in Queen's county), was hanged by the English, viz. by Mr. Sili.

The lord justice marched with a force into Fercall (in King's county), to expel the plunderers from it, having heard that they were in the woods of Fercall; he took Theobald O'Mulloy and others prisoners, and he proceeded from thence to Ely, and took Leim-ui-Bhanain², and it was the goodness of his horse that enabled O'Carroll to escape from him. The lord justice returned back, after having greatly disturbed the peace of the Irish of those places; he afterwards went to England, and left the treasurer in his place. The treasurer (Sir Henry Sydney), marched with another force into Fercall, to take revenge on O'Mulloy, i. e. Art, for giving protection to the wood kerns and the insurgents; the country was plundered from the wood eastward, Baile-Mac-Abainn, and Lann-Eala (parish of Lynally, barony of Ballycowan, King's county), both houses and churches, were burned, and the son of O'Mulloy, namely, the Calvach, was slain at Beal-Atha-glaise, by the treasurer and his forces, on that occasion; he came a second time and burned the country, cut down the woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Mulloy,

2. *Leim-ni-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's Leap, now called Leap, a village situated between Parsonstown and Roscrea, in the King's county, where the O'Carrolls, lords of Ely, had a castle, and there is still one there called Leap Castle, therefore this place is not the castle of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county, as stated by mistake in the Annals at the year 1514; Baile-

but expelled and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor; he conferred the lordship on Theobald O'Mulloy, after having left his son as a hostage with him in his stead.

An awful war arose between the English and all the Irish who were opposed to them, viz. the O'Conors, O'Moores, O'Mulloys and O'Carrolls, and it is impossible to relate how many depredations, slaughters and plunders were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh Ruadh, from Bladhma to Cliodhna, and from the Eoir to the same Cliodhna (Slieve Roe mountains, on the borders of Dublin and Wicklow; Bladhma is the Slievebloom mountains, on the borders of the King's and Queen's counties; Cliodhna was near Cork, and Eoir was the river Nore, in Kilkenny).

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar, having got an advantage, took Caislean-an-Leime (Leap castle), from the English.

Torlogh, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige-an-Chomaid O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, the son of Conn, son of Conn, collected and marshalled a very great army to march into Tircconnell, and all the Orgiellians and all the English and Irish from Traigh-Bhaile-Mic-Buain (Dundalk), to the river Finn, came and joined his army. Those forces did not halt till they came to Carricleith, between the two rivers, namely, the Finn and Mourne, where they formed an extensive military encampment, in which they spent their time very pleasantly in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the selling and buying of Meadha (mead or metheglin) wine, fine clothes, and all sorts of commodities. The son of O'Neill received intelligence that the people of Tircconnell had sent their cows and cattle herds into the retired parts and fastnesses of the country in their rear. He said that act should avail them nothing, as whether they were in Leinster or Munster he would pursue them until he should bring them under his own jurisdiction, so that henceforth there should rule over Ulster only one king. With respect to the people of Tircconnell they were thus circumstanced, that O'Donnell, i. e. Manus,

Mic-Abainn seems to be the place called Ballyrickvere, not far from Lynally; this information has been kindly communicated by that learned antiquary, T. L. Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, who correctly states, that the English name is derived from the Irish *Leim*, which signifies a Leap.

was in bad health and unable to move, having been for two years previously imprisoned by his son Calvach, during which time Calvach ruled the country, and his brother Hugh, with his followers, were in opposition to him, and at this time he was along with John (O'Neill) his kinsman, namely, his mother's brother. When Calvach received intelligence that John (O'Neill) had encamped with his army on the borders of his territory, he weighed in his mind what he should do under the impending danger which threatened him, and he then consulted his father Manus what plans should be adopted against his enemies, whenever they should enter the country. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was this, that as he had not an equal number of forces with the son of O'Neill he had better not give him battle, but to watch the movements of their people should they enter his country, and then to endeavour if he got an opportunity, to attack their camp by surprise, and by that means, he was of opinion, he should conquer them, and on this plan they agreed. As to John O'Neill, he advanced with his forces from Carrickleith, without stopping or halting, having crossed the river Finn and proceeded near Raphoe through the Lagan, and halted and encamped beside Bally-Aighidhchaoin, convenient to a stream which flows from the well called Cabharthach, and his forces pitched their tents and booths there. Calvach was on the same day with his son Conn at Mullogh-Beinnin, attended by a small party, which consisted of only thirty horsemen and two companies of galloglasses of the Mac Sweeneys of Fanat, namely, one of the sept of Roderick, commanded by Walter, the son of Murrough, and the other of the sept of Donal, commanded by Donal Gorm Mac Sweeney. When Calvach heard that John (O'Neill) had marched to that place with his forces, he sent two of his faithful men to reconnoitre them, whose names were Donogh Oge, the son of Donogh Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin; those two proceeded without being perceived until they were in the midst of the forces, who were so numerous and extensive, that they themselves could not know one another, even if it were day, except alone by recognising their leaders. Those two forementioned persons proceeded along from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire,

which was before the door of the tent of O'Neill's son, from which an immense light blazed forth, because he commanded the centre, and at it were sixty stern warlike galloglasses with their sharp, well-mounted battle-axes prepared for action, and sixty resolute determined Scots, with their weighty broad-sided heavy-striking swords in their hands, drawn ready for execution, watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time arrived for the forces to take their food, and while it was divided and distributed amongst them, the two spies whom we have mentioned, extended their hands for their portions like the others to the distributor, and what they received was a helmet full of meal, with a due proportion of butter. With those proofs they returned to their people, and on exhibiting them, all they related about what they had seen was believed. Calvach commanded his men to put on their armour quickly, which was instantly obeyed. The two battalions then formed themselves into one body, and Conn O'Donnell, on foot, took the centre between Walter and Donal (Mac Sweeney), while at the same time he gave his horse to his father. Having marched forward to the camp, they did not halt until they reached the central companies, who were guarding the son of O'Neill, and they made a vigorous and unexpected attack on the people of the camp. Then followed on both sides slaughter, destruction, conflict, discomfiture, cutting and clashing of sharp-edged battle-axes and high tempered cleaving swords, until warriors were cut down, and heroes subdued by the assaulting party. When John (O'Neill) heard the sound of the great forces, and the clamour of the hosts, he was certain that the enemy attacked his camp, and he fled through the back of his tent unperceived. It rained calmly, dripping during the night without intermission, so that the brooks and rivers of the country became flooded. The forces of the Tyronians were at length defeated by the force of fighting and conflict, with sanguinary slaughter. John (O'Neill) fled unattended by any of his people except two of the party of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, along with Donogh, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher, and they proceeded through the most direct and private ways until they crossed the Daol (Deel), Finn and Derg (rivers, on the borders of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal), and it was by swimming those three

rivers along with his two attendants, he got across them, and proceeded from thence to Tearman-*ui-Moain* (Termonamungan in Tyrone); he purchased a horse that night from O'Moan, and arrived by the break of day at Airegal-da-Chiarog (Errigal Keeroge in Tyrone). Calvach remained with his small force the rest of the night in the camp, which had been held by John O'Neill in the beginning of the night, with much mirth, enjoying and feasting themselves till the following morning, with the wines and viands of that host which they had just defeated. On the following day an immense deal of property appeared to their view, consisting of arms, armour, valuable goods and horses, so that four score horses of the booty fell to the share of Conn the son of Calvach, besides the splendid steed of the son of O'Neill, which was called Mac-an-Iolair (the Son of the Eagle), and it is doubtful if so much valuable booty had been taken at the battle of Knock Buidhbh Derg, which was gained by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, against O'Neill, as was obtained by the Tírconnallians on that occasion.

A. D. 1558.

The earl of Desmond¹, namely, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Gerald, the earl, died, and his territory could not well spare that good man, for during his time it was not found necessary to infold cattle or to close the doors, from Duncaoin in Kerry, to the Meeting of the Three Waters of the green borders at the extremity of the province of Eochy, the son Luchta, and to Leinster, and his son Gerald was appointed his successor.

O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Donal, the son of Connor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh, was expelled from his hereditary estate, and deprived of his earldom,

by the lord justice of Ireland, namely, Thomas Fitzwalter (Thomas Ratchiffe, viscount Fitzwalter and earl of Sussex), and his brother's son Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad (at Ennis), Bunratty, and Great Clare, the chief family seats of the country, and not these alone but the entire country, both waste and inhabited, were given into the hands of the son of Donogh O'Brien, by the English, and he was also appointed earl over that country, and he was the first earl of the Clan Cais (Dalcassians) by title, but not by inauguration. Abomination, hatred, disgust and terror, seized the Gaels of fair Banba (Ireland) on account of that act, namely, the banishment of Donal O'Brien; and the clans of Conn and of Cahir (the posterity of Con of the Hundred Battles, and of Cahir More, both celebrated monarchs of Ireland), the race of Heremon, and of Heber, of Ir, and of Ith, were alarmed on account of that humiliation.

The baron O'Neill, i. e. Ferdorcha (this Ferdorcha is called Matthew, baron of Dungannon, by the English writers), the son of Conn Bacach, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Owen, was unkindredly slain by the people of his brother John, and the cause of his death was that he was nominated to succeed to the patrimony, should his father die before him.

The son of O'Conor Faily, i. e. Donogh, the son of Bryan, son of Cahir, son of Conn, son of the Calvach, was slain by O'Dempsey, namely, Anthony, the son of Hugh; that death left the Barrow in mourning, and Offaly feeble, and Leinster in sorrow; and that act was perpetrated precisely at the festival of St. Patrick.

The earl of Clanrickard gave the Scots a complete overthrow; and that earl was Rickard, the son of Ulick of the Heads, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knoectow, the son of Ulick Meadhonach, the son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who were thus defeated were, Donal, son of Dougall, son of Gillespie Mac Ailin; and Dugald, the son

A. D. 1558.

1. *The earl of Desmond*.—The vast territory possessed by the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, is here pointed out; it extended over the greater part of the counties of Cork and Kerry, and also over parts of Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, as shown in these Annals in the note on Desmond. Dun Caoin mentioned in the text is now called Dunquin or Donquin, sometimes called Dunquene, a parish in the barony of Corcaquinney, county of Kerry, near Ventry harbour and Dunmore Head; the Meeting of the

Three Waters is the confluence of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, at the bay of Waterford; the province of Eochy, the son of Luchta, was Munster, which was so called from Eochy, an ancient king of Munster, who flourished about a century before the Christian era; the earl's territory as mentioned in the text, also extended to Leinster, as his jurisdiction appears to have reached over the greater part of Waterford, and thence to the borders of Kilkenny.

of Donogh, son of Gillespie Mac Ailin, two young chivalrous constables, who bartered their services for a long time with the Ultonians and the Tirconnallians, among whom they boasted of their great activity and superior valour, and having left the eastern countries, proceeded into Connaught to exalt their names. They first went into the territory of Carbry the son of Niall (Carbury in Sligo), through the lower part of Tirerrill, to the district of Gallen (in Mayo), which Cormac Galleng, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum (king of Munster in the second century), gained by conquest, after he had forfeited his father's protection, to the country of Amhalgaid, the son of Fiachrach (Tyrawley, in Mayo). Mac William, i. e. Rickard of the Iron, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, came thither to meet them, and promised them support, for the purpose of plundering his neighbours, and devastating his enemies. When the earl of Clanrickard received intelligence that those foreign troops had come to his neighbourhood, he collected all the armed forces and ordnance he could command, and did not halt till he came to the place where those Scots were stationed at the Moy. It was well for him to have attacked them there, for he overthrew those foreign forces and stern warriors who had not taken it into their consideration how far removed they had been from their own country and kinsmen, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donal and Dugald were slain there, and their preservation would have been a greater victory than their death, because a full equivalent of any kind of wealth might be obtained as a ransom for them. The power of the Scots was very much lessened in the province of Connaught for a long period of their time through that defeat.

The English defeated O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar, the son of Fearganainm, son of Mulroona, son of John O'Carroll, on the plain of Cinncoircaide; many young soldiers were lost, and heroes were slain, and amongst those who fell was Murrough Gencach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeney, one of the constables of the Dalcassians, and a native of Tirboghaine (Banagh in Donegal); O'Carroll himself escaped from that disaster.

The archdeacon of Killaloe, Donogh Oge, the

son of Donogh, son of Nicholas O'Grady, a lord both in church and country, died.

Elizabeth was proclaimed queen of England on the 17th of November.

A. D 1559.

O'Neill, i. e. Conn Bacach, the son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Owen, died, after having spent his age and time without reproach or dispraise; and his death would have been considered a great loss among the Kinel Owen, were it not for his very advanced age, and that he left a legitimate heir to succeed him, namely, John Dongaileach (O'Neill).

Edmond Butler, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, died, lord of the territory of Cluan Meala (Clonmel), and of Cathair-Duin-Iascaidh (Cahir, in Tipperary) on the river Suir; a mild melodious trumpet; a delightful, fair-sided, beautiful, blooming youth, but who was cut off in the prime and early part of life; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, succeeded in his place.

The earl of Thomond, i. e. Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien, laid siege to Inchiquin in the month of June, precisely, against the sons of Murrough O'Brien; one of the sons of Murrough, namely, Donogh, was in possession of the town, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was in constant attendance, and continually under the protection of the earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donal O'Brien, till that time. Teige complained to the earl of his bad treatment, and said he feared he should be without town or kinsman, unless he obtained immediate relief. The earl entertained Teige's grievances favourably, and called a muster of his brave troops, and a gathering of his tribes; he did not, however, wait for a proper mustering of his forces, but marched directly forward with boldness and confidence across the waters of the clear flowing Shannon. When the earl of Thomond received intelligence of the march of his army towards him, he raised the siege of Inchiquin, left the camp empty, and entreated his dear friend, the earl of Clanrickard, to come to his relief. It was well for him to have asked that request, for he did not wait to be asked the second time, but immediately marched to the

place where the earl of Thomond was then. As to the earl of Desmond, he did not halt until he arrived on the plain of Inchiquin, and returned the same night to Baile-I-Aille, and the camps of the earls were not far distant from each other that night. The earl of Desmond got up by the break of day the following morning, and put his valiant forces into order and battle array, for he expected he should not escape from those two earls, who were in pursuit of him, without a battle. In that opinion he was not mistaken, for they commenced skirmishing, and fighting each other from their respective camps, until they arrived at the top of Knock-Fuarchoilli. It was there that destiny decreed, and fate permitted them to meet on the same plain, at which place the sway of battle of Clan Cais (the Daleassians) had forsaken them on that day, for it had been till then their accustomed lot to defeat the Geraldines before them on every hill on which they had hitherto engaged; but even on that day, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, fought on the same side with Gerald in the battle. Gerald, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, turned the destruction of the battle and the conflict of the hill against the noble and warlike earls, who coveted his subjugation, and sought to dispossess him; so that they (the earls), left their men under the power of the arms of their opponents, and at the mercy of their enemies. They left on the field Donogh Gobha, the son of Bryan, son of Torlogh, son of Teige Mac Mahon, and a number of the chiefs of Siol Aodha (Mac Namaras of Clare) were slain there, with the chief constable of Clanrickard, namely, Edmond, the son of Roderick More Mac Sweeney, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Roderick More; the three sons of Murrough, the son of Donogh, son of Donal of the Defeats Mac Sweeney, namely, Conor, the constable of Thomond; also Owen and Donogh, and the sons of Edmond, the son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeney, namely, Maolmurry Buidhe and Donogh. We shall, however, enumerate no more, but the earl of Desmond returned home after a victorious conquest and successful defeat.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar, the son of Fear-ganaium, son of Mulroona, son of John, marched at the head of a powerful force against the Mac I-Brien of Ara, (in Tipperary), namely, Torlogh, the

son of Murrough, son of Donal, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. O'Carroll, with great expedition devastated and completely plundered the country, from Bel-an-Atha to the Mill of O'Hogan; on the same day he slew the brother of Mac I-Brien, namely, Murrough, the son of Murrough, a distinguished leader, the most harmless of the youths of the tribe of Bryan Roe. After that, the Mac I-Brien called a gathering of his friends to take revenge of O'Carroll, for the injurious indignity done him; and after his noble troops had collected about him he marched forward and put on the resolution of completely plundering Hy Carthin (Ikerrin in Tipperary), on that expedition. The place where O'Carroll happened to be by fate on that night before him was, on the top of a hill in Ikerrin, on which he could hear any movement going on in the country about him, and it was at the foot of the hill where O'Carroll rested, that Mac I-Brien sent forth his scouts to plunder the districts. After these parties had gone forth from him, O'Carroll perceived them in battle array, and in fighting order, but not one escaped the power of his arms, or otherwise being captured, of all those that came within his reach in that place. On that occasion, every one of Mac I-Brien's party who fought were slain, and among those killed was his constable, Heremon, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Conor, son of Donogh Mac Sweeney; Mac I-Brien himself was taken prisoner, and there was profit in that capture, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tSuasain, the son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in the territory of Maguire, while visiting amongst his remote friends, after he had been expelled from his patrimony along with his father, the year before that; he was the most distinguished man of his age for swiftness of foot, activity, military achievements, and equestrianism, of the race of Cormac Cas, and he was interred at Aughavea.

Calvach O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. Shane (John), on the 14th of May, which happened after the following manner: Cathbar, the son of Manus, having been in contention with Calvach and his son Con, and the place where Cathbar kept his residence was at the Cranoge of Lough Beatha. Con, the son of

Calvach, collected the forces of the country and laid siege to the Cranoge, and Calvach was at this time

Reign of Elizabeth.—On the death of queen Mary, on the 17th of November, 1558, her half-sister Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by his second wife Anne Boleyn, succeeded as queen of England; Elizabeth was then in the 25th year of her age, and died on the 24th of March, A. D. 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign.

Lords Lieutenant and Deputies.—The following account of the lords lieutenants, deputies, and lords justices, in the reign of Elizabeth, has been collected from Borlase's Reduction of Ireland, Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, Ware, and various other sources. In 1558, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, who had served under queen Mary, was continued lord deputy, and had an army of 1360 foot, and 320 horse, but going to England the same year, sir Henry Sydney, president of Wales, was sent over as lord deputy; he marched northward to defend the Pale, and having proceeded to Dundalk, had a conference with Shane O'Neill, at whose request he became his gossip, and attended as sponsor at the christening of his child. Shane (John), having assumed the title of the O'Neill, was in contention with his brother Ferdorcha, whom the English writers call Matthew, and who had been created baron of Dungannon, and was to succeed his father Conn, as earl of Tyrone. In 1559, Thomas, earl of Sussex, returned as lord lieutenant, and landed at Bullock, near Dublin, on the 27th of August, and in January following held a Parliament at Dublin, in which, amongst various other statutes, it was enacted, that every person holding any ecclesiastical or temporal offices, must take the oath of supremacy, and also an Act for consecrating archbishops and bishops, and maintaining the queen's right to the crown of Ireland, and making it treason to deny her authority; and, according to Mac Geoghegan, a proclamation was issued to abolish the Mass. Sussex had, according to Cox, instructions to people Ulster with English, and to recover Lecale, Newry, and Carlingford, from the Scots; Sussex returned to England, and in February, 1560, sir William Fitz-William was appointed lord deputy. Shane O'Neill at this time reduced Calvach O'Donnell, Maguire, O'Reilly, and other chiefs to subjection, and assumed the sovereignty of Ulster. In 1561, about April, the earl of Sussex came over again as lord lieutenant, and sir William Fitz-William was appointed lord justice. Sussex received the submission of Shane O'Neill, and returned to England in January, leaving Fitz-William as lord justice. In 1562, in July, Sussex came back as lord lieutenant, and in 1563, during the months of April, May, and June, he carried on contests with Shane O'Neill in Ulster, and had various conflicts with his forces at Dungannon, Tullaghoge, Armagh, and other places, committed great depredations, and carried off, according to Cox, no less than three thousand three hundred kine, and one thousand five hundred garrons (horses) and mares, which were divided amongst his soldiers, and he then returned to Drogheda. About this time the lord lieutenant Sussex formed the ancient territory of Anally into the county of Longford, and Connaught was divided into six counties, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, but Clare was afterwards added to Munster; the various Irish chiefs of those territories were deprived of the authority they held under the laws of tanistry, and compelled to make their submission to the crown. In 1564 Sussex was recalled, and in 1565 sir Nicholas Arnold came from England as lord justice in May, and had an army of 1596 men, but he was recalled in the month of January following. In 1565 sir Henry Sydney, who had been treasurer of Ireland under queen Mary, came over as lord deputy in January, and in 1566 carried on contests with Shane O'Neill in Ulster, and took from his territory, according to Cox, two thousand cows, and five hundred garrons. He restored to O'Donnell the castles of Donegal and Ballyshannon; in this year sir Warham St. Leger was appointed president of Munster, and sir Edward Fitton, president of Connaught. In 1567 Sydney went to England, and left the Rev. Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor, and sir William Fitz-William, treasurer, as lords justices. At this time Donal Mac Carthy More of Desmond, who in 1565 had been created earl of Glencar, and baron of Valentia, says Cox,

at Killodtomrair, with a few forces, besides some women and poets; a party of the Tirconnallians

despising those titles, assumed that of king of Munster, and, having confederated with O'Sullivan, Mac Donogh, Mac Sweeney, and others, laid waste the possessions of the English settlers in Roche's country, and carried off seven hundred sheep, fifteen hundred cows, and one hundred garrons. In 1568 sir Henry Sydney returned as lord deputy; he landed at Carrickfergus in September, and received the submission of Torlogh Lynogh O'Neill, who, on the death of John, assumed the title of O'Neill, and having defeated the Scots, and slain their chief, Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, he took a body of one thousand Scots into his pay. The deputy then proceeded to Dublin, where he convened a Parliament in January, in which, amongst other statutes, an Act of attainder was passed against the late Shane O'Neill, and for the extinction of the name of O'Neill, and that the queen be entitled to the county of Tyrone, and other parts of Ulster. In 1569 sir Peter Carew, who took the barony of Idrone in Carlow from the Cavenaghs, became president of Leinster, and sir John Perrott was appointed lord president of Munster; in this year Pope Pius V. issued on the 5th of March, a Bull of excommunication against queen Elizabeth. In 1571 Sydney went to England, and his brother-in-law sir William Fitz-William was appointed as lord justice, and afterwards as lord deputy. To maintain the war in Ireland and various expenses, it was computed, according to Cox, that queen Elizabeth, since she came to the crown to this time, had spent £490,779, or nearly half a million of money, an enormous sum in those days, and estimated to be equivalent to ten or twelve times the amount at the present day, while, he says, the revenue during the same period came to no more than £120,000. In 1575 sir Henry Sydney returned a third time as lord deputy, and having landed at Skerries, on the 12th of September, he proceeded thence to Drogheda, as the plague raged in Dublin; he marched into Ulster against the Scots, who, under Sorley Buighe Mac Donnell, had attacked Carrickfergus and other places, slew many of the English, plundered their settlements, and took possession of the Glins and Routes in Antrim, and devastated all the country as far as Newry, where marshal Bagnall resided. Sydney next proceeded to Leinster, and in Kilkenny received the submission of the celebrated Rory Oge O'Moore, who had laid waste the English settlements in Kildare, King's and Queen's counties. He next proceeded to Waterford, where he was magnificently received, and he there attended at the burial of sir Peter Carew, whose ancestors, says Cox, had been marquesses of Cork, and who claimed a mighty estate, comprising the greater part of ancient Desmond, in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, and Mac Carthy Riagh, Cormac Mac Teige, Mac Carthy of Muskerry, Barry Oge of Barrymore, O'Mahony, O'Driscoll, O'Daly, and other great chiefs, apparently recognised Carew's claims in opposition to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, and proposed that if sir Peter would come and reside amongst them they would advance him three thousand kine, with sheep, hogs, and corn, and annually pay him all reasonable demands, but his death put an end to all these speculations. The deputy proceeded to Cork and Limerick, received the submission of many chiefs, and went to Thomond, which, says Cox, "formerly belonged to the English lords of Clare, and was inhabited by many English, but now not a man of English extraction to be found there." He imprisoned the earl of Thomond, kept his brother in irons, and made sir Donal O'Brien sheriff; he thence went to Galway where came, says Cox, seven of the family of Clan-Donnells, and after them Mac William Eighter, who could speak Latin though he could not speak English, and he made his submission; the O'Malleys and other chiefs of Mayo, and likewise the sons of the earl of Clanrickard, who were called Mac-an-Earlas, made their submission, and in 1576 the lord deputy returned to Dublin, but soon after was obliged to visit Galway again, to put down the insurrection under the earl of Clanrickard's sons, and having taken Clanrickard's castles, he sent the earl prisoner to Dublin. The lord deputy then proceeded to Limerick, and appointed sir William Drury, president of Munster; he then marched again into Galway to oppose the earl of Clanrickard's

informed O'Neill that Calvach was in that place unguarded and unprotected. The opportunity was

not neglected by O'Neill, and he proceeded with all the forces he could possibly collect, unawares and

sons, who had gotten two thousand Scots to their assistance, and besieged Loughrea, but were defeated by the English forces assisted by Mac William Oughter; Sydney restored Mac William to most of his castles, and having appointed sir Nicholas Malby governor of Connaught, he returned to Dublin in October, and continued lord deputy till September, 1578, when he went to England, having been at different times eleven years chief governor of Ireland. In 1578 sir William Drury was appointed lord deputy, and having marched to Munster against the earl of Desmond, he came to Limerick, where he executed twenty-two criminals, and thirty-six at Kilkenny, one of which, says Cox, "was a blackamoor, and two others were *witches*, and condemned by the law of nature, for there was no positive law against witchcraft in those days." From this curious circumstance mentioned by sir Richard Cox, who was a lawyer and had been lord chancellor of Ireland, it appears that he believed that these persons executed were actually witches, and an act against *witchcraft* was passed in this reign, A. D. 1585, in the Parliament held in Dublin by the lord deputy sir John Perrott. The deputy afterwards went to Waterford, in September 1579, where he soon after died. In 1579, on the death of Drury, sir William Pelham was made lord justice in October, and having appointed the earl of Ormond governor of Munster, and sir Warham St. Leger, marshal of that province, he soon after in person proceeded to Kilkenny, Cashel, and Limerick, to organise Munster against the earl of Desmond, and afterwards went to Thomond, Galway, and Athlone, and returned to Dublin in January; he next proceeded to Wexford, Waterford, Clonmel, and Limerick, and concerted measures with the earl of Ormond against Desmond, with whose forces he had several engagements in Connello, and other parts of Limerick and Kerry, and proceeding through those two counties, the English forces plundered and ravaged the territories of the earl of Desmond, and of the Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw, and carried off several thousand sheep and cattle. In 1580 Arthur Grey, called lord Grey of Wilton, came to Ireland as lord deputy, and landed at Howth on the 12th of August, and was sworn in St. Patrick's church on the 14th of September. He appointed the earl of Ormond governor of Munster, and Adam Loftus archbishop of Dublin, and the earl of Kildare, governors of the Pale, and captain Zouch, governor of Munster. The lord deputy Grey had various conflicts with the earl of Desmond, and the Irish chiefs of Leinster and Munster, and in his time also took place the massacre of the Spaniards in Kerry, all of which events are hereafter related in the course of these Annals. From the many acts of cruelty committed by lord Grey, he was recalled in 1582, and left Ireland in August. In 1582 Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor, and sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of the army, were in September appointed lords justices; the earl of Ormond arrived from England and landed at Waterford with 400 men; he was made governor of Munster, and attacked the earl of Desmond's forces. In 1584 sir John Perrott was appointed lord deputy, and landed at Dalkey in June; sir John Norris was appointed president of Munster, and sir Richard Bingham governor of Connaught. The deputy proceeded to Mullingar, and thence to Galway and to Limerick, and afterwards to Leinster, and received in the different provinces the submission of many chiefs; he returned to Dublin, and soon after proceeded to Ulster with one thousand foot, some kerns, and, says Cox, the *risings out of the Pale*, and at Newry received the submission of Torlogh Lynogh O'Neill, Magennis, Mac Mahon, and other chiefs; he sent some ships to Lough Foyle to attack the Scots, and proceeded to Clannaboy against Sorley Buighe and Bryan Carragh Mac Donnell, with whose forces he had many conflicts, and he received submission and hostages from them and the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Kanes, &c. Perrott formed seven counties in Ulster, namely, Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Coleraine, afterwards called Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and appointed for the first time sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other officers in those counties, and desired that a chief justice might be sent over to abolish the laws of tanistry. In April 1585, he held a great Par-

liament in Dublin, of which an account is given in these Annals, and in it amongst other statutes, an act was passed against *witchcraft* and sorcery. Perrott proceeded to Ulster in summer to oppose the Scots who had landed with great forces under Alexander Mac Sorley Buighe Mac Donnell, and he received the submission of various Irish chiefs at Dungannon. In one of their encounters with the English forces the Scots were defeated near Strabane, according to Cox, and their commander Alexander Mac Donnell, being taken prisoner, his head was cut off and sent to Dublin, where it was fixed on a pole, and on the deputy's return to Dublin in August, old Sorley Buighe himself came and made his submission. In 1558 Perrott was recalled on some charge of misgovernment, and after his return to England was tried for high treason, found guilty, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died in 1592; Perrott was said to be a natural son of king Henry VIII., and in a passage from his life quoted by Borlase, his government of Ireland is thus praised:—"Pacifecavit Conaciam, relaxavit Mediam, subjugavit Ultoniam, fregit Laganium, ligavit Mononiam, extirpavit Scotos, refrenavit Anglos." In 1588 sir William Fitzwilliam, who had before been chief governor, was again appointed lord deputy on the 30th of June; when he sought some reward for his services, says Cox, "he was answered at White Hall, that the government of Ireland was a preferment and not a service, and he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office." Several vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada having been wrecked on the coast of Ulster, the lord deputy proceeded there to seize the treasure, of which affair an account is hereafter given. In 1589 Fitzwilliam proceeded to Connaught, and received at Galway the submission of sir Murrough O'Flaherty, several of the Burkes, and other chiefs. In 1593 the University of Trinity College, Dublin, was founded. In 1594 Fitzwilliam was recalled, and sir William Russell, youngest son of Francis, earl of Bedford, was appointed lord deputy, and arrived at Howth on 31st of July. Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, made his submission to the deputy, but in 1595 again took up arms against the queen, in Ulster, and was proclaimed a traitor; sir John Norris was sent over as commander of the army. In 1594-95-96, Russell made campaigns in Ulster, Connaught, and Leinster, as related in the course of these Annals. In 1595 general Norris was appointed president of Munster, and in 1597 sir Richard Bingham, for his great severity, was removed from the government of Connaught, and sir Conyers Clifford appointed in his place. Disagreements having arisen between Russell and general Norris, the deputy was recalled. In 1597 Thomas, lord Boroughs, was appointed lord deputy, arrived in Dublin on the 15th of May, and received the sword in St. Patrick's church, on Sunday the 22nd; he made a campaign to Ulster, and in a conflict with Hugh O'Neill, his forces were defeated, and himself mortally wounded, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, he was carried to Newry where he died in a few days. In 1597, on the 30th of October, sir Thomas Norris, president of Munster, brother to sir John Norris, and son of Henry, lord Norris of Rycot, was appointed lord justice, but he soon after resigned, and in the same year Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, and sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice, were appointed lords justices; the earl of Ormond was appointed lieutenant-general of the army, and sir Henry Bagnall, marshal, who was slain in 1598 at the great battle of the Yellow Ford, near the river Blackwater, on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone, in which the English forces were defeated with immense slaughter by Hugh O'Neill, as recorded in these Annals. In 1598 Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, and earl marshal of England, son of Walter, earl of Essex, who had made a settlement in Ulster, in the county of Down, but died at Dublin, as hereafter recorded, was appointed lord lieutenant, and arrived on the 15th of April; he brought over an army of 16,000 foot, and 1300 horse, and was accompanied, says Borlase, by many of the prime gentlemen of England; his army was soon after increased to 20,000 men, well armed, equipped, and disciplined. Sir George Carew was made treasurer at war; on the death of sir Henry

unnoticed, until he surrounded the house in which Calvach was, in the monastery; they took himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill after that gave Calvach a direful and merciless imprisonment, and cohabited with Mac Gilleain's daughter until she brought forth children to him, and if that had not been a temporary respite for the Tirconnallians, it was an unhappy circumstance for the Irish to have been deprived of their chief after that manner.

A. D. 1560.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, the daughter of Donal, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the earl of Desmond, namely, of James, the son of John, son of Thomas, in her youth, and afterwards the wife of the earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Connor, died; a charitable, humane, benevolent, pious woman was that countess, and she was interred in the burying place of her ancestors, viz., at Oirbellach, (Irrelagh, or Mucruss abbey, at the Lakes of Killarney).

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Maol, the son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, was slain by the Scots in O'Neill's forces, while unguarded, between two armies in the Routes of Mac Quillan; he was the foremost in every battalion, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother's son, namely Hugh, the son of Bryan-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, was appointed his successor.

Teige and Owen, the sons of O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Ballach, the son of Owen O'Rourke, came by an untimely death; Owen in the first place, and the manner in which he came by his death

was this, that being in imprisonment with his kinsman Teige, in the town of Leitrim, it happened that he got an opportunity of his guards, and having slain the sentinel set over him by Teige, he went on the top of the castle wall, and cried out that he had the castle in his power, and that it was not fitter for the country to support Teige than him. A soldier of Teige's who was outside, having heard this, laid his cheek to his gun, and took a direct aim at Owen, so that the ball passed through his middle, and he fell dead. Teige was drowned in the harvest of this year, while in the act of going to sleep on a low, sequestered Cranoge (or wooden retreat on a lake), in Muintir Eoluis. To attack them was the same as if a serpent's nest, or to plunder a bird of prey, or to approach a lion's lair, should they fight on the same side.

Teige Buighe, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll O'Hara, was killed by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and there had never sprung in Connaught of the race of Cormac Gallen a better entertainer of man and horse than he was.

Rumours of war, and appearance of conflict, arose between the earl of Desmond, namely, Gerald, the son of James, son of John, and the earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond. The cause of this contention was some lands along the river Suir and Eoganacht of Cashel (in Tipperary), the inheritance of the race of Eogan Mor and of the descendants of Cormac Cas, which estates those earls were dividing between them; and when these noblemen could not be reconciled, they agreed on a certain time to meet in a pitched battle, and the place of battle which they appointed was Bothar More, in the neighbourhood of Cnamechoill, and Tipperary. Each party collected their forces respec-

Bagnall, sir Richard Bingham was sent over as marshal of the army, but as soon as he landed he died in Dublin, and sir Samuel Bagnall was sent with 200 foot and 100 horse, which landed at Carlingford. Essex made some expeditions in Munster, Leinster, and Ulster, and lost great numbers of his forces in various conflicts with the Irish chiefs, but did not succeed in reducing them to subjection, though he received an additional supply of 1000 men; he returned to England in September, 1599, and having quarrelled with the queen was sent to the Tower, tried for high treason, and beheaded on the 25th of February, 1601. In 1599 Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor, and sir George Carew, treasurer at war, were in September appointed lords justices. Sir Thomas Norris, lord president of Munster, died at Mallow of a wound he had received in a conflict with the

Burkes, and sir Warham St. Leger, marshal of Munster, was slain in single combat near Cork, by Hugh Maguire, chief of Fermanagh; sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totness, was appointed lord president of Munster, and sir Arthur Savage governor of Connaught. In 1599 sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, afterwards earl of Devonshire, was appointed lord lieutenant; he landed at Howth on the 24th of February, and lodged at lord Howth's castle that night. Mountjoy continued lord lieutenant to the year 1603, and death of Elizabeth; he made many campaigns in the different provinces, and fought numerous battles with Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, Red Hugh O'Donnell, and various other chiefs, of which accounts are given in the course of these Annals.

tively of both English and Irish, from Bealach Conglais of the son of Drindesa the Fenian, in the west of the two noble provinces of Munster, to the white-blossomed Barrow, and from the lake of Garman Glas, the son of Bomalica (Wexford), to the foaming broad harbour of Limerick, in the extremity of Hy Fingint, and of the lesser Decies (in Waterford), to Caol-an-Chosnamha. After those great armies having met face to face and front to front, the Almighty God sent the angel of peace to them, to establish concord among those forces, and having sensibly reflected concerning that battle, they separated without fighting on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the sons of Maurice Dny, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the earl (of Desmond), marched with a force into Carberry (in Cork). The son of Mac Carthy Riavach attacked the plunderers, namely, Donogh, the son of Donal, son of Fingin, son of Donal, and Torlogh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh Mac Sweeny, of the tribe of Donogh More, from Tuatha Toraidhe (the territories of Tory Island, in Donegal), happened to be with him at the time, with a brave select party of galloglasses. They pursued the warlike troops to the banks of the Bandon (the river Bandon), and defeated the invading forces beside the river, exactly opposite Inis Eoghanain (Inishannon), on the other side. Two or three hundred of the valiant forces of the Geraldines were either slain or drowned, and although the Carbrians were victorious, they sustained a great loss in that battle, for Torlogh Mac Sweeny lost a hand and foot, and was obliged to use a wooden leg to carry him from that time to his death.

The earl of Thomond marched into the west of Connaught against Murrough of the Battle-Axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Roderick O'Flaherty: he proceeded into Crioeh Seach

(Joyce's country, barony of Ballynahinch, county of Galway), through Fuathaidh and Bun-an-Blonnain. The people of the town of Galway went to prevent him passing Atha-Tire-Hoilein, but he passed it, partly through consent and force, and he crossed through the central plain of Clanrickard, going and returning on the same expedition.

Mahon, the son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Donogh, son of Donal, son of Torlogh Meith¹, sailed with a ship's crew and some boats from Aran to Desmond; he took some hostages in the southern country, and some affirm that he did not get them properly, but that it was through friendship they had come. On his return back with his booty, the wind became rough and the firmament became stormy, and the ship and boats were separated. While the ship was endeavouring to make for Aran, in the beginning of the night, the sail was forced from the hand of the chief mariner, who was winding the rope, and was rent into fragments in the air, after which the ship struck on a rock at the mouth of Cuan-an-Fhir-Moir (Great Man's Bay, near the Bay of Galway), in the west of Connaught, and was lost, with its crew, except Mahon and three others; upwards of one hundred were drowned in the harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best steersman of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick by command of the lord justice, and was sent thence to Dublin to be imprisoned; and it was asserted by some persons that the people of the west of Thomond were concerned in that capture.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Owen, the son of Edmond, son of John, the most harmless chief's son in Ulster, died.

A. D. 1561.

Art, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher, bishop

A. D. 1560.

1. *The O'Briens of Aran.* Torlogh Meith, or the Corpulent, here mentioned, was one of the O'Briens, lords of Aran. In O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word *Tromer*, and also in Vallancey's Collectanea, an account is given of the O'Briens, lords of Aran, who were a branch of the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, and were located at Tromer, in the county of Clare. From the thirteenth to near the end of the sixteenth century, these O'Briens were powerful chiefs, and lords of the Isles of Aran, off the coast of Galway and Clare, over which they exercised the authority of captains and admirals, and protected Galway and the adjoining

coasts from pirates; they kept up a large fleet on the Isles, and in consideration of their protection of the trade and harbour, they received annually a tribute of twelve tuns of wine, and other revenues, from the merchants of Galway. They were generally designated the *Clan Teige*, or *Mac Telges*, from their great ancestor Tadhg Gle, or Teige the Fair O'Brien, son of Dermot O'Brien, king of Munster in the twelfth century, a descendant of Brian Boru. The O'Briens held their rank as lords of Aran till about A. D. 1585, in the reign of Elizabeth, when they were expelled by the O'Flahertys, chiefs of West Connaught; the O'Briens of Aran are again mentioned at A. D. 1565 in these Annals.

of Raphoe, died at Cenninaghair, on the 13th of August, and was greatly lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvach, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, the wife of O'Neill, i. e. John, died of indignation, disgust, grief, and dire affliction for the cruel and heartless incarceration inflicted by O'Neill on Calvach, her father, in her presence.

O'Beirne (of Roscommon), i. e. Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Malachy, a learned man, and well versed in Latin, in Irish, and also in the civil and canon law, died, and his young son was appointed in his place.

Anthony, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulroona, son of John O'Carroll, was slain in the town of O'Cuirc (a name anglicised O'Quirke), in Ormond; there was no sufficient cause for killing or taking him prisoner, and the people of Ely were orphans after him, for churches were deprived of relief and protection after Anthony's death.

Naghtan, the son of Calvach, son of Manus O'Donnell, was accidentally killed by the cast of a dart which he himself had thrown, and which was cast back to him again.

The lord justice of Ireland, namely, Thomas Fitzwalter (Thomas Ratcliffe, viscount Fitzwalter and earl of Sussex), marched into Tyrone to take revenge for the capture of Calvach O'Donnell, and also for his own quarrels with the country. He encamped with a great army at Armagh, and constructed deep entrenchments, and impregnable ramparts about the great church of Armagh, which he intended to keep constantly guarded. O'Neill, i. e. John, having received intelligence of this, sent a party of his faithful men and friends with Calvach O'Donnell to guard and keep him from the lord justice, and they conveyed him from one island to another, in the recesses and sequestered places of Tyrone, until the lord justice should leave the country. After some time the lord justice sent out from that camp at Armagh a number of his captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take some prey and plunder in Oriel. O'Neill having received private information and intelligence of those great troops marching into Oriel, proceeded privately and silently to where they were, and came up to them after they had collected their prey; a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides; and finally the

preys were abandoned, and fell into the hands of their original possessors on that occasion.

O'Neill continued to prey and lay waste the territory of Bregia and Meath at that time; and Tirconnell was subdued and environed by him, after having taken Calvach prisoner before that. O'Donnell being sick and infirm, there was no person filling the office of ruler of Tirconnell at that time. O'Neill, i. e. John, assumed the supreme government of the entire province of Ulster, from Drogheda to the river Erne, so that it was not an inappropriate title to call him Coigheadach (the ruler of a province) over Ulster at that time, were it not for the contest carried on against him by the English.

Calvach O'Donnell was set at liberty from his imprisonment by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Tirconnallians.

The same lord justice collected another great force to march into Tyrone, in the harvest of this year, at the instigation of Calvach O'Donnell, and there came in his army the five earls who were then in Ireland, namely, Gerald, the son of Gerald, son of Gerald, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, earl of Ormond; Gerald, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knoc Tuagh, earl of Clanrickard. The lord justice and those earls marched with their forces into Tir Eogain without opposition or fighting, until they reached Lough Foyle (in Derry). On the lord justice's return the resolution he came to was, to make peace with O'Neill, to grant him pardon, and take his guards with him from Armagh. After that the lord justice proceeded with his forces into Tir-Conaill Gulbain (Tirconnell), and gave the command of the fortresses, and of the castles of Tirconnell, to Calvach O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the river Erne into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo; Calvach having taken notice of this, came to the resolution of sending privately his own standard to the castle, and had it planted on the battlements of the tower, where it floated visibly to the view of all. The lord justice enquired aloud whose colours

were those he beheld, to which Calvach replied, and said it was his ensign, and that the town had belonged to himself and his ancestors from remote times, after which the lord justice delivered the keys of the town to Calvach.

O'Neill went to England about the 1st of November, to visit the queen, and he received great honours and respect from her, and he returned back in the May of the following year.

Owen, the son of Hugh Buighe, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a nobleman distinguished for his learning, and knowledge of many arts, died.

Teige, the son of Torlogh, son of Niall, son of Torlogh O'Boyle, was killed at Termon Magrath by the son of Alexander Galda.

A. D. 1562.

O'Rourke¹, i. e. Bryan Ballach, the son of Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan More O'Rourke, the chief of Siol Feargna, and of the tribe of Hugh Finn, a man to whom submission, tribute, superiority, and support were yielded by all those from the Caladh, in the territory of Hy Maine, to Drobhaois of the tower fortress, on the plain of the torrent, on the borders of the renowned province of Ulster, and from Granard of Tefia to the strand of Eothuile the carpenter, in Tir Fia-chra of the Moy, a man who had the most select collection of poems and laudatory poets of any of his tribe, died from the effects of a fall he received, and his son Hugh Gallda was appointed his successor.

The earl of Thomond went with a force to gain jurisdiction over the territory of O'Conor (of Clare), and into Glen Corbraighe; the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Malachy, the son of Anthony, son of Malachy, son of Roderick, son of Ana, son of Donogh-an-Chuil, the son of Ana Bacach, was slain at Cloich Geanna, on his side, by a shot on that occasion. The same earl proceeded with a force to gain power over Caenrighe (barony of Kenry, county of Limerick), at the same time, on which occasion Dugal, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Conon Mac Sweeney, was slain on his side.

A. D. 1562.

1. *O'Rourke* here mentioned, was prince of Brefney, and his jurisdiction appears to have extended at this time over Leitrim, with parts of Rosecommon and Sligo, as the place named Caladh, in the text, signifies a ferry or port, and was situated at the Shan-

Mac Giollariabhaigh, namely, Rickard, the son of Dunn, son of Conon, son of Thomas, son of Donal, died, and it was said he was the best officer the earl of Thomond had in his time; and Conon, the son of Conon, son of Rickard, succeeded in his place.

Donal, the son of Conon, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, he who had been earl of Thomond before Conon, the son of Donogh, and whom the Irish styled O'Brien, returned from his expulsion, exile, and banishment from Ulster to his own inheritance; and it was in the same week that Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Torlogh, returned, after having made his escape from Dublin, and after they had both come to the country they joined against the earl of Thomond, who encamped a large force to oppose them. The first hostile movement made by these kinsmen against each other was a nocturnal attack made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, on the fortress of the town of Mac Regan, in which they slew some persons, and collected some booty, but were pursued by the people of the country. The place where the day dawned on these warlike forces respectively, was at Cahir Mac Gorman, in the centre of Hy Fermaic, and in the upper part of Dalgais (county of Clare). Those sons of Murrough O'Brien, namely, Teige and Donogh, shamefully endured their defeat as far as Cnoc-an-Sgamhaill, above Rath Blathmaic, but they at length turned on their pursuers, and were defeated by the earl's people, and a great number of their chiefs and common soldiers were slain. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Giolla Duv, son of Torlogh O'Brien, was taken prisoner, and also Bryan Duv, son of Donogh, son of Conon-na-Srona O'Brien, and he did not depart without leaving the prey with Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, as his ransom.

Donogh, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; he was a man who bore the name of being the most inoffensive of his age among the Irish of the north, and a man whose death was not expected to take place on his bed.

non, in Rosecommon; and Drobhaois, mentioned, is the river Drowis, which falls into the bay of Donegal, at Bundrowis, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo; Granard, of Tefia, is Granard, in Longford; and the strand of Eothuile, is near Ballysadare, in Sligo.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, of Tir Boghaine, died of the small-pox.

Magrath of Termon Dabeog died.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh, the son of Bryan-na-Moicheirge, the son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, was slain by the people of Farney.

A. D. 1563.

O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine, lord of Tirconnell, Inisowen, Kinel Moain, Fermanagh, and North Connaught, a man who did not suffer the lords who governed in his neighbourhood, or on the borders of his territory, to exercise any excesses or undue influence till the time of his sickness and infirmity; a man who was fierce, violent, determined, and severe against his enemies and opponents until he brought them under obedience to his jurisdiction; a man of mildness, friendship, authority, kindness, benevolence, and great hospitality to learned men, strangers, poets, and professors, the religious orders and clergy, as recorded by sages and historians; a man learned and versed in many arts, and of superior information and knowledge in all the sciences, died on the 9th of February, in his own fortress at Lifford, in the castle built by himself in despite of O'Neill and the Tyronians, and he was interred in the burial place of his progenitors and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and solemnity, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

O'Sullivan Beirre, i. e. Donal, the son of Dermot, son of Donal, son of Donal, son of Dermot Balbh, fell by the hand of a bad chief, namely, Mac Giollachuda (Mac Gillycuddy), and though famous had been his father Dermot, that Donal was a worthy heir to him, and his kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, succeeded in his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the earl (of Desmond), the wife of Mac Maurice of Kerry, died, and was much lamented.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the earl, died.

Thomond remained a continued wave of war, and scene of contention from one kalend to the other this year.

The castle of O'Gawley was taken and destroyed against the sons of Murrough O'Brien, by the earl, who had brought thither some ordnance and forces from Limerick, and the castle of O'Carthy was also taken by the earl.

Mac Bruaidealha (Mac Bruodin), chief professor of Hy Breacain (Ibracken, in Clare), and of Hy Fearmaic (also in Clare), namely, Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John, died and his kinsman Maoilin succeeded him.

A. D. 1564.

O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh Gallda, the son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, was treacherously and maliciously put to death by his own people, in Leitrim of Muintir Eoluis. On that account the whole country on all sides attacked Bryan, the son of Bryan O'Rourke, as it was stated that it was at his instigation that treacherous misdeed had been committed, although he took no part in the transaction. Hugh Buighe, the son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke, their other kinsman, the junior of Hugh Gallda, but the senior of Bryan, assumed the title of O'Rourke, on the authority of O'Neill.

O'Donnell, i. e. Calvach, and O'Boyle, i. e. Torlogh, repaired to Dublin to the lord justice to confer with him, and O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell having set out for home came to Fermanagh, where he stopped, and O'Boyle proceeded to his own residence; Con, the son of Calvach, was there to meet him, and O'Boyle had not been long in the town when Con prevailed on him to go with him to Donegal, in the hope of taking it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who had possession of it at that time. Hugh resided at that time in the new tower, and he sent Eignaghan and Con, the sons of Hugh Buighe, son of Hugh Duv, namely, his brother's sons, into the old castle, and these two were the persons who betrayed the town to Con. After that, Con and O'Boyle having arrived at the town, remained there for some time; the sons of Hugh Buighe received Con without hesitation, but they said they would not permit O'Boyle and his people to enter; O'Boyle's people replied that they would not allow their lord to go in from them alone, and O'Boyle afterwards went to the monastery of the

friars to pay them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Buighe, commenced to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; they did not however perceive, until a very numerous party poured into the town, and surrounded it in every direction. The persons who commanded this movement were, O'Neill, namely, John; and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with very great and numerous forces, they having received intelligence that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin, and that the other kinsmen were in contention with each other; Con the son of Calvach was taken prisoner there, on the 14th of May; and harassing parties of O'Neill's forces overran Tir Boghaine (Banagh in Donegal), and slew the son of Mae Sweeney, namely, Maolmuire Meirgeach, the son of Maolmuire, son of Niall, in Glen Eidhnidhe; and also Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modarda Mac Sweeney, with many others.

The O'Briens being in contention with each other this year, the sons of Conor, son of Torlogh O'Brien, namely, Donal, and Teige, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige, and Donogh, went to make a prey along Abhain-o-gCearnaighh (the river Ougarnee, at Sixmile-bridge, county of Clare), in Clan Cuilein (baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, in Clare), at which time the earl happened to have been at Rosroe; besides other towns, they particularly burned and completely plundered that town. The people of the country in every direction, from Sliabh Oidheada-an-Righ (the Mountain of the Death of the King, in the southern part of Clare, near Seariff), to Luehad, and from Rinn-Eanigh to Seariff, pursued and overtook them; they attacked at an opportunity the earl's forces, and slew nearly one hundred of them on that occasion, and they did not attempt afterwards to oppose them until night. The O'Briens proceeded, without receiving a wound, or losing a drop of blood, through the upper part of Thomond, across the Finn-Learga (the Fair Slopes) of the Fergus, carrying with them their prey and captures. They afterwards engaged and took into

their pay a great number of the Mac Sweeneys from beyond the Shannon, and also of the Clan Sheehys, who had the range of the country, its preys and booty, under their controul until the period of their engagement had expired; but, however, there did not remain with the inhabitants of the country as much in value of their cattle as had been conveyed out of it by those mercenaries, in lieu of their hire.

Coreomroe (in Clare), with its rents, Buanacht Bona (subsidies), and tributary lands in the territories of Thomond, and also its church livings, were conferred on Donal O'Brien, as a recompense for the lordship of Thomond, and for preserving the peace during the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the earl (of Desmond), went to make a prey in Muskerry; Dermot and Cormac, the sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mae Carthy, overtook and beheaded Maurice; but his preservation, however, would have been more profitable than any victory they gained by his death; and the man who was slain there was the high-tempered steel of the Geraldines in dangerous conflict, the plunderer of his enemies, and the slayer of his opponents.

A. D. 1565.

Judith, the daughter of James (Fitzgerald of Desmond), the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, died, and was very much lamented in Leath Mogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

It happened on a certain expedition the earl of Desmond, i. e. Gerald, the son of James, son of John, had made into the Desies of Munster, that the lord of Decies, namely, Maurice, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Gerald, sent treacherously for the earl of Ormond, namely Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, in order that he might lie in ambush for the earl of Desmond. The earl (of Desmond) having come to the country, he never perceived until he was surrounded on all sides at a place called Ath Meadhain¹; the

A. D. 1565.

1. *Ath Meadhain*, the place where this conflict occurred, is stated by Cox and others to have been Affane, in the county of Waterford, where the earl of Desmond's party being attacked unawares on the 1st of February, were defeated, and two hundred and eighty of his men were slain; Desmond himself received a

pistol shot from Sir Edward Butler, by which he was severely wounded in the thigh, and having fallen from his horse he ever after continued lame; he was taken prisoner and brought to Clonmel, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he was, according to Mae Geoghegan, sent prisoner to London and confined in the tower.

large body of the ambushed troops attacked, wounded, and took him prisoner, and a great number of his people were either slain or taken pri-

soners along with him. The Butlers were full of joy and gladness on account of the great booty and the number of prisoners they had taken on

VI. *The Danish Wars.*—In this article is given an account of the Danish invasions and wars in Ireland, and the principal battles fought between their forces and the Irish, and likewise an account of the Danish kings of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, collected from the Annals of the Four Masters, Innisfallen, and Ulster, the various histories of Ireland, Ware's Annals, Hanmer's Chronicle, Mallett's Northern Antiquities, Wheaton's History of the Northmen, Johnstone's Celto-Scandinavian and Celto-Norman Antiquities, Turner's Anglo-Saxons, Thierry's Norman Conquest, Speed's Annals, Chalmer's Caledonia, Olaus Magnus on the Northern Nations, and various histories of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by Saxo Grammaticus, Olaus Wormius, Torfeus, Johannes Meursius, Bartholine, Pontoppidan, Laing's Chronicle of the Kings of Norway, &c.

The Scandinavians.—The inhabitants of ancient Scandinavia, or the countries which now form Sweden, Norway and Denmark, according to the accounts of their own old historians, Olaus Magnus and others, came originally from Asia, about a thousand years before the Christian era, but according to others, only five centuries before that period, while some make their arrival only about one century before the birth of Christ. They came from the east, under the conduct of a celebrated chief named *Odin*, whom they afterwards worshipped as their chief deity and god of war. The Scandinavians were of Scythian origin, and came from those countries on the borders of Europe and Asia about the Euxine and Caspian seas, and are generally considered to have been some of the people called Goths, so celebrated in their wars with the Romans. The Cimbrians and Teutons of Northern Germany, four or five centuries before the Christian era, as shown in the article on the Teutonic nations in the Penny Cyclopaedia, peopled the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, or great peninsula of Jutland in Denmark, with part of Sweden, and some other countries along the shores of the Baltic, and these Cimbri and Teutones were amongst the most valiant nations of antiquity, and celebrated in the century before the Christian era in their wars with the Romans. The Danes, Swedes and Norwegians belong to the *Teutonic race*, and speak dialects of the Gothic or Teutonic tongues, of the same origin as the language of the Germans, Dutch, English, and other Teutonic nations. The Scandinavians were a very valiant and warlike race, and in after times, under the names of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Northmen, and Noruans, became famous for their piratical incursions and invasions of various nations of Europe, from the seventh to the twelfth century. They fitted out powerful fleets from their pine forests, and under the conduct of their chiefs, called *Vikingir*, or Sea Kings, this fierce and brave, but semi-barbarous race of restless robbers frequently ravaged the coasts of France, Spain, Italy, Britain, and Ireland, and as they continued Pagans till the tenth and eleventh centuries, they destroyed with unrelenting fury every thing connected with Christianity and civilization, and laid waste cities, towns, colleges, monasteries and churches throughout various countries. It appears, from Turner and others, that a great number of petty kings ruled over Scandinavia in those early times, ten or twelve in Norway, nineteen in Sweden, and several in Denmark; but this was the general mode of government in those times, there being numerous petty kings and kingdoms in various countries.

Fleets.—The Scandinavians fitted out powerful fleets, having great facilities for the purpose afforded by the magnificent oak and pine forests of Norway, &c., and the chief power of those pirate kings consisted in their ships and maritime forces; and it is mentioned by the Danish historians, quoted by Mallett, that Harold, king of Denmark, and Ilacon, a Norwegian Viking in the tenth century, had a fleet of seven hundred ships; and according to Turner's account of the battle of Brunanburgh, in Northumberland, in the tenth century, Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, and his allies, entered the Humber with a fleet of 615 ships. The Danish and Norwegian kings who invaded England and Ireland in the ninth and tenth centuries had frequently fleets of 200 and 300 ships; these

vessels are stated by Mallett to have been originally small galleys, sometimes twelve-oared barks, but in the tenth and eleventh centuries, they had ships capable of containing 100 or 120 men each; and Harold Harfager, and Olaf, kings of Norway, are mentioned to have constructed huge long ships, called dragons and serpents, some of them carrying thirty-four banks of rowers.

Warriors and Weapons.—The Scandinavian chiefs were called *Iarls*, the same as the English earls, and their champions were renowned for strength and valour. Frotho, an ancient king of Denmark, according to Saxo, ordained that no warrior should be admitted to any command in the armies who was not prepared on all occasions to attack one enemy, to face two, to retire back only one step from three, and not to retreat till actually assailed by four. Many Danish and Norwegian champions celebrated for their great strength and gigantic stature are mentioned in the Saga of the Icelandic historians; and in the great battle of Stamford Bridge, in England, in the eleventh century, between Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, and Harold king of England, when the forces of the Northmen were put to flight, a single Norwegian warrior stopped the pursuit for some hours, by defending the pass of the bridge, and, according to Speed and others, killed with his battle-axe more than forty of the English soldiers, and kept the bridge until he was himself slain by the cast of a dart. In more modern times Charles XII., king of Sweden, equalled this warrior in bravery, and was not surpassed by any of the heroes of antiquity in any country for Herculean strength and invincible valour. The chief weapon of the Northmen was the battle-axe, which was double-edged and very heavy, and when wielded by a powerful arm, was capable of cleaving through iron helmets and armour with a single blow; they also used battle-hammers, and clubs studded with short spikes and knobs of iron; their swords were short, strong, and crooked like scymitars, but they sometimes used long straight swords; they also used long spears, javelins, darts, daggers, slings, bows, and arrows. Their shields and bucklers were mostly made of wood, sometimes covered with skins of animals; sometimes made of wicker-work, or interwoven osiers and small rods; their chiefs sometimes used iron and brazen shields, and many of them were ornamented or embossed with silver; the shields were of an oval form, and many of them so large as to cover the entire body, and in battle, when hard pressed, they made a rampart of their shields, by locking them into each other in a circle, within which they were defended from the darts of their enemy; their shields also formed a shelter, or sort of tents, when encamping on the fields in wet weather. Their helmets were mostly made of strong leather, but the chiefs wore iron and brazen helmets; their coats of mail, breast-plates, thigh and leg armour, were sometimes of leather, but the chiefs mostly used those made of iron, brass, and other metals. The Danes and Norwegians who under Asculph Mac Thorkil, the last Danish king of Dublin, defended that city against the Anglo-Normans, in the twelfth century, are thus described in Hanmer's Chronicle: "They were all mighty men of war, and well appointed after the Danish manner, being harnessed with good brigandines, jacks, and shirts of mail, their shields, bucklers, and targets were round and coloured red, and bound about with iron, and as they seemed in arms, so were they no less in minds, iron-strong and mighty." In this battle at Dublin, John le Dene, a valiant Norwegian warrior from the Orkney islands, with a single blow of his battle-axe, cut off the thigh of an English horseman, so that the limb fell to the ground on one side, and the body on the other. The Northmen rushed to the battle with great shouts and clashing of arms, excited by the battle-songs of their Skalds, or bards, and uttering invocations to Odin and Thor, their gods of war and victory. In their expeditions they often brought with them their women and children, whom they secured in their encampments, but many of these warlike women fought like the Amazons of old among their Scythian ancestors. The forces of the Northmen were, of course, chiefly foot, and as they could not convey horses in their ships,

that day, and the result of that capture was, that the two earls went to England by command of the

queen, and having remained for some time in London, they returned back in peace and friendship.

they probably had none in battle except such as they might take in the countries they invaded

The Standards and Banners of the Danes and Norwegians bore chiefly the figure of a *Raven*, which bird was sacred to Odin, their god of war, and representations of a raven may be seen given in Speed's Annals, as the chief armorial ensign of the Danish kings; and, according to Speed, there was a figure of a raven also on some of the coins of the Danish kings. According to Thorkelin, in his Fragments of Icelandic History, the raven was sacred to Odin as a bird remarkable for its fierceness and sagacity, and its figure was borne on the standards in battle, with open beak and expanded wings, and he says that the figure of a dragon was also one of their ensigns, and borne on their ships. The three daughters of the famous king of Denmark, Ragnar Lodbrog, according to the Saga, wrought the figure of the *Reafan*, or raven, accompanied by magical incantations, on the standard of their brothers, Hingvar and Hubba, who invaded England in the latter end of the ninth century, and this ensign was supposed to give omens of victory or defeat—if it fluttered forward in the wind it presaged success, but if it drooped it portended defeat. The celebrated Doctor William Drennan, of Belfast, in a beautiful poem on Glendalough, has the following passage on the raven standard of the Danes:

"From the bleak Scandinavian shore,
The Dane his raven-standard bore;
It rose amidst the whitening foam,
When the fierce robber hated home;
And as he ploughed the watery way,
The raven seemed to scent its prey,
Outstretched the gloomy ominous wing
For feast of carnage war must bring."

Mythology—An account of the Scandinavian idolatry is given in the sacred book called the *Edda*, which is described in Mallett's Northern Antiquities, and it appears they worshipped a great number of gods and goddesses; their chief deity was *Odin*, worshipped as the god of war, like Mars amongst the Romans, and by the Saxons and Anglo-Saxons under the name of *Woden*, or *Wodan*, hence the day of the week dedicated to him was called *Wodensdag*, in English Wednesday. Odin was the most powerful of the gods, and dwelt in *Valhalla*, the Pagan Paradise of the Scandinavians, where the palace of Odin was situate, and had 540 gates, or grand doors; in his halls he received and welcomed the spirits of the departed heroes slain in battle, and entertained them in continual feasting, and with copious libations of ale and mead, or hydromel, while Odin himself was eternally regaled with goblets of wine, but none drank that beverage but the god himself. The *Valkyrie* were the attending goddesses of *Valhalla*, who, on their winged steeds, attended battle fields, and conveyed the spirits of the warriors who fell bravely fighting to the banquets prepared for them in the hall of Odin, and served them with ale and mead in cups formed of the skulls of their enemies. To Odin were sacred the wolf and raven, and he was represented as always attended with two of each, which he fed with his own hands. *Thor*, the son of Odin, was next to him the most powerful of the gods, and worshipped likewise by the Saxons, and the day dedicated to him was called *Thorsdag*, hence Thursday; he was named *Asa Thor*, or the lord Thor, and was the god of thunder, the winds and storms, nearly the same as Jupiter amongst the Greeks and Romans; Thor is supposed to have been the same as *Taran* or *Etaran*, an idol god of the Gauls, Britons and other Celtic nations. Like Odin, Thor had a magnificent palace, in which were 540 halls, and he was represented in a chariot drawn by two he-goats; he was armed with a club or battle-hammer, and had on his hands gauntlets or gloves of iron, and the belt of prowess round his middle, and, thus prepared, he warred against the *Giants* and *Genii*, who were the enemies of the gods. Thor was the favourite god of the Norwegians, hence the names of many of their chieftains, as *Thorgis* or *Turgesius*, *Thorkil*, *Thorstein*, *Thorfin*, *Thoralf*, *Thorfeus*, &c. *Frigga* or *Freya*, wife of Odin, and mother of Thor, was

their chief female deity, and worshipped as the goddess of Love, Beauty, Pleasure, Fruitfulness, and Plenty; she resembled the *Venus* of the Romans, and also represented the Earth, and was worshipped by the Saxons under the name of *Hertha*; the day dedicated to her was named *Frige-dag*, hence Friday. The Scandinavians had many minor deities, as *Tyr*, a warrior god, next to Thor in greatness, a subaltern deity to Odin, the god of War, and as a dispenser of victories was worshipped by warriors. *Balder*, son of Odin, was the god of Wisdom and Beauty, and represented the Sun, like Apollo among the Greeks and Romans. *Brage* was the god of Eloquence and Poetry, and *Frey* was god of the Weather, and Seasons, and ruled over the productions of the earth. *Njord* was the god of the Ocean, the Neptune of the Northern nations, and was naturally much worshipped by those pirates and sea kings. *Heimdall*, or the god with the golden teeth, was the sentinel or janitor of the gods, and was seated in the celestial fortress which guarded the entrance to their palace, to prevent the giants from forcing their way across the bridge; he slept less than a bird, and his sight was so strong that he could see by night as well as by day, more than a hundred leagues around him, and his ear was so acute that he could hear the grass growing, and the wool on the sheep's back; he had a trumpet to sound alarms, the blasts of which were heard through all the worlds; he drank hydromel in the secure and tranquil palaces of the gods. *Hilda*.—As Odin was the god of War, or Mars of the Scandinavians, Hilda was worshipped as their goddess of War and Battles, the same as *Bellona* and *Pallas* amongst the Greeks and Romans.

Palaces and Temples of the gods.—There were great temples dedicated to Odin, Thor, and Frigga, in various places, particularly one at Upsal in Sweden, the roof of which was said to be 900 ells in circumference, and partly covered with plates and chains of gold; and there was a magnificent temple dedicated to Thor near Dronthim, by Hacon, king of Norway; but these great temples were rased to the ground, and the grand idols destroyed, after the introduction of Christianity. The magnificent palace represented as the habitation of the gods, or heaven, was called *Asgard*, and situated in Asia; it was a palace of immense size and magnificence, the foundations being mountains, the walls of stone, and the roof, as far as the eye could reach, covered with brilliant plates of gold, and golden shields. In this palace dwelt *Alfader*, or the universal father who made the world, the heavens and earth, and also man, and gave him a spirit that lives after the body dies; in *Gimle*, or *Vingolf*, the palace of friendship, dwelt the good after death.

The Northmen also worshipped various other gods and goddesses too numerous to be here mentioned, amongst others *Nor*, who was father of the giants, and his daughter *Night* and *Dag*, or Day, the daughter of Night. *Loke*, the son of a giant, was the god of deceit and evil, and called the calumniator of the gods, and the disgrace of gods and men, the same as *Satan*; one of his children was the wolf *Fenris*, a monster who was chained to a rock, but at some time was to encounter the gods, and destroy the world; the second was the great serpent of *Midgard*, which encircled the world, and the third was *Hela*, or Death, whom the gods precipitated into *Nifleheim*, or the hell of the Scandinavians, where she possesses vast apartments, strongly built, and fenced with large grates of iron, and she was attended by many monsters, as grief, famine, hunger, delay, sickness, pain, cursing and howling; and in this abyss, situated below in the ninth world, was the abode of the wicked, and from it issued pestilential rivers, tempests, and whirlwinds. The Scandinavians had their priests and priestesses, and offered up sacrifices to their gods, and, like their Scythian ancestors, they sacrificed hecatombs of horses, and also oxen, hogs, dogs, eekes, and other animals, and every ninth year, at the temple of Upsal, in the sacred grove of Odin adjoining it, human victims, chiefly captives taken in war, were sacrificed in great numbers, 99 men being offered up at each of the great sacrifices, but this practice of offering human victims to their gods prevailed amongst all the Pagan nations of antiquity.

Mahon, the son of Torlogh Mantagh, son of Donogh, son of Donal, son of Torlogh Meith (O'Brien, see note at A. D. 1560), was treache-

Witchcraft.—The Scandinavians worshipped goddesses called *Nornas* or *Nornies*, and the Fates, or fatal sisters, and the doctrine of witchcraft extensively prevailed amongst them, hence Milton alludes to this subject in his *Paradise Lost*, when describing Sin and her attendant demons:

“Nor uglier follow the night-hag when called,
In secret riding through the air she comes,
Lured by the smell of infant blood to dance
With Lapland witches, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms.”

In the *Anthologia Hibernica* for June, 1794, is given a very curious account of witchcraft in Denmark, in the Pagan times, taken from the Icelandic Saga. A hag named Heida, who was famous for her skill in magic, divination, and witchcraft, went attended in state by thirty men servants, and was waited on by fifteen young women; in the *Ranga Saga* is given an account of another celebrated witch named Thorbiorga, who, together with her nine sisters, were all professional witches, and famous for their prognostications and knowledge of futurity; they frequented public assemblies and entertainments, when invited, for purposes of divination. Thorkil, a Danish earl, in order to know when a famine and plague which prevailed would cease, sent for Thorbiorga to tell the time; on her arrival she was dressed in a gown of green cloth, closely buttoned from top to bottom, about her neck was a string of glass beads, and her head was covered with the skin of a black lamb, lined with that of a white cat; her shoes were calf-skin, with the hair on, tied with thongs and fastened with brass buttons; on her hands were gloves made of the skin of a white cat, with the fur inward; about her waist she wore a Hunlandic girdle, at which hung a bag containing her magical instruments, and she supported herself on a staff ornamented with many knobs of brass; on her entrance the whole company rose and saluted her, and earl Thorkil advancing, took her by the hand, and conducted her to the seat prepared for her, on which was a cushion of hen's feathers; after some ceremony, and refreshments set before her, Thorkil, humbly approaching the prophetess, requested to know the future event; she replied, that next day she would fully satisfy him, and on the morrow, having put her instruments of divination in order, she commanded Godreda, one of her maidens, to sing the magical song called *Vardlokur*, or the words of fortune, which she sung with so clear and sweet a voice as delighted the company, and particularly the prophetess, who declared that she then knew many things respecting the famine and sickness of which she was ignorant before, and that these calamities would be of short duration. The term applied to witches by Danish writers was *Stryga*, and it appears that cats were particularly connected with witchcraft amongst the northern nations, that sagacious animal being considered capable of seeing into futurity, and hence the skins of cats were worn by witches, and cats and witches were always represented as companions. Witches were also considered frequently to change themselves into hares, and thus run with great rapidity on their mischievous errands; and there prevailed a belief amongst the common people in Ireland, that they were invulnerable by leaden bullets, and could be shot only by a sixpence, or other piece of silver, or a silver ball. The wizards, or male conjurers, were also held in high esteem, particularly in Scotland. The doctrines of witchcraft, sorcery, and necromancy, were probably derived from *Druidism*, the witches being nearly the same as the Druidesses of more ancient days, and hence *Ban-draoi*, or a Druidical woman, was also applied to a witch. The other terms applied by the Irish were *Piscog*, commonly pronounced *Pistreoge*, signifying witchcraft, and *Easar-luigheacht*, which also meant witchcraft, or witchery; hence *Beam-Easarluighe*, or *Cuilneach Easarluighe*, signified a woman, or hag of sorcery; magic, sorcery, and necromancy, were also termed *Deamhnoireacht*, which meant demonism. In the Erse, or Scottish Gaelic, witchcraft was termed *Buideacht*, and *Buideachas*,

rously slain by his own companions and kinsmen in his own residence at Aircin, on Aran (Aran island off the coast of Galway). When the nobles of

and also *Druideacht*, the latter word signifying Druidism; a witch was termed *Beann-Buideach*, and a wizard *Draoidh*, that is, a Druid, and sometimes *Fiosaiche*, which meant a fortune-teller. The doctrines of witchcraft, wizards, warlocks, and weird sisters were very prevalent in former times in Scotland, of which copious and very curious accounts are given in Sir Walter Scott's *Letters on Witchcraft and Demonology*, and still more admirable and vivid descriptions of witches and their incantations are given in Shakspeare's *Macbeth*. In Ireland, particularly in Ulster, the belief in witchcraft extensively prevailed in former times, and, as already stated in these Annals, an Act against witchcraft was passed in the Irish Parliament held at Dublin A. D. 1585, in the reign of Elizabeth. The *Evil Eye*, called by the Irish *Beim-sul*, signifying a stroke of the eye, a belief connected with witchcraft, was in former times very prevalent in Ireland, as well as in Scotland and England, and it was believed that certain wizards, witches, and evil-minded persons, had the power of injuring, or even causing the death of cattle, horses, and even human beings, especially children, by their malignant looks. This belief also extensively prevails amongst the Turks and Arabs, and in various countries of Europe; in Italy it is called *Mal Occhio*. It was also a superstition amongst the Greeks and Romans; by the Greeks it was termed *Baskania*, and by the Romans *Fascinatio*, and thus Virgil alludes to it in a passage where the shepherd laments that his tender lambs were bewitched:

“Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.”

The doctrines of witchcraft were very prevalent among the Romans, and Canidia, a famous witch, is celebrated by Horace; the term *Saga*, signifying a wise woman, or sorceress, was applied to a witch in the Latin language; and in the English the name is derived from the Saxon *Wice*, which also signifies wise. *Fairyism* has been much connected with the Danes in Ireland, in the traditions of the people, who consider the Danes to have erected the circular earthen ramparts or raths, called forts, and that the fairies were left there by the Danes to guard their treasures until their return to Ireland, which is expected to take place at some future time. The opinion that the Danes erected all the raths is erroneous, for though they may have built many of them, yet most of these ramparts were constructed by the ancient Irish, centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. In the traditions of the people, the *Tuath De Danan* and *Fairyism* were connected, of which an account has been given at p. 379 in these notes; and it is probable that, from the similarity of the names, the Danes and Danans may have been confounded with each other, and some of the raths may have been constructed by the Danans in the early ages. The terms *Sighe*, *Sighcog*, and *Siabhra*, were applied by the Irish to Fairies, hence came the names *Siabhrog*, a Fairy habitation, *Sluagh-Sighe*, the Fairy host, and *Bean-Sighe*, a Fairy woman; the Fairies were also called by the Irish *Deamhain-Acdhir*, signifying Demons of the Air, and frequently *Daoine-Maithe*, meaning the Good People, being so denominated for fear of giving them offence, and dreading their power.

The *Skalds* or Bards of the Scandinavians were highly celebrated; they were very numerous, and many of their compositions still remain, such as war songs, &c., containing bold, vivid, and admirable descriptions of warriors and battles; they were highly honoured, and it is stated that the renowned hero, Harold Harfager, king of Norway, in the tenth century, placed the Bards at the banquet above all the officers of his court. The *Skalds* always accompanied the kings and chiefs on their expeditions, to compose and recite their war songs, and animate the champions in battle; for the poems they composed in honour of kings and heroes they received rich rewards of splendid dresses, gold and silver ornaments, weapons, &c. In Turner's *Anglo-Saxons* an account is given of a famous *Skald* of the Danes in England, named *Gunlauger*, who composed a poem on king Ethelred, for which he received a present of a gold ring weighing seven ounces; and the same bard having

Galway received intelligence of that act, they went to take revenge for the crime on the people who committed the treachery, whom they forced to fly

gone to Ireland, sang his compositions for one of the kings there, who offered him a present of two ships, but his treasurer told him that the rewards always given to poets were gold rings, swords, clothes, &c., which were then presented to him; he next went to the Orkney Islands, where he got from one of the Earls a present of a silver axe. Several of the kings and chieftains of Denmark and Norway were themselves Skalds, and composed war songs, &c.; the Skalds were mostly natives of Iceland, and, from the seventh to the twelfth century, not less than two hundred of them, eminent in their art, are recorded. These Bards were, as in other nations in the early ages, the annalists of these countries, and their prose historical compositions were called *Saga*, which signifies Stories. The most celebrated of the Icelandic Sagas are those of Snorro Sturleson, an eminent writer of the thirteenth century, whose great work on the Norwegian kings, styled *Heimskringla*, or the Chronicle of the Kings, has been translated into English by Laing, and published in 1844; and it is also partly translated into Latin, in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*.

The Mythology of the Scandinavians was a creed admirably adapted for warriors, as it inculcated courage and contempt of death as the highest virtues, and the heroes who fell in battle were for ever honoured and entertained with magnificent banquets in the Hall of Odin. Their doctrines led to such contempt of death that many warriors rushed into the thick of battle, anxious to fall, and several committed suicide, in haste to enter their Elysium, and join the glories of Valhalla. The composition called the Death-song of Lodbrog gives a strong but faithful picture of the fierce and warlike spirit of the Northmen. Ragnar Lodbrog was one of the most famous of the sea kings; he was son of Sivard, king of Denmark, and descended from the kings of Norway; Ragnar became king of Denmark, and having fitted out large fleets, he made many expeditions, as a Vikingir or Sea king, along the coast of the Baltic and German Ocean, and, during a victorious career of thirty years, frequently invaded France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, about the middle of the ninth century; and during one of his expeditions he is stated to have spent an entire year in Dublin. About A. D. 865, Ragnar invaded England, and landed his forces in Northumberland, where he fought a great battle with Ella, king of the Northumbrian Saxons, in which, after performing prodigies of valour, Lodbrog was at length vanquished by superior numbers, and being taken prisoner, he was treated with great barbarity, thrown into a dungeon, and closed in there with a number of vipers, by which he was bitten to death. Together with his fame as a sea king, Ragnar was also a Skald, and composed many war songs. Johnstone, author of the *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, has given from the Icelandic Saga, in Danish and Latin, with a free English version, a composition styled *Lodbrokar Quida*, signifying the *Epicudium*, or Death-Song of Lodbrog, which was supposed to have been recited by him while under the torments of death in the dungeon. This composition is considered to have been the war song of this Corsair king, enumerating his various victories, to which the two or three last verses were added after his death, it is said, by his wife Aslanga, who was a great poetess. The following is a literal translation of the death song of Lodbrog, from the Danish and the Latin version of Olaus Wormius, which is given in Blair's *Dissertations*, prefixed to Ossian's Poems, and this translation is also partly taken from Johnstone, each stanza in the Danish commences thus: *Huggom ver med hiaurvi*, which, in the Latin version is variously rendered, *Pugnauimus ensibus, concidimus ensibus* and *secuinus ensibus*, and signifies according to Mallet, *We fought with swords, We cut with swords, We hewed with swords, &c.*; hence, these variations have been given in the present translation.

"We fought with swords—when first in Gothland (Sweden)
We came and slew the mighty monster;
Then I obtained my Thora, and was called
The warrior who had transfixed the Dragon
With my sword of surpassing brightness;
And Lodbrokar was I thenceforward named.

from their houses, and they betook themselves to their boats and set out to sea, and where they landed was at Cuan Ruis, in the territory of

"We smote with swords—when in early youth
Towards the east, in the Bay of Eyra (Elsinore),
We made the torrents of blood to flow,
For the yellow-footed birds and beasts of prey;
There the hard steel sounded on the helmets,
The entire ocean was one wound,
And the Raven waded in the blood of the slain.

"We hewed with swords—in my twentieth year,
Then we raised our spears on high,
And gained renown in every land:
At the port of Dwina, in the east (at the Baltic),
Eight earls have we conquered;
Then did we supply the Eagle
With a plentiful feast in that slaughter;
The warriors fell, and the warm stream
Of wounds flowed into the ocean waves.

"We hacked with swords—against Hleiden's queen (in Sweden),
And sent hosts of Helsingians to the hall of Odin;
To Iva's mouth we steered our ships—
The entire waters were as one wound,
And the earth was red with the warm stream;
Then did the weapon deeply bite,
The sword rung on the coats of mail,
And quickly clove the shields asunder.

"We fought with swords—none fled that day
Till amidst his ships Herraudus fell (in Sweden);
No braver larl than he in battle
Did e'er with his galleys plough the sea;
In his long ships, where'er he sailed,
At every time the valiant chief
With cheerful heart to the conflict came.

"We smote with swords—then did the hosts drop their shields,
When the spear flew at the breasts of heroes,
And the battle-axe hacked near Scarfia's rocks (in Norway);
Bloody was the buckler in battle,
Before Rafno the king was slain;
From the heads of warriors, in streams,
Flowed the warm blood down their armour.

"We hewed with swords—on Ullar's plain (Upsal),
Loud roared the spears ere King Eistein fell;
We traversed the fields, gleaming in gold,
To fight in the land of the prostrate foe;
The lance pierced the painted shields,
And from the brain, through the wounded neck,
The stream flowed in the shock of helmets.

"We hacked with swords—at Iudero's Isle (Drontheim),
The crows could then make an ample feast,
And Fala's wolves had a full banquet;
Difficult it was to defend the heroes:
At the rising sun I saw the darts pierce,
And the bow shoot forth the iron arrows.

"We fought with swords—at Born Holm (in Denmark)
Stained were our shields with gore;
There we firmly grasped our spears,
Bucklers were broken by clouds of darts,
The arrows flew from the bows of elm;
In the carnage Voluir fell,
There was no braver king than he;
Then the wild heast enjoyed his prey.

"We smote with swords—in Flanders' land (Belgium),
Fierce was the fight ere king Freyr fell;
Then was Hilda highly rejoiced,
The hard blue weapons, reeking with blood,

Western Corcabaiscinn (probably Kilrush, in Clare). Donal, the son of Conor O'Brien, having been informed of this, proceeded with all possible despatch to them, and succeeded in taking the greater portion of them prisoners, whom he brought with him, bound in close chains, to Moy Glac, in the south of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and sufferings might be the greater in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, as their evil deeds deserved.

Cut their way through the golden mail;
The direful sword, in days of old,
Gave to the wolves a plenteous prey;
Long did the virgin mourn that morning's slaughter.

"We hewed with swords—and I saw fall
Of our adversaries many hundreds
Amidst their ships, at a promontory of England;
For six days continued the contest;
At length we vanquished our insolent foes,
At the rising sun they were subdued in battle,
And beneath our weapons Valdiofer fell.

"We hacked with swords—at Bertha-ford (Perth)
A rain of blood from our weapons ran,
Lifeless bodies became a prey to hawks;
The bow twanged, and the keen darts
Quickly pierced through the coats of mail;
Our swords, sharp as the viper's poison,
Were smeared with gore from gashing wounds.

"We fought with swords—at Hadninga's harbour (Orkney Isles)
High towered our crests in fierce encounter;
Then might the warriors be seen,
Who with baneful weapons shattered the shields,
And clove the helmets in the clash of arms;
Delightful to my heart was the sight,
As if I sat in state near my blooming bride.

"We smote with swords—in Northumbria's land
A storm of blows descended on our shields,
Till the lifeless bodies fell to the earth,
And none on that morning needed
To rouse the rueful sport of Hilda;
Helmets were cleft by keen swords,
Delightful to me as if I had welcomed
A youthful widow to the highest seat.

"We hewed with swords—in the Sudreyan Isles (Hebrides),
Herthiof himself was forced to fly,
And Rogvalder fell amidst the shower of arms;
The kites were grieved for the death of their friend,
The breaker of helmets in the strife of swords,
Who from his bow-string shot the unerring darts.

"We hacked with swords—piled in heaps lay the slain,
Glad was the falcon's kindred at the shout of battle,
And the wolf and eagle enjoyed their prey.
In the stern shock of swords and shields
Fell valiant Marstein, Erin's king,
And the hungry crows had a feast prepared
That day at Vedra-fiord (Waterford).

"We fought with swords—and hosts of heroes
Have I seen fall at early dawn,
Slaughtered amidst the din of arms;
The sharp sword pierced the heart of my son;
Egil slew Agnar, the undaunted youth;
On Hamdi's buckler the spears resounded,
While our banners glittered in the sun.

O'Neill, i. e. John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, gave the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. of Alexander, the son of John Cathanach, namely, James, Angus, and Sorley, a great overthrow, in which Angus was slain, and James wounded and taken prisoner, and he died in a year after of the mortification of his wounds; his death was very much lamented, and he was a man distinguished for hospitality, feats of arms, liberality, conviviality, generosity, and bestowing of gifts, and there was not his equal amongst the

"We smote with swords—the sons of Endil
Cut up for wolves a plenteous prey;
For seven days, at Seaia's fight (Isle of Sky);
Red were our ships with reeking gore,
As if 'twere damsels carried wine;
Amidst the din of elashing arms
Full oft were Skogul's bucklers rent,
By Skiold's warriors in that battle

"We hewed with swords—oft have I seen
The fair-haired lover of the maiden fall,
And the widows' wooer in early morn;
Ere king Aurun fell at Ila's Bay (Hebrides),
Shields were smashed and chieftains slain,
Pleasing was the sight, as when the attending maid
Hands the goblets round of warm wine.

"We hacked with swords—in early morn,
In the South, at Leinster's Isle,
With three kings in the strife of arms;
Few with joy escaped that conflict,
And many were a booty to beasts of prey;
The hawk and wolf tore the mangled slain,
Erin's blood was shed in streams,
And copious flowed into the deep.

"We fought with swords—and shields were riven
By strokes of weapons raised on high;
Then were the spears resounding heard
On Hilda's mail of golden colour;
Future ages shall admire the plain,
On Anglesey's Isle, where we met our adversary.
We strode as warriors in battle array;
Our wounding spears, dyed in blood,
Were hurled as swift as the dragon's flight,
Near the promontory along the river.

"We smote with swords—amongst men
What youth is fairer than he advancing
Far amidst the tempest of javelins,
And falls o'erwhelmed by adverse wounds;
And these escape not human woe
Who never seek the field of war;
But 'tis hard to excite the coward's heart
To the strife of swords and deeds of valour.

"We hewed with swords—that I esteem
An equal contest, man to man,
When chief meets chief, nor yields in combat—
Such was the warrior's pride in days of old;
Ever brave in the battle's whirlwind
Should be the admirer of the fair.

"We hacked with swords—but unerring fate
Experience shows to await us all;
And none their destiny can evade.
I ne'er believed that Ella
Would have ended my days, when I led

Clan Donnell of Ireland or of Scotland at that time, and his own people would not hesitate to give his weight in gold could he be thereby ransomed; many others were also slain in that battle of Glen Taisi (probably Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, county of Antrim), who are not recorded.

Murrough, the son of Donal, son of Roderick O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal,

My conquering ships into his harbours,
When I strewed his land with heaps of slain,
And for wild beasts made plenteous prey,
Along the bays of the Scottish shores.

"We fought with swords—still I delight
When I think of the banquets prepared
By the father of Balder to regale the brave;
There we shall copiously drink of ale,
Out of cups which are formed of the skulls of foes,
As we joyously enter the palace of Fjolner,
No grief is felt there by departed heroes,
No faulting words of fear shall I utter,
As I enter the joyful Halls of Odin.

"We smote with swords—ah! soon would come
Aslauga's sons with burning brands,
And wage fierce battle against my foes,
Did they but know their father's doom,
His vitals gnawed by venomous vipers;
I for my offspring sought a mother,
Whose blood would give them valiant hearts.

"We hewed with swords—soon shall my crown
Devolve to my succeeding heirs;
The adder's poison menaces life,
The viper now penetrates my heart;
But still to my spirit the thought yields joy,
That Odin's spear shall soon pierce Ella;
My sons shall come with swelling rage,
And full avenge their father's fate;
Those noble minded youths most sure
Will peace reject with utmost scorn.

"We hacked with swords—in one-and-fifty battles
Have we raised our spears in distant lands;
From my earliest youth I learned the task,
To tinge my sword with hostile blood,
And no king my equal have I ever met;
The goddesses will give me welcome—
I resign my life without a sigh.

"Now cease our song—the goddesses come
And invite me home to the Hall of Odin;
Happy there, on a high-raised throne,
Seated with gods, I shall quaff my ale.
The hours of my life have passed away,
And in joyous laughter shall I die."

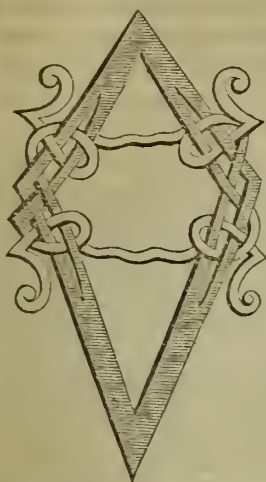
The first verse of this composition requires some explanation; the dragon, serpent, or monster, mentioned as having been slain in Gothland by Ragnar, was a fierce champion who had killed many people in Sweden, but was slain in single combat by Ragnar, who was covered with a kind of armour made of the skins of animals, hence he was surnamed Lodbrog, which signifies, according to the Latin translation, *hirsuta bracca*, or hairy trowsers; and on killing this fierce chief, Ragnar obtained as his bride Thora, the daughter of Heraudus, king of Sweden, and he became himself king of Denmark. Ragnar in his various expeditions, according

chief historiographer to O'Donnell, a man learned in poetry and chronicles, the sustaining prop of a house of hospitality for learned men, strangers, and the noble sons of literature in the neighbouring countries, died on the 20th day of October, at a fine advanced age, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and he was interred in the Franciscan monastery of Donegal, with very great honour and solemnity.

to the Danish historians, made conquests amongst the Swedes, Norwegians, Saxons, Russians, English, Irish, and Scots, and he had by his three wives thirteen sons, many of whom became kings. It appears from Thorkelin's Fragments of Icelandic History, that the sons and descendants of the renowned Ragnar were famous warriors; his son Biorn became king of Sweden; another son, named Sigurd, was king of Denmark, and a third, called Huitserk, became king of Norway; the famous Harold Harfager, or Harold the Fair-haired, the first king of all Norway in the ninth century, was also a descendant of Lodbrog. Sigurd, king of Denmark, son of Ragnar, married Blea, daughter of Ella, king of Northumberland, by whom he had a son named Knut or Canute. Gorm, son of Knut, exceeded all men in strength and stature; he became king of Denmark, and married Thyra, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England; she was called Denmark's delight, and he had by her two sons named Knut and Harold; Knut excelled all men in beauty of features and form, and he was called Denmark's love; Knut and Harold often invaded England, and also came to Ireland, and attacked Dublin, where, as hereafter shown, Knut was slain; on the death of Gorm his son, Harold, succeeded as king of Denmark, and was the first of his nation who was converted to the Christian faith in the tenth century. Sueno, or Sweyn, grandson of Harold, and Canute, son of Sweyn, kings of Denmark and Norway, also became kings of England. Many of the descendants of Ragnar Lodbrog, as hereafter shown, also became Danish kings of Northumbria, and kings of the Danes of Dublin.

The Danes in England.—During the ninth and tenth centuries, the Danes and Norwegians, with great fleets and powerful forces, frequently invaded England, ravaged the greater part of the country, and plundered and burned towns, cities, abbeys, and churches. They continued their devastations for nearly two centuries, in the reigns of Egbert, Ethelwolf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Alfred, Edward, Athelstan, Edmond, Edred, Edgar, Ethelred, Edmund Ironside, and other Anglo-Saxon kings, with whom they fought innumerable fierce and bloody battles; and they were able to effect settlements and conquer many parts, particularly Northumbria and other northern territories of England, where Danish and Norwegian kings ruled for a long period; and they extended their power over the greater part of the north of England, in the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, called Northumbria, Deira, Bernicia, and Mercia. Their chief leaders, in the conquest of Northumbria, were Hingvar, or Ivar, Huhha, and Halfdan, sons of the famous Ragnar Lodbrog, who invaded and conquered that country, and took it from the Saxon kings, to avenge the death of their father by Ella, king of Northumbria, as related in the above poem. Reginald, Sitric, and Niel, or Nigel, who were grandsons of Ragnar Lodbrog, and several princes their descendants, as Godred, Aulaf, and Sitric, became in succession kings of the Northumbrian Danes, and many of these Danish kings of Northumbria were likewise kings of the Danes of Dublin, as hereafter explained. The Danes and Norwegians called Northmen levied immense contributions on the Anglo-Saxon kings, and compelled them to pay a great annual tax or tribute denominated *Dane-geld*, consisting of an immense sum of gold and silver, amounting to more than thirty thousand pounds a year, an enormous sum in those times, and equivalent to twenty times the amount at the present day. In the latter end of the tenth century, in the time of Ethelred II., commonly called

A. D. 1566.



'DONNELL, i. e. Calvach, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine, fell from his horse in the beginning of winter, on the 26th of November, on the open road between Bally Aghaidhchaoín (probably Ballyaghan, barony of Raphoe in Donegal), and Tem-

plerath, in the midst of his horsemen, without a stumble or jolt, without starting or fright, after his return from England in that year; that Calvach was

the Unready, who reigned from A. D. 979 to 1013, the Danes and Norwegians made frequent incursions, and extended their power over the greater part of England, and levied immense tributes, of which accounts are given by Turner and Speed, who state that, in A. D. 980, they received £10,000; in 993, £16,000; in the year 1000, they got £24,000; in A. D. 1006, £36,000; and in the year 1010, they levied no less than £48,000. In A. D. 1011, according to Speed, the Danes under Thorkil attacked Canterbury, took Alphegus, the archbishop, prisoner, and slew 900 monks with a vast number of citizens; and he states, that in all more than 43,000 persons were slain in this massacre. The archbishop refusing to give them a ransom of £3,000, they stoned him to death at Greenwich. In A. D. 1013, Sueno, or Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England with immense forces, defeated the Saxons, and king Ethelred being forced to fly into Normandy, Sweyn became king of all the Northern half of the kingdom, but dying in England, A. D. 1014, he was succeeded by his son Knut or Canute; after various contests with the valiant Saxon king, Edmond Ironside, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them, Canute reigning in the north, and Edmond in the south; but on the death of Edmond Ironside, 1017, Canute, then in the 22nd year of his age, became king of all England, and also of Denmark and Norway; he afterwards appointed his son Sweyn king of Denmark, and another son, Horda Knut, king of Norway; Canute became one of the most celebrated kings in Europe in that age, and was styled Canute the Great; on his death, in 1035, he was succeeded as king of England by his son Harold Harefoot, who died in 1039, and was succeeded by his brother Horda Knut, or Hardicanute, king of Norway, who died in 1041, and was the last Danish king of England; he was succeeded by the Saxon king Edward the Confessor and Harold. In the year 1066, Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, invaded England with a large fleet and powerful forces, for the recovery of the kingdom, but, in a great battle at Stamford Bridge, was defeated and slain by the Saxons under king Harold; but in the same year the Normans of France, who were originally Danes and Norwegians, defeated and slew the Saxon king Harold, and became masters of England under William the Conqueror.

In Scotland, the Norwegians, in the ninth and tenth centuries, made many settlements, and conquered the Orkney Islands and the Hebrides, and likewise the Isle of Mann, together with the greater part of the northern counties of Scotland; and the Norwegian kings and Iarls ruled over the Isle of Mann, and the Hebrides

a lord in sense and personal figure, a warrior in bravery and valour, severe and fierce against his enemies, mild and amicable to his friends, without extolling or boasting in the greatest goodness he performed, a person who it was not supposed would die after that manner, but rather that he would revenge the wrongs of his race; his brother Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated his successor.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire, i. e. of Cuchonacht, the Coarb, the wife of Hugh Buighe, son of Hugh Duv (O'Donnell), died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died on the 29th of September, in the lord justice's army, after he had been expelled

down to the middle of the thirteenth century, and to the fifteenth century, over the Orkney Islands.

The Normans.—The following sketch of the history of the Normans has been collected from the Saga of Snorri, in Laing's *Heimskringla*, and Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, Speed's *Annals*, Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, Thierry's *Norman Conquest*, and various other sources. In the latter end of the ninth century, Rolf or Rollo, a Norwegian Iarl, according to Snorri, sprung from the ancient kings of Norway, having committed many piratical depredations, was expelled from Norway by king Harold Harfager. Rollo retired with his ships to Denmark, and afterwards to the Orkneys and Hebrides, and was joined by many Danish and Norwegian warriors; they attacked England, but, unable to make any settlement there, after several attempts, being opposed by king Alfred, they set sail for France, overran a great part of that country, and finally Rollo, at the head of thirty thousand Danish and Norwegian warriors, compelled Charles the Simple, king of France, to cede to them the principality of Neustria, which from these Nordmen, Northmen, Normands, or Normans, got the name of Normandy. This event took place in the beginning of the tenth century, A. D. 911; and Rollo received his principality, and obtained in marriage Gisella, daughter of king Charles of France, on condition that he and his followers should adopt the Christian faith, with which terms the Norwegian chief complied, and he and his people became Christians. This valiant chief was a man of great strength and stature, and of such a size that no horse could carry him, hence, as he always went on foot, he was called Rolf Gaunger, that is, Rolf the Walker. Rolf or Rollo and his descendants, as *dukes of Normandy*, ruled over that province from the tenth to the thirteenth century; and in the eleventh century, William, duke of Normandy, conquered England.

Many of the most eminent noble families of France were of Norman descent; and in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the Normans of France, under counts William Bras-de-fer or Iron-arm, Robert and Roger Guiscard, and other warlike leaders, conquered a great part of Southern Italy in the ancient Apulia, now part of the kingdom of Naples, and also Sicily; and they and their descendants became dukes of Apulia and Calabria, princes of Capua and kings of Sicily, and ruled over those countries with great glory for more than a century. In the eleventh century, Count Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard, the Norman conqueror of Apulia, with his cousin Tancred, two of the most famous warriors of the Crusades, after various victories in the East

led from his country by O'Neill; he was an intelligent, skilful, and bountiful lord, and he would be no dishonour to the greatest government he could obtain, on account of the number of learned men

and strangers entertained by him, and the amplitude of his gifts and presents; Cuchonaught, his brother, was appointed his successor.

O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh Buighe, the son of Bryan

founded the kingdom of *Antioch*, over which his descendants ruled as princes for a long period. During the Crusades, the Norman nobility of France and England furnished a vast number of valiant warriors who gained great victories over the Saracens in Syria; amongst others, Richard Cœur de Lion, or the Lion-hearted King of England, was one of the most renowned warriors who led their forces to the Holy Land, and by his valour won the great battle of Ascalon, and other victories in Palestine. The Norman nobles of England and France likewise produced many of the most valiant champions amongst the Knights Templars, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of Rhodes, famous in those ages in the East, for their defence of the Holy Land and other parts of Christendom, against the Turks and Saracens.

The Anglo-Normans.—About the middle of the eleventh century the Norman dukes of France claimed the crown of England, and in A. D. 1066, William, duke of Normandy, a descendant of Rollo, collected a powerful fleet consisting, according to Turner and others, of more than a thousand sail, for the invasion of England; he landed with an immense army at Pevensey in Sussex, on the 28th of September, and on Saturday, the 14th of October, fought the great battle near *Hastings*, in which the Anglo-Saxons, under Harold their king, were totally vanquished. In this battle six thousand of the Normans, and about sixty thousand of the Saxons, were slain; or, according to Speed, nearly sixty-eight thousand of the English fell. Harold himself, the last Saxon king of England, while valiantly fighting under his own standard, was killed by the shot of an arrow in the eye, which pierced his brain. The victory of *Hastings*, won by the valour of the duke of Normandy, thus transferred in one battle, and in a single day, the Anglo-Saxon sceptre to the Normans of France, and their duke became king of England under the title of William the Conqueror. The descendants of William reigned for many centuries as kings of England; and even to modern times, collateral branches, inbred with some of the Norman blood, have reigned as kings and queens of England; and the descendants of the old Norman nobility form many of the most powerful families of the aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland to the present day.

Norman architecture.—The Normans and Anglo-Normans were equally eminent in the arts as in war, and introduced the style denominated *Norman architecture*, of which there are still many magnificent and beautiful specimens, such as ruins and remains of castles, cathedrals, churches, abbeys, &c., in France, England, Ireland, and Scotland.

In Ireland the descendants of the Normans of France who conquered England, became masters of a great part of the country in the latter end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, under Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, and his followers, denominated *Strongbow-men*, and they still form many of the most powerful families of the *Anglo-Irish* nobility. The principal families of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland were the de Clares, earls of Pembroke, and their successors the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke and lords of Leinster; the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, earls of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster, the de Burgos or Burkes, lords of Connaught, earls of Ulster, earls of Clanrickard, earls of Mayo, &c.; the Butlers, earls of Ormond, &c. &c.; the de Laceys, lords of Meath and earls of Ulster, and the de Mortimers, their successors; the de Courcys, earls of Ulster and barons of Kinsale; the de Carews, earls of Cork and barons of Idrone, in Carlow; the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry; the Graeces of Kilkenny, barons of Courtstown; the le Poers of Waterford, earls of Tyrone and barons of Decies; the de Barrys of Cork, earls of Barrymore; the de Raches of Cork, viscounts of Fermoy; the de Vescys, lords of Kildare; the Fitz-Eustaces, barons of Portlester and Balinglas; the de Nugents, barons of Delvin and earls of Westmeath; the de Barnwalls, barons of Trimlestown; the de Neter-

viles, barons of Dowth, in Meath; the de Nangles, barons of Navan; the de Prestons, viscounts of Gormanstown; the de Flemings, barons of Slaue; the Tyrrells, barons of Castleknock; the Dillons, earls of Roscommon and barons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; the de Berminghams, barons of Athenry, in Galway, and earls of Louth; the Taaffes, earls of Carlingford and barons of Ballymote, in Sligo; the Tallots, barons of Malahide and earls of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford; the St. Laurences, earls of Howth; the Sarsfields, viscounts of Kilmallock, in Limerick, and earls of Lucan, in Dublin; the Plunkets, earls of Fingal, barons of Louth and barons of Dunsaney, are of Danish descent. There were many other families of note besides those above mentioned of Anglo-Norman descent in various parts of Ireland, as the Devereuxes, Darcys, D'Altons, Tuites, Petits, Delamers, Dexters, Barretts, Cusacks, Cruises, Cantwells, Cogans, Nagles, Prendergasts, Stantons, de Verdons, de Gernous, Fitzsimons, Fitz-Heurys, de Bathes, Bellets, le Bruns or Browns, de Peppards, de la Hoyde, de Phepoe, de Husseys, Keatings, Fitzstephens, de Muntmoreneys, de Rochforts, Purcells, &c.

As hereafter shewn, Danish and Norwegian kings ruled over Dublin and some other parts of Ireland for more than three hundred years, from the ninth to the twelfth century; and the Anglo-Normans, the descendants of the Normans of France of Danish and Norwegian origin, afterwards became possessed of the greater part of Ireland; therefore it appears from the foregoing accounts that in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the warlike Danes and Norwegians, and their descendants, the valiant Normans of France conquered England and the greater part of Ireland and Scotland, a great part of France, part of Italy, with Sicily, and also Antioch in Asia.

The Danes in Ireland.—The terms *Lochlann*, *Lochlinn*, *Lochluinn*, and *Crioch Lochluinn*, were applied by the Irish writers to Scandinavia or the countries comprising Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; the word *Lochlann* according to O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, is derived from the Irish *Loch*, a lake, and the Germano-Celtic *lann*, which means land; hence the word *Lochlann* signifies a Land of Lakes, a term applicable to those countries about the Baltic, which abound in great lakes and inlets of the sea. A Dane or Norwegian was called by the Irish *Lochlannach*, signifying a Lake-lander, or person from the land of lakes; in the plural *Lochlannaigh*, or Lake-landers. According to others the name *Lochlannach*, in the plural *Lochlannaigh*, was applied to the Danes and Norwegians, and derived from *Loch*, a Lake, and *lann*, strong, hence signifying powerful, or strong at sea, as they always came with great fleets. A distinction was made by the Irish between the Danes and Norwegians, from the colour of their hair and complexion; the Danes, according to Duall Mac Firbis and others, being denominated *Dubh-Lochlannaigh*, signifying Black Lake-landers, being chiefly dark-haired; and the Norwegians *Fionn-Lochlannaigh*, or White Lake-landers, being mostly of a fair complexion, with fair or reddish hair. *Gall*, according to O'Brien, originally signifying a Gaul, was a term applied by the Irish to various foreign nations, as the Gauls, English, Danes, &c., while they call themselves *Gael*; and the name *Gaill*, signifying strangers or foreigners, was very generally applied to the Danes and Norwegians by Irish writers; and they also made the distinction between them, designating the Danes by the term *Dubh-Ghaill*, or Dark-haired Foreigners, and the Norwegians as *Fionn-Ghaill*, or Fair-haired Foreigners; and hence, according to some, was derived the name of the territory near Dublin called *Fingal*, from the *Fionn-Ghaill*, or Fingallians, who were Norwegians; but the word is sometimes given by the Irish writers *Fine-Gall*, which signifies the Foreign People. The Danes and Norwegians were likewise called by the Irish *Gcinte*, signifying Gentiles or Pagans, and the distinction was made as usual *Dubh-Ghcinte*, or Dark Gentiles, meaning the Danes, and *Fionn-Ghcinte*, or Fair-

Ballach, was slain at Ballintogher, by the Connallians, because they considered that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Bryan

na-Murtha, the son of Bryan, son of Owen, was entitled to the lordship of Brefney.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Fingin, the son of

haired Gentiles, signifying Norwegians. They were also often mentioned by the name of *Danar*, signifying a Danish man, in the plural *Danair*, or *Dainfhir*, and latinised *Dani*. By various writers the Danes and Norwegians were designated *Northmen*, and Norsemen, and sometimes Normans, but incorrectly, as the latter term was only applicable to the Normans of France, and hence the word Northmen, as well as Normans, has been latinised *Normanni*. The name *Ostmen*, or *Eastmen*, was also generally applied to the Danes and Norwegians, and latinised *Ostmanni* by various writers.

Expeditions and Foreign Alliances of the Irish Kings.—It appears from the old historians, that the Irish had intercourse with the Danes and Norwegians in very remote times, and accounts are given of alliances between the Irish kings and those of Lochlann. According to the ancient annalists, and the Psalter of Cashel, quoted by Keating, O'Flaherty, and O'Halloran, Lughaidh Riabhdearg, monarch of Ireland in the first century, was married to Dervorgal, daughter of the king of Lochlann, or Denmark; and Tuathal Teachtmair, monarch of Ireland in the second century, was married to Bania, daughter of the king of Denmark and Finland; and Feilimith Reachtmar, or Felin the Legislator, monarch of Ireland, son of king Tuathal, was married to Ughna or Una, daughter of the king of Denmark, by whom he had a son, Conn Cead Cathach, or Con of the Hundred Battles, a celebrated monarch of Ireland in the second century. Cormac Cas, king of Munster in the third century, was married to Oriund, daughter of the king of Denmark, by whom he had a son named Mogha Corb, who became king of Munster, and was a famous warrior; he invaded Denmark with a powerful force to support his maternal uncles in a contest for the crown of that country, and after gaining some great victories, he succeeded in placing his uncles, Osna and Airid, on the throne of Denmark; these were probably Frotho and Harold, who were kings of Denmark about that time. Saxo Grammaticus, and other Danish historians of the twelfth century, state that some of the Danish kings invaded Ireland at a very remote period, and these accounts are likewise given by various writers quoted at pp. 55 to 60 in Hanner's Chronicle, and also mentioned by Johannes Meursius, in his History of Denmark, in which works it is stated, that in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, a short time before the Christian era, Fridelf, or Fridelinus, king of Denmark, came to Ireland with his forces, and took Duhlin; but the Danes were soon after attacked and defeated by the king of Leinster, and forced to fly from Ireland. Frotho III. king of Denmark, son of Fridelin, next invaded Ireland, according to Saxo, fought battles with two Irish kings, whom he calls Cepo, and Chervill, and compelled them to give him tribute; Conaire Crinthan, and Cairbre Ceann-Cait, were the monarchs of Ireland in the first century, about this period, and one of them may have been the king mentioned by Saxo under the name of Cepo, and several of the petty kings were named Cearbhail, or Carroll. Some of the Irish annalists mention that Concovar Mac Nesa, the celebrated king of Ulster in the beginning of the first century, defeated the Danes who came to Ulster under the command of Daval, son of the king of Lochlann, in a battle at Enagh Macha, a district supposed to have been situated in the territory of Armagh or Tyrone. Various kings of Denmark, as Fridelf I. and II., and Frotho I., II., and III., are stated by the Danish historians to have invaded Britain and Ireland in the first century, and likewise Frotho IV., in the History of Denmark by Meursius, in which is the following passage, speaking of the conquests of king Frotho in various countries: "Eodem modo et Hiberniam recepit, quæ jam denuo desciverat et Ugletto rege cæso, ac Dufflino urbe capta, pro tributo denegato, maximum thesaurum inde reportavit."—"In like manner he won Ireland, which he a second time ravaged; and having slain king Huglet, and taken the city of Dublin for refusing tribute, he took from thence immense treasure." Saxo states that Frotho sent with his forces two famous champions named Haco and Starcater, who were men of immense strength and gigantic stature,

and fought several combats with the Irish warriors Segathus and Suidanus; it is difficult to ascertain who king Uglet or Huglet was, the Irish name having been changed by the Danish writers; but it might have been Eogain, Ugaine, or Ugaire, ancient names of Irish kings. It is stated in Hanner's Chronicle, from Saxo, that some of the troops of the celebrated Fenian warriors of Ireland, in the third century, were partly composed of Danish champions; and it appears that many Danish and Norwegian warriors, in the third and fourth centuries, fought at the great battles of Gaura and Knoc Ingin, in Meath, which have been described at pp. 267, 436, in these notes.

From the accounts of the ancient annalists and historians, it appears that the Irish kings in the early ages made many military expeditions into foreign countries. Ugaine Mor, or Hugony the Great, called by O'Flaherty Hugonius Magnus, who was monarch of Ireland about three centuries before the Christian era, and contemporary with Alexander the Great, is stated to have sailed with a fleet into the Mediterranean, landed his forces in Africa, and also attacked Sicily, and having proceeded to Gaul, was married to Caesair, daughter of the king of the Gauls, Labradh Loingseach, or Lavra of the Ships, called by O'Flaherty Lauradius Navalus, grandson of king Hugony, having been exiled from Ireland, attained a high military command in the armies of Gaul, and brought to Ireland a body of Gaulish troops, consisting of 2,200 men, with whom he recovered the kingdom and became monarch; he located this Gaulish colony in Leinster, about the place afterwards called Wexford, as stated at pp. 217, 219, in these notes. Aengus, grandson of Lavra, became monarch of Ireland about 280 years before the Christian era; and according to the *Book of Reigns*, quoted by O'Halloran, is said to have led his forces into Greece, and it was considered that he was in alliance with the Gauls, who, about that time, invaded Greece and Asia Minor with powerful forces. During the Punic wars the Irish are supposed to have sent auxiliary troops to their Celtic brethren, the Gauls, who, in alliance with the Carthaginians under Hannibal, fought against the Roman armies in Spain and Italy. Conaire More, or Conary the Great, and Crinthan the Heroic, both monarchs of Ireland about the commencement of the Christian era, made expeditions to Britain and Gaul, and assisted the Picts and Britons in their wars with the Romans. At A. D. 9, Crinthan is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters as having been slain at his fortress, called Dun-Crimthainn, which was at Binn Eadair, now the Hill of Howth, after his return from one of those expeditions, in which he brought to Ireland various spoils, amongst other things a splendid war chariot, gilded and highly ornamented, and golden-hilted swords, and shields, embossed with silver, a table studded with three hundred brilliant gems, a pair of greyhounds coupled with a splendid silver chain, estimated to be worth one hundred *Cumal*, or three hundred cows, together with a great quantity of other precious articles. Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, states, that one of the Irish princes who had been expelled from his own country waited on Agricola, who was then the Roman general in Britain, and stated that the country could be subdued by one of the Roman legions, with a few auxiliaries. This Irish prince was probably Tuathal Teachtmair, who was about that time in Albany, or Caledonia, having been exiled from Ireland on the death of his father, Fiacha Finioladh, monarch of Ireland, who had been slain during the revolt of the Firbolg tribes of Connaught. Tuathal afterwards became monarch of Ireland, and the first year of his reign is placed at A. D. 77 by the Four Masters; and as Agricola, with the Roman legions, carried on the war against the Caledonians about A. D. 75, to 80, the period coincides chronologically with the time Tuathal was in exile in North Britain, and he might naturally be expected to apply to the Romans for aid to recover his sovereignty as heir to the Irish monarchy. Amongst the foreign expeditions of the Irish princes about this period, may be mentioned that of Eogan More, or Mogha Nuadhat, a famous king of Munster in the second century, who went to Spain and

Donal, son of Fingin, son of Donal, died ; a man who had no regard for the affairs of this world, and took no thought for its wealth or substance.

married Beara, a Spanish princess, who was daughter of Heber, king of North Spain, in the country afterwards called Castile; Eogan returned to Ireland with a powerful force of Spanish auxiliaries, and fought the great battle of Moylena, where he was slain, as described at p. 245 in these notes. The celebrated Red-Branch knights of Ulster, in the first century, and the famous Fenian warriors of Leinster, in the second and third centuries, are mentioned to have made expeditions to Britain, and as allies to the Picts, Caledonians, and Britons, fought against the Roman legions with great bravery ; and Cormac, the celebrated monarch of Ireland in the third century, made descents into Gaul and Britain, and assisted the natives against the Roman power. Crimthán III., a descendant of the kings of Munster, of the race of Heber, monarch of Ireland in the third century, is also mentioned by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, as having invaded Gaul and Britain, broken through the Roman Wall, and at the head of the Irish, Picts, and Britons, fought against the Roman armies. The celebrated Carausius, a Menapian, who in the third century became Roman emperor in Britain, is considered by Ussher, Ware, Camden, and other antiquaries, to have been an Irish chieftain, a native of Menapia, which was the ancient name of Wexford, as explained at p. 218 ; and he is called by the Roman writers a citizen of Menapia. He was a man of extraordinary military abilities and bravery, trained from his youth in naval expeditions, and having entered the Roman army in Britain in the reign of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, he was appointed commander-in-chief of their fleets in the northern seas, to bring under subjection the Franks, Saxons, and Scandianians, who attacked the Roman settlements in Gaul and Britain. Carausius having conquered these pirates, he attained such power and popularity that in A. D. 288 he assumed the Purple, and declared himself Roman emperor in Britain, and having defeated the forces of the emperor Maximian in several naval engagements, Maximian was forced to acknowledge him as his associate in the empire ; but after a reign of about seven years, Carausius was slain by Alectus, who became chief commander in Britain. There are still extant some coins of Carausius as emperor, and from the specimens of them given in Speed's Annals, the head of Carausius shows strongly marked Irish features. The renowned monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages made many military expeditions into Gaul and Britain, in the latter end of the fourth century, and had many conflicts with the Roman armies ; he was slain, as before stated, in Gaul, on the banks of the Loire, and his nephew, the heroic Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the fifth century led his forces into Britain, broke through the wall of Severus, and fought many battles with the Roman legions ; having carried his victorious arms through Gaul, he was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps. An account has been given at p. 415, in the notes on the Irish colonies called Dalriadians, who settled in Albany or Scotland from the third to the sixth century, and having conquered the Picts and Caledonians, became kings of Scotland. Various passages from the Roman poets refer to the invasions of Britain by the *Irish Scots*, and their contests with the Roman legions. Claudian, speaking of the battles of the Roman general Stilico with the Britons and Picts and the Scots of Ireland, in the latter end of the fourth century, says,

"Totam cum Scotus Iernem,
Movit et infesto spumavit renige Tethys."

"When the Scot moved all Ireland against us, and the ocean foamed with his hostile oars." Claudian also, when celebrating the victories of the Roman general Theodosius against the Picts, Britons, and Irish, in the fourth century, has the following passage :

"Maduerunt Saxone fuso Oreades,
Incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne."

"The Orkney islands were moistened with the gore of slaughtered

O'Madden, i. e. Malachy Modardha, the son of Malachy, son of Breasal, died ; he was learned in Latin and Irish, and the most inoffensive of the

Saxons ; Thule grew warm with the blood of the Picts, and icy Ireland wept over the heaps of her Scots slain."

Foreign invasions from the fourth to the eighth century.—An account has been already given from p. 436 to 440, of various invasions of the Picts, Britons, Anglo-Saxons, and Franks, particularly in Ulster, and of many great battles fought between those invaders and the natives from the fourth to the eighth century. According to the Welsh Chronicles, quoted by Hammer at pp. 99, 101, the renowned Arthur, king of Britain, and Uther Pendragon, with fifteen thousand warriors, invaded Ireland in the beginning of the sixth century, and fought various battles with the king of Leinster, named Giolla More ; this was Colman More, king of Leinster, who, according to Keating, governed that province for 30 years at the beginning of the sixth century. Giolla More, in his turn, invaded Britain, it is said, with fifteen thousand men, and fought several battles with the forces of king Arthur and Uther Pendragon. In the latter end of the sixth century, about A. D. 586, according to Hammer's Chronicle (p. 134), wherein he quotes Dowling's Annals of Ireland, Grace's Annals of Kilkeny, and other works, Gurmund or Gurmudus, son of the king of Norway, at the head of a fleet of pirates, Danes, Norwegians, Saxons, &c., ravaged the coasts of Britain and Ireland, and having overrun Leinster, he made his son, Burchard, *duke of Leinster* ; many other curious particulars on this subject are mentioned by Hammer.

Danish Invasions in the eighth and ninth centuries.—The Northmen who invaded Ireland were, according to the opinions of Ussher, Ware, and others, a mixture of Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, with Finlanders, Frisians, Livonians, Esthonians, Courlandians and Saxons, from the countries about the Baltic, and from parts of Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Holland. The first invasions of the Northmen occurred at the latter end of the eighth century, when they also invaded the Orkneys, Hebrides, and other parts of Scotland, and plundered the celebrated monastery of St. Columkille at Iona, and massacred the monks. In A. D. 794, according to the Annals of Ulster, the churches of Rathrain, now the Island of Raghlinn, off the coast of Antrim, were burned, and horribly devastated, and reduced to desolation by the Gentiles ; and in A. D. 797 they destroyed the monastery of Holm Patrick, or St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, off the coast of Dublin ; they also took preys of cattle from the country, and the sacred shrine of St. Dochonna was broken by them, and they carried off great spoils along the sea coasts of Ireland and Albany. The Danes and Norwegians, in these notices, are called *Geinte*, that is, Gentiles or Pagans, and the same attacks are also mentioned at A. D. 793, in the Four Masters. It appears that the Norwegians were the chief pirates who committed these depredations, but they were also accompanied by some Danes. In A. D. 801, according to the Annals of Ulster, Iona in the Hebrides was burned by the Gentiles or Northmen, which is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 797. Various other accounts of the invasions of the Northmen, in the beginning of the ninth century, are given in Keating, O'Halloran, Ware, the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster and of Innisfallen, from which works the following notices are taken : In A. D. 807 the Northmen invaded West Munster, but were defeated near Lough Leue, in Kerry, by Art, son of Cathal, king of Munster ; and about the same time they also landed in Connaught, and laid waste Inis Murray and Roscommon. In these incursions they laid waste the country, and destroyed the abbeys and churches. In A. D. 813 they again invaded Munster, but were defeated with great slaughter, and pursued to their ships by Féim, son of Crimthán, king of Munster. In A. D. 811 the Northmen or Gentiles, according to the Annals of Ulster, were slaughtered in several parts of Ireland, and in 812, according to Ware, the Danes invaded Ireland with a great fleet. In A. D. 815, according to some accounts, Thorgis or Turgesius, called king of Norway, first invaded Ireland with powerful forces, and ravaged many parts of the country ; and in A. D. 819 the *Gaill* or Foreign-

chiefs of Ireland in his time, the defender of his land and territory against the invasion of neighbours, the pillar of protection of women, of the

ers, according to the Four Masters, laid waste Edair, now Howth, and carried off captives many women, and they also devastated Beg Erin in Wexford. In A. D. 823, the famous monastery of Bangor was destroyed by the Northmen, who scattered the relics of St. Congal, carried off his shrine, and massacred 900 monks; but Muredach, king of Ulster, attacked and defeated them in a great battle, in which 1200 were slain, and the remnant of them fled to their ships. In A. D. 827 the Northmen landed at Newry, but were defeated in a fierce battle by Lethlobar, son of Loingseach, prince of Dalaradia, now the county of Down, and part of Antrim; and the Annals of Ulster record a remarkable circumstance in the same year, namely, the slaughter of an immense number of large swine by these Foreigners at Ard-Cianachta, which formed part of the present county of Derry.

The Battle of Tailtean.—About A. D. 826, the tribe called *Gailonaghs*, who were probably of Firbolg origin, and very numerous in Leinster and Meath, leagued with the Danes; but Concovar, or Conor, then monarch of Ireland, and Murtogh, son of Eogan, king of Ulster, collected their forces, and defeated the Gailonaghs and their allies, in a great battle fought on the plains of Tailtean in Meath.

Battle of Dromconla.—About A. D. 830 the Lagenians, under Lorcan their king, defeated the Northmen in a great battle at Drom Conla, in Leinster. A. D. 831 the Northmen landed with great forces at Waterford, and laid waste many parts of Munster, Cork, Limerick, &c., and also the city of Lismore, and its famous college, abbey, and churches. In the Four Masters, at A. D. 829, the first devastation of Armagh by the Northmen is mentioned to have taken place.

Battle of Derry.—According to the Four Masters, at A. D. 832, Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland, and Murtogh, gained a great victory over the Foreigners at Derry, and great numbers of them were slain; and in this and the following year, these invaders laid waste Ferns, Glendalough, Slane, and many other churches, and also Mungret, and many of the churches of Munster.

In A. D. 836 Turgesius, after having gone to Norway and Denmark, returned to Ireland with powerful forces, and a fleet of 120 ships, 60 of which entered the Boyne, landed their troops near Drogheda, and laid waste many parts of Meath; the other 60 ships sailed up the Liffey, and landed their forces at Dublin. With these combined Danes and Norwegians, Turgesius traversed many parts of Ireland, ravaged and laid waste the country, plundered and burned the churches and monasteries, and had various conflicts with the Irish forces. In this year is recorded a terrific battle with the Northmen at *Invear-na-mBarc*, or the Harbour of the ships, against the Hy Niall of Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, in which the Foreigners were victorious.

Battle of Glasgleann.—Malachy, king of Meath, and the Lagenians, in A. D. 836, defeated the Northmen in a great battle at Glasgleann, in which 1700 of them were slain; and according to the Four Masters the Foreigners were slaughtered in the same year at Easroe, now Ballyshannon; and, according to Keating, they were also defeated in a great battle at Moy Ith, near Raphoe, in Donegal. About the same time the Northmen were defeated with great slaughter by the people of Cianachta, and Saxolb their general was slain. In A. D. 837, the Conacians were defeated in a great battle by the Northmen. In A. D. 839 Armagh and its churches, &c., were burned by the Danes.

The Northmen in Dublin.—According to the Four Masters the Northmen first took possession of Dublin in A. D. 836; Turgesius was then their commander; and in A. D. 840 he and his Norwegians erected a strong fortress at Dublin, on the hill where Dublin Castle now stands; they sent out their forces from thence, and plundered various parts of Ireland, and burned many churches and monasteries, as those of Clonmacnoise, Clonard, Ard-braccan, Duleek, Clonfert, Kildare, Glendalough, Ferns, Lismore, Emly, &c., and also the churches of Ulster, as Armagh, Downpatrick, Louth, Clones, Devenish, and all the churches of Lough Erne and

poor, of the weak and destitute; and he was succeeded by Donal, the son of John O'Madden.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, lord of the

Brefney. All the churches, monasteries, and colleges of Ireland were repeatedly ravaged during many years by these Foreigners under Turgesius. In A. D. 840 the Northmen also erected a strong fortress at *Linduachail*, now Magheralin, near Moira, in the county of Down. In A. D. 844 Turgesius plundered Armagh, and expelled the primate Forannan, and all the ecclesiastics and students, then amounting to several thousands, and the primate was afterwards taken prisoner, and carried off in their ships to Limerick, together with all his relics and attendants.

Battle of Casan Line.—About A. D. 844 the Northmen were defeated by the Ultonians, under king Niall Caille, and 700 of them slain at Casan Line, near Lough Neagh, and the river Lagan, on the borders of Down and Antrim.

Battle of Carn Brammit.—In A. D. 845, according to the Four Masters, Carroll, son of Dunghall, prince of Ossory, defeated the Foreigners of Dublin in a great battle at Carn Brammit, in which 1200 of them were slain; and in A. D. 846 the monarch Malachy defeated them in a great battle, in which 700 of them were slain.

Battle of Sciathneachtain.—A. D. 846, the Danes and Norwegians were defeated in a great battle at Sciathneachtain in Desies, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford, by the men of Munster, and the Lagenians, commanded by Olchobar, king of Cashel and bishop of Emly, and Lorcan king of Leinster, in which 1200 of the Foreigners were slain, together with Tomar or Tomrar, tanist earl to the king of Lochlann.

Battle of Dun Maeltuile.—In the same year the Eugenians of Cashel defeated the Foreigners at Dun Maeltuile, and slew 500 of them; and Olchobar, king of Cashel, attacked the fortress of Cork, then in possession of the Foreigners; and about this time the forces of the Northmen were defeated with great slaughter at Hy Figinte, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry. It has been stated that king Olchobar himself was slain in one of these battles in Munster, but that is a mistake, as he did not die till A. D. 850, according to Ware and Lanigan on the Bishops of Emly.

In A. D. 846, the Northmen were defeated by Tigernach, prince of Loch Gabhair in Meath, in a great battle at Daire Disirt Dachon-na, in which 240 of them were slain, or, according to the Annals of Ulster, 1200.

Death of Turgesius.—This celebrated Norwegian king, who was called by the Irish writers *Tuirghes*, was, according to the Four Masters, taken prisoner in 843, and drowned in Loch Uair, through the miracles of God, Kiaran, and other saints. This event is referred, by Ussher and others, to A. D. 848, and to 844 in the Annals of Ulster. Turgesius succeeded in establishing his power to a great extent in Ireland for a period of about thirty years, and exercised over the natives a tremendous tyranny. He had fleets stationed on the great lakes throughout Ireland, as Loughs Neagh, Strangford, Foyle, Swilly, and Erne, in Ulster, Lough Corrib, in Connaught, Lough Ree, on the Shannon, in Meath, and Lough Dearg in Thomond; and his forces, proceeding from their ships, ravaged all parts of the adjacent territories. He is said to have erected throughout Ireland a vast number of those circular earthen ramparts or raths, commonly called forts and Danes' raths, where he kept his troops encamped, and from which they issued out to plunder the towns, churches, and country. It is stated by Keating and others that he had chiefs stationed in all parts of the kingdom, and his soldiers quartered on the inhabitants, over whom they exercised the greatest insolence and oppression, plundered and consumed all their property, cattle, corn, provisions, &c., and he imposed on every house or head of a family in Ireland a yearly tribute of *one ounce of gold*, which if not punctually paid, he had the defaulter's nose slit or cut off as a punishment, and hence this tax was termed by the Irish *Airgid Srona*, that is, Nose Money. They destroyed the towns, colleges, and monasteries, massacred many thousands of the monks and clergy, and introduced their own Pagan priests and idols; they banished or killed the Bards and Brehons, burned their books, and destroyed the various works

district of Clonmel, died; he was a man who obtained the title and inheritance of his estate without contention or battle, a person who did not

of art. It seems surprising that Turgesius could for so long a period have established his power, and maintained his authority in the heart of the kingdom, but it appears from the many fierce battles fought, and the vast numbers slain on both sides, that during the time of Turgesius he had powerful forces of Danes and Norwegians under his command, probably not less than one hundred thousand fighting men; besides, it is to be observed that the Irish kings and chiefs never made any combined effort, or entered into a confederacy to expel those foreigners, being continually engaged in civil war and discord amongst themselves, and many of them also entered into alliance with the foreign enemies; whereas, if they had acted in concert, they could have easily annihilated the power of the Northmen, for the Irish were equal in bravery, and far superior in forces to those foreigners, though it must be admitted that the Danish and Norwegian warriors were not easily vanquished, for they had from the northern nations, from time to time, very great and well-disciplined forces; besides, it is to be remarked, that these valiant and warlike Northmen, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, subdued the powerful Anglo-Saxon kings of the Heptarchy, and became masters of England. Turgesius sometimes resided in his fortress at Dublin, and, according to some accounts, also at Tara, but he had his chief fortress and residence, called *Dun Turgeis*, or the Fort of Turgesius, situated on a high hill near Lough Lene and Castlepollard, in Westmeath, within about two miles of the Ben, or Great Hill of Fore; the hill on which was erected the fortress of Turgesius, forins on one side a high precipitous rock, so that his stronghold was almost inaccessible and impregnable; some of the earthen ramparts still remain, and to this day the story of Turgesius is told in the traditions of the people. The kings of Meath at that time had their chief residence also in Westmeath, at *Dun-na-Sciath*, or the Fortress of the Shields, on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar; and at this time Malachy was king of Meath, a prince of the Southern Hy Niall, who in A. D. 846, according to Ogygia, became monarch of Ireland. Turgesius, it is said, in the insolence of his power, made to king Malachy the dishonorable proposal of demanding his daughter Melcha as a concubine; the king, indignant at the demand, resolved to rid his country of the tyrant, but pretending to agree to the proposal, he by a well-concerted stratagem got introduced to Turgesius fifteen valiant and well-armed youths, disguised as females, who made Turgesius prisoner, and opened the gates of his fortress to the forces of Malachy, who massacred all the Danish guards, carried off Turgesius himself bound in chains, and drowned him, according to the Four Masters, and the Annals of Ulster, in a lake called Loeh Uair, now supposed to be Lough Hoyle, in Westmeath, or, according to others, he was drowned in Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar; on the death of Turgesius the Irish made a general and simultaneous rising throughout Ireland, and massacred vast numbers of the Northmen.

In A. D. 847, the Danish garrison of Dublin was attacked, and the city plundered, by Malachy, monarch of Ireland, and Tigernach, lord of Loeh Gabhair, in Meath; and in the same year a fleet of 140 ships of the king of the *Gaill*, or Foreigners, meaning Danes or Norwegians, came to Ireland, according to the Four Masters, to attack the Foreigners who were in Ireland before them, so that between both they disturbed all Erin; or 240 ships came in A. D. 848, according to the Annals of Ulster. At this period it appears that the *Dubh Ghaill*, or black Foreigners, that is the Danes, came with large forces to Dublin, and made great slaughter on the *Fionn Ghaill*, or fair-haired Foreigners, that is, the Norwegians, destroyed their fortress, and carried off many men captives, and great wealth; and a second devastation is recorded in A. D. 849, in which the Danes took the fortress of the Norwegians at Linduachail, or Magheralin, near Moira, in the county of Down, and slaughtered a vast number of them, amounting to 1000, according to Keating.

A. D. 850, according to the Four Masters, the Norwegians with

possess or procure one penny of the property of the church by right of Pope or Prince; and he was succeeded by his son Theobald.

160 ships came to battle with the Danes at Snamh Eidlineach, now considered to be Belfast Lough, and having fought with great fury on both sides for three days and three nights, the Danes were at length victorious, and the Norwegians were obliged to leave their ships in their hands. In the same year Armagh was devastated by the Foreigners of Linduachail, on the Sunday after Easter, but soon after the Northmen were slaughtered in eastern Bregia, or Fingal, and also at Rath Aldain, by the people of Cianachta, and the year following Cathmal, king of the half of Ulster, was slain by the Foreigners.

A. D. 853, according to Ware and Giraldus Cambrensis, Aulaf, Sitric, and Ivar, three brothers, who were Norwegian princes, came to Ireland with a great fleet and powerful force of Northmen, and Aulaf became king of all the Danes and Norwegians throughout the country. Aulaf took possession of Dublin, Sitric of Waterford, and Ivar of Limerick; it appears according to some accounts that those chiefs came rather in a peaceable manner, and were permitted by the Irish kings to form settlements for the purposes of commerce, but Ware and others are of opinion that they took possession of those places by force of arms. They enlarged and fortified those cities, and the colonies of Danes and Norwegians also afterwards got possession of Wexford and Cork, all of which maritime cities they held for a period of more than three hundred years, down to the English invasion, towards the latter end of the twelfth century, and though the Irish kings frequently reduced the Northmen to subjection, it appears they were not anxious altogether to expel them from Ireland, but permitted their residence on condition of their becoming tributaries to them. Several of the Danish kings of Dublin, of whom accounts are hereafter given, were named *Aulaf*, and the name has been sometimes incorrectly written *Anlaf*, as in the Danish it is *Olaf* or *Aulaf*, sometimes in English made *Olave*, and latinised *Olaus* and *Aulavus*; by the Irish writers the name is made *Anlhaobh*, and latinised *Anlafus*. In 851, according to the Four Masters, Aulaf, son of the king of Lochlann, came to Ireland, and all the Foreigners in Ireland gave him hostages, and he took tributes from the Gaels, or Irish.

Battle of Fochla.—In A. D. 854 a fierce war was carried on between king Malachy and the Northmen, who it appears had some Danish allies; and in the same year a great victory was gained by Aodh, the son of Niall, over the Foreigners at Glen Fochla, in the northern part of Meath, and a vast number of them were slaughtered.

In A. D. 856, according to the Annals of Ulster, Ivar and Aulaf, with the Danes of Ireland, gained a great victory in Munster over Cathal, king of that province; and in the same year, according to the Four Masters, a victory was gained by Carroll, prince of Ossory, and by Ivar, in the territory of Aradh, over the Kinel Fiacha, who were joined by the Danes of the northern part of Ireland, and it is stated that the army of Carroll and Ivar amounted to 6400 men.

Battle of Drom Damaighe.—In A. D. 859, king Malachy defeated the Danes of Dublin in a great battle at Drom Damaighe, in which great numbers of them were slain; the place signifies the Hill of the Two Plains, and was situated in the southern part of Meath. In the same year Maolguala, king of Desmond, was stoned to death by the Danes of Cork.

In A. D. 861 Muiregan, prince of Nais or Naas, in Kildare, and of the eastern Liffey, was slain by the Northmen; and in the same year Aulaf, Ivar, and Huaisi, the three chiefs of the Danes, and Lorean, prince of Meath, laid waste the country, and in the same year there was a great slaughter of the Foreigners at Fert-na-g-Cao-raeh by Carroll, who cut off and carried away forty of their heads.

In A. D. 862, Aodh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, it appears had leagued with Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, in conjunction with whom he overran the kingdom of Meath, then divided into two principalities; Aodh or Hugh put to death Lorean, one of those princes, and the other, named Concovar, was drowned in the Boyue, at Clonard, by his accomplice, Aulaf.

A shower of fish fell in Tirconnell this year.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, marched with a force into Tyrone, precisely in the winter, and having committed great depredations, he returned home safe.

A. D. 1567.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, marched with a force

Battle of Lough Foyle.—In A. D. 864, the Foreigners of Ulster having assembled all their forces at Lough Foyle, near Derry, the monarch Hugh Finliath collected his army and pursued them; a fierce battle was fought, in which the Foreigners were defeated, and 1200 of them slain; and, according to the Four Masters, 240 heads were collected in one place in the presence of the king. Numerous chiefs besides those were slain in that great battle, and many of the wounded were carried into the churches and baptised after their wounds were healed.

In A. D. 865, a victory was gained by Mac Gathan over the Danes of Dublin, in which their chief Odolb Micle was slain. It appears that some of the Danes were converted to Christianity about this time, as it is mentioned in the Four Masters, at A. D. 866, that Connach, abbot of Clonmaenois, who was of the race of the Foreigners, or of Danish descent, died.

Battle of Clondalkin.—Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, erected a castle or strong fortress at Cluan Doleain or Clondalkin, near Dublin; but in A. D. 865, it was set on fire by the Irish, under Mac Gathan, and the son of Ciarnan, and one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Danes were collected in that slaughter; soon after, Aulaf, in revenge, planned an ambuscade, in which were slain or taken prisoners, 2000 of the Irish; and in A. D. 867, is recorded the death of Maolciarain, the son of Ronan, the most valiant man of eastern Ireland, and a hero terrible to the Foreigners.

Battle of Cill Ua Daighre.—In A. D. 866, a great and celebrated battle is recorded by the Four Masters, in which Flann, prince of Bregia, collected all the warriors of Bregia and Leinster, together with the Foreigners of Dublin, and marched his army, amounting to 5000 men, to Cill-ua-Daighre, in Meath, against the monarch Hugh Finliath, and they fought a fierce battle, in which the monarch was victorious, and vast numbers of the Bregians, Lagenians, and their allies were slain, together with Carlus, the son of Aulaf, king of the Danes.

In A. D. 867, Aulaf, at the head of the Northmen of Dublin, devastated and burned Armagh, with its churches, &c., and 1000 persons were either slain or taken prisoners, and he carried off great spoils and treasures.

A. D. 869, according to Ware, the Annals of Ulster, and others, Aulaf and Ivar, with a fleet of 200 ships, and a great force of the Foreigners of Ireland, sailed to England to the assistance of Hingvar, Hubba, and Halfdan, the Danish chiefs, sons of king Ragnar Lodbrog, who at that time invaded England with powerful forces, and conquered Northumbria. Aulaf and Ivar subdued a great part of Scotland, and returned to Dublin in A. D. 870, with their fleet of 200 ships, and an immense booty, together with many captives, Anglo-Saxons, Britons, Scots, and Picts; and in the same year, the Foreigners took the fortress of Dunseverick, in Ulster, which had never been taken before. In A. D. 870, Aulaf died at Dublin, and his brother Ivar became king of the Northmen of all Ireland and of Britain, but died in A. D. 872; and Ostin, the son of Aulaf, became Danish king of Dublin. In A. D. 875, Ostin, with a large fleet, invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots and Picts with great slaughter, but was himself soon after treacherously slain by his own countrymen; and Godfrid or Godfrey, son of Ivar, became king of the Northmen in Dublin.

About A. D. 880, according to authorities quoted in Hanmer's Chronicle, and also according to Buchanan, the Scots and Picts

precisely in the spring, and having crossed Lough Foyle, proceeded to Slieve Carbatch, and he completely plundered and preyed all around him, and returned home safe.

O'Neill, i. e. John, the son of Con Bacach, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, having mustered a very large force for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell against O'Donnell, namely Hugh, his sister's son, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son

had various contests with the Irish and Danes of Dublin; and the Scots, under their king Gregory, invaded Ireland, defeated the Irish forces near the river Bann or Boyne, marched through Meath, and took Dublin, but by the intercession of Cormac, then bishop of Dublin, peace was concluded between the Irish and Scots.

According to the Four Masters and others, in A. D. 878, the Foreigners of Dublin destroyed Duleek, and carried off many captives; but Barrith, a valiant hero of the Northmen, who was their chief commander, was soon after slain and burned in Dublin, by the miracles of God and St. Kieran.

A. D. 883, Kildare was laid waste by the Danes of Dublin, and they carried off 90 men captives to their ships, together with Suibhne, the abbot, and all the precious articles in the place.

In A. D. 885, the Danes of Dublin, under Godfrey, son of Ivar, defeated the forces of Flann Sionna, monarch of Ireland, in a great battle, probably fought in Meath, in which immense numbers were slain on both sides; and amongst the Irish, Hugh, the son of Concovar, king of Connaught; and Lergus, bishop of Kildare, with many other persons of note. About this time, Godfrey was treacherously slain by the contrivance of his brother Sitric, who became king of the Northmen of Dublin; and about A. D. 890, a powerful Danish chief named Geoffrey Merle, contested the command of the Northmen, against Sitric, son of Ivar; the city was torn by intestine factions, and divided into two parts between them, Sitric ruling over one, and Geoffrey Merle over the other. In A. D. 892, Sitric, who had slain his brother Godfrey, was himself killed by his own people; and his brother, Aulaf II., succeeded as Danish king. In A. D. 885, Heremon, the son of Hugh, king of Ulster, was slain by Eloir, a chief of the Northmen; and in A. D. 888, the men of North Connaught gained a great victory over the Foreigners, in which their chief Elor, the son of Barith, was slain.

In A. D. 890, Armagh was laid waste by the Danes of Dublin, under their chief named Gluniarn, which signifies Ironknee; they burned the cathedral, plundered the churches, and carried off 710 captives. In A. D. 891, Flann, prince of all Bregia, was slain at Olbha, by the Northmen.

Battle of Tirconnell.—In A. D. 891, the Connallians, under Atteid, defeated the Foreigners in a great battle in Tirconnell, in which 900 of them were slain, together with Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, grandson of Ivar, and Gluntradluna, the son of Gluniarn.

A. D. 897, the Northmen of Dublin were expelled from their fortress in that city, by Carroll, the son of Muiregan, prince of East Liffey, and the men of Leinster, aided by Maolfinnia, with the men of Bregia; and the Foreigners left a great number of their ships behind them, and half of them being slain, the remainder of them fled beyond the sea. In the same year, a famine prevailed amongst the Foreigners of Dublin, who were at Inis Mac Nechtain, now the island called Ireland's Eye, near Howth. In A. D. 898, the death of Maolfinnia, who was son of Flannacan, prince of Bregia, is recorded in the Four Masters; and his memory is celebrated by one of the bards as one of the most famous heroes of that age, who had defeated the Foreigners in many battles, and was a descendant of the renowned warrior Conall Cearnach, chief of the Red-Branch knights of Ulster.

of Hugh Roe, and to prey and plunder the country as he had formerly done, when O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, was not able to defend or protect his principality or country, through infirmity and sickness, and the quarrels and conflicts of his own sons with each other. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with his few forces, along with Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, i. e. Hugh Duv, the son of Hugh Roe, and his relatives, was at Ard-an-Ghaire, on the north side of the bay of Swilly, and having received intelligence that O'Neill had marched with his forces to the country, he sent messages calling on those chiefs in his neighbourhood, while he himself remained in expectation of them, but, however, they did not all come at his call, as it was very early in the day. Such, however, as were there along with him, unexpectedly beheld at a distance, on the opposite side of the Fearsad (or pass) of Swilly, a mighty force advancing towards them in troops and companies; they did not halt, but marched onward in battle array, and without stopping crossed the pass, as the tide was out at the time. O'Donnell having perceived that, at once drew up in order and array his small select force, and sent a troop of his cavalry, commanded by the son of O'Donnell, namely Hugh, the son of Hugh, to attack the front of the enemy, in order that he himself might bring his foot forces across the open plains to some secure place where his foes could not circumvent or surround them. O'Donnell's horsemen having engaged with the advanced cavalry of O'Neill, Niall, the son of Donogh Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe; Donal Ultach (Mac Dunlevy), the son of the doctor, chief physician to O'Donnell; and Mac Rabhartaigh, the keeper of the *Cathach* of Columkille (see note at A. D. 1497, p. 334), were slain by O'Neill's forces, but some, however, state that it was by his own people Niall O'Donnell fell; on the side of the Tyronians the son of Mac Mahon and several others were slain. When the son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, perceived the great numbers opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, and halted there in expectation of receiving reinforcements from his people to overtake him. He had not been long in that great suspense when he beheld companies of his faithful friends advancing towards him, and

was overjoyed at their arrival. Those who came to his aid were, in the first place, Mac Sweeney of the Districts, namely, Murrough Mall, the son of Owen, son of Owen; the sons of Mac Sweeney Fanat, Torlogh Oge, and Hugh Buighe, and Mac Sweeney Banagh, i. e. Maolmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall; and when these forces had come together they formed no great force, for they did not number more than four hundred. O'Donnell then complained to those chiefs of his wrongs and injuries, and said to them that it would be better and more agreeable for him to die on the field, rather than to suffer all the disgrace and ignominious treatment exercised by the people of Tyrone against himself, his kindred, and relations, such as none of his ancestors had ever endured or submitted to before, but particularly the insult and ignominy which they had then exercised against him, viz. by forcibly expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All these chiefs coincided in the sentiments delivered by the noble prince, and said that the complaints and opinions he had expressed were true, and that they were willing to attack O'Neill and his forces. Intrepidly bold and bravely determined was the resolution they came to, viz. to encounter so great a hazard and danger as awaited them, but, however, they regarded more their honour and their inheritance than they valued their lives and bodies. With elated unanimity they then returned back in a well-arranged small body, and amicably united force, to attack O'Neill's camp. When O'Neill beheld them advancing directly towards him, he was greatly excited in his mind with compassion for them, and said, "I am very much surprised and astonished that those people should not find it easier to submit to us, and acquiesce in our terms, than come before us to fight and be forthwith annihilated." While engaged with those observations, the troops of Tirconnell rushed forward with boldness and impetuosity in front of O'Neill's forces; that seemed to be no startling sight to O'Neill's soldiers, for they were accoutring themselves as fast as possible until they had marched up to them; when they came in close view, fierce and ill-favoured were the threatening and grim looks they exchanged with each other from their piercing eye-balls, and having raised aloud their united war-cry, which was sufficient to put to flight unwarlike and faint-hearted soldiers, on their rushing

together; they then began to strike heavily, powerfully destroy, fell and slay one another for a considerable time, until men were laid prostrate, warriors cut down, youths covered with wounds, and strong heroes hacked in the slaughter. But, however, the Tyronians were at length defeated by superior feats of arms, so that they were forced to fly from the field of battle, and retreat by the same way they had come, although it was impossible for them to return at that time, for the sea had flowed over the pass by which they had come in the early part of the day, which rendered it impassable; but the precipitancy of the defeat, and the determination and fierceness of their pursuers to take revenge for their insults, enmity, and injuries, left them no alternative but to face it. They rushed so precipitately to the flowing tide, that not one took heed for the safety of his kinsman, or near relative, although it was no refuge from peril or danger for them to flee to the dark deep ocean bay which was before them; that undertaking was not a warming after cold, nor preservation after peril, for a vast number of them were drowned in the deep flowing tide, although every one was happy to fly to it as a place of refuge, as he thought, from the enemy. Vast numbers of O'Neill's forces perished at that place, either slain or drowned; the most eminent of these were Bryan, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell the galloglass, O'Neill's constable, and a great number of the Mac Donnells along with him; Dudley O'Donnelly, O'Neill's foster-brother, one he most esteemed and valued in the world, along with many of his kindred and a vast number of Muintir Choinne (O'Quinns) and of Muintir Again (O'Hagans). But in short thirteen hundred of O'Neill's forces were either slain or drowned in that battle; and it is stated in other books that upwards of three thousand of O'Neill's forces were lost on that day. As to O'Neill, he escaped from that battle, and he would have preferred that he had not, for his mind and faculties were affected ever after it; he privately

fled, unnoticed by any one, southward along the river until he passed Ath Tairsi, in the neighbourhood of Sgariff-Sholais, by the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, who were of O'Donnell's own clans and people, and he did not stop, but proceeded through every private uninhabited place until he arrived in Tyrone. Few houses or residences, from Carlingford to the rivers Finn and Foyle, were without copious weeping and general lamentation; immense and incalculable was the booty, consisting of horses, arms and accoutrements, left in possession of the Tirconnallians on that occasion; it was on the 8th of May that battle of the Pass of Swilly was fought.

After O'Neill had gone to Tyrone, as we have before stated, he took no rest or recreation, nor did he sleep a wink until he sent despatches inviting the sons of James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, the sons of Mac Donnell, from Scotland. That was the cause of shortness of life, and of death, for him to invite the sons of the man who had fallen by his hands on a former occasion. They accordingly came with a large fleet, and landed at Bun-Abhann-Duine (Cushendun bay, in Antrim), in Ulster, where they constructed a strong camp, with numerous entrenchments. When O'Neill received intelligence of that large force having come to his aid, without taking into consideration his former enmity towards them, he incautiously committed himself to the protection of that fierce and revengeful clan, without pledge or security, in order that he might avenge his enmity and hatred against the Tirconnallians. The reception he got from them, after being in their company for some time, and after they had detailed their former animosity and injuries, was suddenly to attack him, and instantly cleave him with their swords, so that they left him dead on the spot. The race of Eogan, son of Niall, much lamented the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, namely, John,¹ was their Concovar, as a provincial King, their Lughaidh of

A. D. 1567.

1. *John O'Neill* was the son of Con, who had been created earl of Tyrone by king Henry VIII.; he was called by the Irish, Shane-an-Diomais, or John the Proud; and also, Shane Dongaileach, from being fostered by O'Dongaileach, or Donnelly, chief of Ballydonnelly, in Tyrone. John was a man of fine person, great energy, abilities, and bravery, but extremely proud and insolent; he carried on frequent and fierce contests with the O'Donnells,

O'Reillys, Maguires, Mac Mahons, Magennises, Mac Donnells, and other chiefs whom he reduced to subjection, and called himself King of Ulster; he had likewise violent contentions with his illegitimate brother Ferdorcha O'Neill, who was created baron of Dungannon, and is usually called Matthew by the English writers. Matthew was in the English interest, and supported by them as successor to Con, earl of Tyrone, against John, who was recognised by the Irish under the laws of Tanistry, as the legitimate represen-

the long hand in valour, their champion in chivalry and bravery, and it was to record his death that the following was composed :

" Five hundred and sixty seven
And one thousand years exactly,
From the time of Christ's incarnation
To the death of John, the grandson of Con."

After the death of John, Torlogh Luineach, the son of Niall Conallach, was nominated the O'Neill.

The earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Cill-Mocheallog (Killmallock in the county of Limerick), by the lord justice, who conveyed him to Limerick, from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and finally to Dublin. This capture was made after the festival of St. Patrick, and in November following his kinsman John, the son of James, came to the English to inquire after the earl, but he was immediately made prisoner, and both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce (Butler), namely, Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond, died ; he was a man of general hospitality, and who kept an open house of

entertainment, and was learned in tongues and languages ; his son James was appointed in his place.

John Burke, the son of John, son of John of the Teeth, the son of Ulick Roe, was slain by some common persons, and ill-disposed clowns, of the earl of Clanrickard's people.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh ; the son of the earl of Ormond, namely, James junior, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas ; and there was not a man of his tribe in his time more distinguished for hospitality and feats of arms.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the lord justice of Ireland, sir Henry Sydney, namely, Henri Mor-na-Beorach (big Henry of the Ale).

tative of the illustrious race of O'Neill. John lived in a style of great magnificence and hospitality, resembling that of the ancient kings ; he kept, says Cox, two hundred tuns of wine in his cellar, at Dundrum, but Cox probably meant Dunganon, in Tyrone, which was the chief seat of the O'Neills, and not Dundrum, which is situated in the county of Down. He had a body guard of six hundred galloglasses, and kept ready for the field a force of four thousand foot and a thousand horse. O'Neill fought various battles against the English forces, under the earl of Sussex, and other deputies, gained some victories over them, and was, in his turn, frequently defeated ; in 1560, he marched into Meath, and laid waste various parts of the English pale. In 1561, by the advice of his kinsman, the earl of Kildare, he made his submission to the deputy, and went to England to effect a reconciliation with the queen ; he was attended by his body guard of several hundred galloglasses, consisting of picked men of great strength and stature, armed with swords and battle-axes, their long curling locks flowing down their shoulders, their linen vests dyed of a yellow colour with saffron, and wearing woolly cloaks and short tunics, and thus arrayed in the military costume of their country, they astonished the citizens as they marched through the streets of London ; Camden says, in his *Life of Elizabeth*, that the Londoners marvelled much at the strange sight ; O'Neill was attended by Mac Sweeney, commander of his galloglasses ; Mac Caffry, his standard bearer ; O'Gallagher, his marshal ; O'Gnive, his hereditary bard, and several other officers. O'Neill was well received by Elizabeth, and entered into a treaty with her in presence of the ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy ; the queen gave him, at his departure, valuable presents, and lent him £2500 ; for some time after his return to Ireland, he sided with the queen's forces, attacked the Scots, and in 1564 slew, with his own hand, their commander, James Mac Donnell, and drove them out of Ulster. O'Neill afterwards resisted the English rule, and ravaged their settlements ; and in 1565, according to Cox, he resided at his mansion about six miles from Dundalk, and having mustered his forces, attacked Dundalk, made incursions into the Pale, and spoiled the English settlements ; he afterwards attacked the English garrison at Derry, and many were slain on both sides, including colonel Randolph, the governor ; in the following April, the ammunition took fire, and blew up the town and fort of Derry, and killed twenty men. In 1566, O'Neill attacked Armagh, and burned the town and cathedral to be

revenged, he said, of his enemy primate Loftus, and to prevent the English from lodging within its walls, for which archbishop Loftus, according to Ware, solemnly cursed, and had sentence of excommunication pronounced against him in Dublin. English commissioners were sent to treat with him, but he refused the title of earl of Tyrone, and called himself O'Neill, saying, " that his blood and power were better than the mean title of earl, that his ancestors were kings of Ulster, that he won the province by the sword, and would keep it by the sword." In 1567, the Irish chiefs of Ulster revolted against O'Neill, and his forces were defeated by O'Donnell, as stated in these Annals ; he was also attacked by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sydney. O'Neill endeavoured to form an alliance with the Scots, and for that purpose, proceeded to Clannaboy, where Alexander Oge Mac Donnell was encamped with six hundred Scots ; they received him with apparent friendship, and caroused together, but an altercation having arisen, Alexander Oge, with Mac Gillespie and many others, furiously attacked O'Neill with their drawn swords and hewed him to pieces, and likewise slew almost all his attendants in revenge of the death of James Mac Donnell, who had been slain by O'Neill, as before stated. William Piers, an English officer and agent of the court, is stated in Stuart's *Armagh* to have excited the Scots to assassinate O'Neill ; and, according to Ware and Stuart, after O'Neill had been buried four days, Piers raised the body, cut off his head, and carried it pickled in a pipkin to Drogheda, on the 21st of June, to the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, who ordered it to be placed on a pole on the top of Dublin Castle. " Piers," says Stuart, " received a reward of one thousand marks for the part he had taken in stimulating the Scots to this base murder." The place where O'Neill was killed was near Cushendun, in Antrim, and he was buried in a ruined church, where his grave is said to be still pointed out. According to Stuart and other authorities, the war with John O'Neill cost Elizabeth about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, independent of many cesses ; and in the various conflicts, 3500 British soldiers and great numbers of Irish auxiliaries were slain. In February, 1569, an act of Attainder was passed against the late John O'Neill, and all his extensive estates, together with the greater part of the county of Tyrone, were confiscated and seized by the crown, and various parts were planted with British settlers.

A. D. 1568.

The countess of Clanrickard, namely, Margaret, the daughter of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh (O'Brien), a woman of great fame among the Irish, and the supporter of her friends and relatives, died.

Mac Mahon, lord of eastern Corcobaiscin (in Clare), i. e. Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, died, and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, succeeded in his place.

Mac Sweeney of Fanat, i. e. Donal Gorm, the son of Donal Oge, was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, viz., Muintir Sruithin.

Cathleen, the daughter of Maguire, i. e. of Cuchonacht, the wife of O'Boyle, namely, Torlogh, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh, the best chief's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the earl (of Desmond), marched with a force, at Lamas precisely, against Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, the son of Edmond. That James was the leader of the Geraldines, in place of the sons of James, son of John, who were imprisoned in London for a year before that time. The country was preyed and plundered, burned and devastated, with great expedition, by James and his forces; the greater portion of the inhabitants of the country fled, and carried away with them all the property they possibly could to Lic Snamha (Lixnaw, in Kerry). The forces of James were so very numerous that he constructed two large extensive camps on either side of the town. He sent O'Conor Kerry, and the Clan Sheeheys, with their predatory forces, and an adequate number of chiefs and leaders from the main body to the east side of the town, and he himself, along with a select party, to accompany him, went to the western side of the town, and Fitz-Maurice and his people were in great difficulties between them. There happened to be then very warm weather, and excessive drought, as was customary at that season, so that the inhabitants and the cattle were obliged to drink the brackish tide-water of the river, by reason of their great thirst. Fitz-Maurice's constable at that time was Edmond, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Donal-na-Madhma (Donal of the Victories), Mac Sweeney, who had but a small party of galloglasses of his own

followers along with him, probably not exceeding fifty men, who had fulfilled their period of service; but, however, they did not deem it honourable to depart from Fitz-Maurice while in that predicament. There happened also to be in that town John-na-Seoltadh (John of the Sails), the son of Donal O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who were in alliance with the fleet of Fitz-Maurice, and who had come thither to pay them a visit, freely, and without any engagement, and he did not think it proper to forsake him on that occasion. Fitz-Maurice went to consult those chiefs, to know what should be done; they answered and said with one accord. "The condition we are placed in is next to death, and we shall receive no relief with the consent of those who are opposed to us and besieging us, and since you are not disposed to submit to the son of Maurice, the son of the earl, what we recommend you to do is, to try your luck and prosperity for wealth and property this day, and receive as your portion of Ireland all that which shall be under the feet of your opponents, and let us attack the Clan Sheeheys, as our wrath and anger are greatest against them." Having determined on that resolution, they quickly, with one accord, made themselves ready, and Fitz-Maurice mustered and put into battle array the small but faithful party which was about him, and the Mac Sweeneys were appointed to lead the attack. No estate or principality, in their opinion, was more acceptable to the Clan Sheeheys, and all those along with them, than to behold them advancing towards them in that order, for they were better pleased to have the opportunity of conquering them at once than remain any longer circumstanced as they were, eating green ears of corn, and drinking cold water. As to Fitz-Maurice and his people, they did not deviate from the direct road until they came in contact with the Clan Sheehey, when both parties tried with each other the strength of their sharp spears, the force of their battle-axes, the goodness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets. After having fought desperately for some time, the brave forces of the Geraldines were defeated, and began to retreat, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle; they were closely pursued by the men of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, who continued cutting and slaying them, so that it was not easy to enumerate all of the Geraldines, and of

the Clan Sheeheys that fell in that defeat ; there was slain there O'Connor Kerry, i.e. Conor, the son of Conor, who was greatly lamented, and was at that time one of the most mournful losses sustained by the Clanna Rory ; he was the enlivening spark of his race and relatives, and, though a junior, he obtained the government of his patrimony over his seniors ; he was the supporting prop of learned men, strangers, and professors of all denominations, and was the sustaining pillar of war and conflict against neighbouring and distant foes ; there also fell there Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, high constable of the Geraldines, a man of affluence and great wealth, distinguished for his bounty, and for keeping a house of hospitality ; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy ; Teige Roe O'Callaghan ; the son of O'Dwyer ; the son of the White Knight ; Faltach (Wall) of Dun Maoilin (Dunmoylan in Limerick) ; and John, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald, the heir of Leac Bebhionn ; Roderick, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy was taken prisoner, and many others were either slain or taken prisoners on that occasion.

A. D. 1569.

The bishop of Killaloe, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessey, i. e. Giolla Duv, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Buighe, the supporting mound of all the English and Irish who came to his place, died ; he was, though not learned in the Latin or English, the most esteemed and admired man by the English of his time ; and his son John succeeded in his place.

Slaney, the daughter of Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died.

Morepheeck, the daughter of Bryan, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, the wife of O'Shaughnessey, i. e. of Dermot, the son of William, son of John Buighe, a woman distinguished for her personal figure and benevolence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the earl (of Desmond), having become a warlike and turbulent

person this year, all the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid (Cape Clear, in Cork), joined and united with him in a league against the council of the sovereign.

The earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being in England, his two brothers, Edmond of the Port and Edward, joined James, the son of Manrice, and those two sons of the earl having gone, on Great Lady day, through the fair of Innis Cortha¹, seized an immense quantity of property, consisting of horses, cattle, gold, silver and foreign goods, at that fair ; the earl having returned to Ireland the same year, he made peace for his kinsmen with the state.

Sir Henry Sydney, lord justice of Ireland, marched with a great force in the harvest of this year, against the people of Munster, after the peace and league which they had ratified ; the direction he took was through the south-west of Leinster, and he did not halt until he entered the territory of Hy Maeaille (Imokilly, in Cork), in Munster, and having constructed a strong camp of active forces at Baile-na-Martra (Castlemartyr) and remained for a week besieging the town, the Momonians threatened every day of that week to give battle to the lord justice and his force, which, however, they did not put into execution. The town was at length taken by the lord justice, and he garrisoned it on behalf of the queen ; from thence he proceeded through Barry's Country (barony of Barrymore, in Cork), and Gleann Maghair (Glanmire), on his way to Cork ; the Momonians collected from all directions, were met there to give him battle ; but, however, the lord justice was permitted to march onwards, and he remained for some time at Cork ; during that time several of the insurgents, adherents of James, came to seek protection and pardon. The lord justice went from thence to Limerick, and destroyed portions of the towns of Munster, between Cork and Limerick ; Clun Duvain and Baile-I-Bechain in Thomond (Clare), were taken by the lord justice on that expedition, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway ; he remained in that

A. D. 1569.

1. *Inis Corrtha*, now Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, at the fair of which town, on the 15th of August, according to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, this James, son of Maurice or Fitzmaurice, who was of the family of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Des-

mond, committed great outrages ; and he likewise, according to Cox, besieged Kilkenny, and robbed old Fulco Quimerford of Callan, who had been servant to the three earls of Ormond, of two thousand pounds in money, besides plate, household stuff, corn and cattle.

town for some time, to bring under subjection the Dalcassians and Clan William (Burkes), and West Connaught; and on leaving Galway he took Dun More Mic Feorais (Birmingham's Dunmore), and also Roscommon; he appointed a president, at the town of Athlone, over the entire province of Connaught, who governed and brought under subjection all the country from Droghaish (Bundrowes, in Leitrim), to Limerick; he was the first president ever appointed over that country, and his name was sir Edward Piton (Fitton). The lord justice returned into Fine-Ghall (the English settlements or the Pale), and to Dublin, at the end of that harvest, after he had victoriously brought the country under subjection; and no viceroy of Ireland, with such a force as he commanded, ever performed so prosperous an expedition as he did on that occasion.

A. D. 1570.

Mac Sweeney Fanat, i. e. Torlogh Oge, the son of Torlogh, son of Maolmurry; his kinsman Hugh Buighe Roe, and Mac Sweeney of the Districts, i. e. Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, were treacherously slain at Dun-na-Long, in the presence of O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh Luineach, by the Clan Donnell galloglasses; and the fall of those three was a great grievance to the hospitality, generosity, strength, power, defence, and support of the north of Ireland; and the death of one of them, particularly, was a lamentable loss, although the other two were also distinguished persons, namely, Murrough Mall, who was eminent above all others in valour; an unquenchable fire, the most illustrious warrior of the Irish, the chief combatant of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, the conquering champion in the peril of conflict, the protector of the treasure house, and of the precious wealth of the Mac Sweeneys was that Murrough; his brother, Owen Oge, succeeded him, and his other brother Donal was appointed in the place of Mac Sweeney Fanat.

Eignachan, the son of Hugh Buighe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain while returning from

O'Donnell's forces, by Feardorach, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, aided by others of the tribe of Donogh O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara, i. e. John, the son of Sioda, son of Mac Con, son of Sioda, son of Teige, son of Loughlin, lord of the eastern part of Clan Cuilcin (in Clare), died; he was a noble majestic man, the favourite of women and of daughters for mirth and gaiety; Donal Riavach, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Donogh, succeeded him.

The president of the province of Connaught (sir Edward Fitton), issued a proclamation to the O'Briens and the people of South Connaught, for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis in Thomond. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was Sirriam (Sheriff) in the country at the time, and he was the first sheriff of Thomond; he laid in a supply of provisions and spirituous liquors at the monastery of Ennis, for the use of the president; the president afterwards came to the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The earl of Thomond, i. e. Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien, was at that time in Clare, and the president on the third day sent for him, and despatched some of his officers and a body of his cavalry to request the earl's attendance; it happened to be at the same hour of the day that they and Donal, the son of Conor O'Brien, who was also coming to him, arrived at the castle gate, and the resolution that the earl formed was to take Donal prisoner, and all those that were within the chains of the gate, and also to kill those who were outside; the remainder of them fled as fast as they could, and with the full speed of their horses, to the president at Ennis. The president departed the following day, and was conducted from the country by Teige and Donogh, the sons of Murrough, son of Torlogh (O'Brien), who led and directed him by the most private, sequestered, and intricate ways; the earl, determined to attack, pursued them until they arrived that night at Gort-Innsi-Guaire.¹ When these tidings reached the lord justice he became enraged and exasperated, and he and the council came to the resolution of requesting the earl of Ormond, i. e. Tho-

A. D. 1570.

1. *Gort Innsi Guaire*, now Gort, in the county of Galway, signifies the field of the Island of Guaire, and was so called from Guaire, an ancient king of Connaught, in the seventh century, who was so renowned for his hospitality that his name passed

into a proverb amongst the Irish, who in speaking of any one distinguished as a hospitable man, said he was as generous as Guaire; this Guaire was ancestor of the family of the O'Shaughnessys, formerly chiefs of note who possessed Gort in Galway.

mas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, in the name of the queen, to chastise the earl of Thomond for his very outrageous conduct, for they were near relatives and friends of each other. The earl of Ormond marched forthwith into Thomond with his forces, and the earl (of Thomond), accompanied by Conor, came to hold a conference with him, and promised he would be guided by his will and that of the council; he also gave his castles into the possession of the earl of Ormond, viz., Clonroad, great Clare, and Bunratty, and Donal O'Brien, and the chiefs of Thomond whom the earl had as hostages, were set at liberty, and also those hostages belonging to the president in like manner. The earl afterwards became sorry and unhappy in his mind for having parted with his castles, and for having delivered up his hostages, for he had no fortress in his possession but that of Magh O mBraeacain (Ibraken in Clare), in which he placed a strong and faithful garrison, and he came to the resolution never to submit himself to the laws or mercy of the council of Ireland, and preferred to be proclaimed and outlawed, and abandon his estate and patrimony, rather than make his submission to them. He afterwards remained privately for some time in Clan Maurice (in Kerry), and proceeded from thence, about the festival of St. John, to France, where he remained for some time; he afterwards came to England, where he obtained mercy, pardon, and honour from the queen of England, who gave him letters to the council of Ireland commanding them to honour the earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same president (sir Edward Fitton, president of Connaught), and the earl of Clanrickard, namely Rickard, the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, laid siege to Sruthra² in the summer of this year. There were in that force along with the president a selection of chiefs, powerful warriors, equestrian heroes, and champions of South Connaught, from Moy Aoi to Echtge, and from Galway to Athlone; there were also in the president's camp a great

number of captains and their soldiers along with them, and two or three companies of Irish mercenary soldiers; and there were also there Calvach, the son of Torlogh, son of John Carrach, son of Mac Donnell, with his two sons and his forces, and a party of the tribe of Donal, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Laithighe Mac Sweeney, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donal Oge, and Donal, the son of Murrogh, son of Roderick More, along with their select companies of galloglasses, and another company of galloglasses of the Clan Dougalls; the ordnance and military of Galway were also there, and an active troop of cavalry consisting of three hundred men with their spears and coats of mail. When Mac William Burke, namely, John, the son of Oliver, son of John, received intelligence of that great mustered force which the president and the earl had about Shrulc, he was grieved at heart and much troubled in mind at the circumstance, and at once he called to his aid the Burcaidh Iochtaracha (the lower or northern Burkes of Mayo), and the race of Myler Burke; the Clan Donnell galloglasses, and Murrogh of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Roderick O'Flaherty. These having come with all they could possibly muster together of Scots and Irish soldiers, and young warriors, did not halt until they arrived at a hill which was near the camp of the president and the earl, where they consulted among themselves on the best plan to be adopted to attack and put to flight those formidable strong forces which had come thither to attempt to deprive them of their country and estates. They, in the first place, determined on converting their cavalry into foot soldiers, whom they arranged in close and regular order, and they bound themselves to each other not to disperse or break that order whether they were defeated or should conquer; they were also commanded, should son or kinsman of theirs fall before them, not to mind them, but to pass them over at once as if they were unknown enemies; and they marched in that order to meet the other army. As to the president and the earl,

2. *The Battle of Shrulc*.—The engagement above-mentioned was fought, according to the annalists, near Sruthra now Shrulc, a village in the parish of Shrulc, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo, near Headford, on the road from Galway to Westport; the river called Blackwater which runs through the village, separates

the counties of Mayo and Galway. The place mentioned under the name of Moy Aoi in the text was a plain so called in Roscommon, and Echtge was the appellation of the mountain now called Slieve Baughta, on the borders of Galway and Clare.

they arranged their artillery, their soldiers, their halberd men, and their men in armour on foot, on the dangerous narrow passes by which they expected the other party would attack them, and they placed alongside of them the Clan Sweeneys, the Clan Donnells, the Clan Dougalls, and all the foot forces in general, while they themselves, with all the brave active cavalry they had, took up their position on the other wing of the army. It was an enterprise of difficulty, and an arduous attempt for the warriors of West and North Connaught to advance against that formidable position. Nevertheless they marched forward, but did not proceed far when they got their sides perforated, and their bodies lacerated, by the first volley of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and (of arrows) from the well-formed flexible bows; they, however, took neither fear nor flight, and neither daunted nor disordered by the wounds of those volleys, but advanced with intrepidity directly forward, and tried the full force of their spears, the high temper of their swords, and the weight of their battle-axes on the heads and crests of their antagonists, who did not long withstand the attack, but gave way precipitately and broke their ranks in the rear with an abrupt flight, so that the powerful party who attacked them gained the entire of the ground which they had occupied, and continued cutting down all those before them; and, pursuing the flying party, they pressed closely and hard after the defeated companies for the space of two miles from the camp, along which they cut down and slaughtered great numbers. After Mac William Burke's forces had passed the cavalry which had been drawn up on one side, companies of those cavalry charged the rear of the pursuing party, and cut down a great number of their people, and many more would have been destroyed were it not for the closeness and firmness of their ranks, and the good order in

which they had been formed in the beginning of the day; they however returned after having slaughtered, defeated, and conquered their enemies. One thing, however, which they neglected to complete their victory, since they had cleared the field of battle after defeating their enemies, was not to have remained that night in the camp, for had they remained, there would have been no dispute about the fame and renown of having gained a complete victory. As to the president and the earl of Clanrickard, and the Clan of Donal Mac Sweeney, who had not given way to their opponents on that day, they remained with some of their soldiers in the camp that night; they were afterwards engaged in recognising and burying their relatives and friends, and relieving their wounded over the field of battle. On the side of the English a great loss was sustained by the death of Patrick Cusack, and there were also slain on the same side Calvach, the son of Torlogh, son of John Carrach (Mac Donnell), and many others whose names are not recorded. On the other side fell Walter, the son of John, son of Myler Burke, who was generally called Cluas-le-Doininn (or an Ear to the Storm); also Randal, the son of Mac Donnell of the galloglasses; the two sons of John Eireanach, two constables of the Clan Donnells of Scotland, and an immense number both of the Irish and Scots of the Clan Donnells, Mac Sweeneys, and of the adherents of the Burkes, were also slain there. The northern forces who conquered all before them, but who did not, however, keep possession of the field, were persuaded that they had gained the battle, while the lords who remained that night in the camp were of opinion that they were entitled to the fame of having obtained the victory.

The earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, marched with a force in the harvest of this year westward across the Suir to Cliu-Mail-Mac-Ughaine,³ in Hy Conaill

3. *Cliu Mail Mac Ughaine*, signifying Cliu of Mail, the son of Ughaine, was a territory so called from being possessed by Mail, the son of Ughaine More, or Hugony the Great, a monarch of Ireland about three centuries before the Christian era, and who divided Ireland into twenty-five portions amongst his sons; it appears from the text that this territory of Cliu Mail was situated in Hy Conaill Gabhra, which was the ancient name of the district which now forms the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick, and some adjoining parts of Kerry. *Ciarraidhe Luachra*, signifying Kerry of the Rushes, was the ancient name of a great part of Kerry bordering on Limerick, and appears

to have comprised the baronies of Iraghticonnor or O'Connor's country, Clanmaurice, Trughenackmy, Corkaguiney, and Magonihy, and the name is still retained in that part of it called Slieve Logher mountains, in the barony of Trughenackmy. *Leamlhain* is the river Lein or Lane, which flows out of Lough Lein, one of the Lakes of Killarney, and falls into the bay of Castlemaine, therefore Dun Loich, now Dunloch or Dunloe, was some castle situated near that river; the province of Conrai Mac Daire, or Conry, the son of Daire, was a name applied to one of the ancient provinces or divisions of Munster.

Gabhra, and to Ciarraidhe Luachra, and did not halt until he took and demolished Dunloich (Dunloe or Dunlogh, at the Mac Gillycuddy Reeks), above Leamlhain, in the south of the province of Conry Mac Daire; he took hostages and much booty on that expedition, and returned back by the same rout without battle or opposition, and the reason was that the sons of the earl of Desmond were imprisoned in London, and James Fitzmaurice (or the son of Maurice), was alone of his tribe opposed to the English and the Geraldines, and the entire country was in opposition to him; and another cause why the earl got no opposition was, that he was aided by the queen's forces on that expedition.

A. D. 1571.

Mae Namara, i. e. Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, the supporter of his own people and friends, and the spoiler and devastator of his enemies, died, and his son John succeeded in his place.

Cusack,¹ i. e. Thomas, the son of John, president of the council of the English in Ireland, and who had been three times viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman, i. e. Malachy, the son of Thomas, son of Malachy Duv, the supporter of the poor and of houses of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice took Kilmallock,² not so much from a desire of obtaining its wealth and great treasures, although its riches were immense, but because it had always been the place of rendezvous and rallying point of the English and Geraldines against James. The inhabitants, who had gone to sleep happily and soundly in the early part of the night, were roused from their slumbers before sunrise the following morning,

by a very fierce attack made by the warlike troops of the Mac Sweeneys and Mac Sheehys, who were in the service of James Mac Maurice. They proceeded to divide among themselves the gold, silver, various riches and precious articles, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter on the day before; they were engaged for three days and nights in carrying away every kind of treasure and precious goods, including cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and beasts of burden, to the woods and forests of Aharlow, and sent some of them privately to their friends and wives. After having destroyed and demolished its stone and wooden buildings, they set fire to the town and raised a dense dark cloud of thick smoke over it, so that Kilmallock became the receptacle and abode of wolves, in addition to all the misfortunes which had befallen it before that time.

A Saxon president was appointed over the two provinces of Munster in the spring of this year, whose name was sir John Perrott; he had with him a large fleet of ships and vessels, and also commanders and captains; and all the leaders, nobility, lords and chiefs of the country at once joined him. The common soldiers, insurgents, mercenaries, and retained troops of the country joined James (Mac Maurice), although of all his fortresses he had then only Caislean-na-Maingne (Castlemaine in Kerry). The president commanded the men of Munster to come to him with all their forces, bringing at the same time their own provisions to besiege Castlemaine about the following festival of St. John; they accordingly did so, and laid siege to the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of harvest, but they effected nothing, and did not take the castle that year. The president then marched to Cork and permitted the men of Munster to return to their homes.

A. D. 1571.

1. *Sir Thomas Cusack* of Cusington and Lismullen in Meath, was lord justice of Ireland, and also Master of the Rolls and lord chancellor, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward, and Mary.

2. *Kilmallock*, in Irish Cill Mocallog, and so called from St. Moecallog, who founded a monastery there in the seventh century, is an ancient town in the county of Limerick, which was strongly fortified with earthen ramparts, and surrounded with a stone wall of great strength, and had four lofty gate-way towers; it was one of the principal strongholds of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, and of the English, in the county of Limerick, and, as above related, taken by surprise by James Mac Maurice, or Fitz-Maurice,

as he was commonly called, a nobleman of the family of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond; on taking the town Fitz-Maurice is stated to have slain the sovereign and several of the principal English inhabitants, in order to prevent its occupation by the lord deputy. The town was partly restored soon after by the encouragement of the lord deputy sir Henry Sydney. Kilmallock, as a strong military station of the English, is connected with various other remarkable events in the reign of Elizabeth, and there are still remaining some extensive ruins of the walls, castles, churches, &c., which show the ancient greatness and importance of this place, sometimes designated the Irish Balbec.

About the festival of St. Patrick in this year sir Edward Fitton, president of the province of Connaught, proclaimed a court to be held for eighteen days' time in the monastery of Ennis, to correct and bring under subjection the Dalcassians and the people of South Connaught. The president proceeded thither with a well disciplined force of cavalry and well armed soldiers, for he remembered the dangerous position in which he had been placed by the Dalcassians the preceding year, and he employed himself for the space of those eighteen days before mentioned, in establishing laws and regulations, and suppressing crimes and lawlessness. The earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donogh O'Brien, surrendered to the president his estate and lordship as a reparation for the lawless acts which had been formerly perpetrated against him, and having of his towns in his possession only Ibracken at that time, he also delivered that territory to him, so that the Plain, Bunratty, great Clare, and Clonroad, were in possession of the president on his leaving the country; he also received hostages from all the chiefs of Thomond, which he took to Athlone, and it was no easy matter to enumerate the hundreds of cows that were given to him from Thomond during the two years he remained president over them.

John, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessey since the death of his father till this year, was deprived of the title and of Gort by his father's brother, namely, Dermot Riavach, the son of Dermot, for he was entitled to it by right of seniority.

A. D. 1572.

The archbishop of Tuam, i.e. Christopher Boidicin (Bodkin) died, and was interred in Galway.

The bishop of Kilfenora, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliff O'Niallain, a preacher of the word of God, died, and was interred at Kilfenora.

Margaret, the daughter of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, wisdom, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The lord of Decies, i. e. Maurice, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Gerald, son of James,

son of Gerald, son of the earl (of Desmond), died, and his brother James was appointed his successor.

John (Burke), the son of Thomas, son of Rickard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the river Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen (O'Crean), a wealthy affluent merchant of North Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Fergal, son of Donal Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballach, the son of Perigrine, son of Dermot O'Clery; and Mac Ui Mhoirin, were hanged by the earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donogh; the Maurice and Owen before mentioned were learned in history and poetry, and that treacherous act was the cause of satire and maledictions to the earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donal, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

The president of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, proclaimed a court to be held about the festival of St. Patrick, at Galway, of all those who were under the queen's authority, from Limerick to Sligo. At that citation came the earl of Clanrickard, and his sons Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the tribe of Rickard Oge Burke; Mac William Iochtair, namely, John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Burkes, and the Dalcassians and their retinue. After having joined the president at Galway, the two sons of the earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some private rumour, on account of which they dreaded the president, and privately fled from the town; when the president was informed of that, he took the chiefs of Clanrickard and imprisoned them in the town, and having arrested the earl, their father, he took him with him to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the earl, and he himself returned back to Athlone. When the earl's sons received intelligence of that affair, they called upon the retained soldiers and mercenary forces of the neighbouring districts to come to them without delay; that call was promptly attended to by the Mac Sweeneys of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Mac Donnells, the galloglasses, with many hundreds of Scots along with them. Before these were able to assemble at one place, the president took his troops and soldiers with him to Galway, and having brought the ordnance and forces of Galway along with him, he proceeded to Achaidh-na-

nIubhar,¹ viz.: the town of the sons of Donal O'Flaherty, and it was Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on that expedition. Having left two of the tribe of Donal O'Flaherty about the castle, the president afterwards half demolished and took the castle, and left all that remained of it in the possession of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty; the president afterwards returned to Galway, through Clanrickard and Hy Maine, without opposition or battle, and arrived at Athlone. After the forementioned force had collected from all quarters to the earl's sons, they and Mae William Burke, namely, John, the son of Oliver, bound themselves to co-operate with each other, and the first thing they did after that was to commence demolishing the white-walled towers, and the strong castles of Clanrickard, so that they destroyed the castles of the country from the Shannon to Burren (in Clare) excepting a few. After that they plundered the country between the rivers Suak and Shannon, and the woody districts, and all those who were in alliance or league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. The direction they afterwards took was on the right hand along the Shannon eastward, directly to Slieve Baghna-na-dTuath (Slieve Bane mountains, in Rosecommon), and having proceeded over the ferry of Annaly, they burned Athleague (now Lanesborough, partly in Longford and partly in Rosecommon), and continued to burn, devastate, plunder and spoil every town before them, until they went as far as West Meath; of those towns was Mullingar, and from thence they went to the gates of Athlone, and burned all the town from the bridge outwards. From thence they proceeded on the other side to Delvin of Mae Coghlan, (in the King's county), from whence they returned back to Siol Anmeha (in Galway), and they did not leave a chief of a district from Eashtge to Droos (from the borders of Galway and Clare to Bundrowes, in Leitrim), but they compelled to join them in their warfare on that expedition. They demolished the walls of the town of Athenry, its stone houses and castle, and dilapi-

dated the town, so that it was not an easy matter to rebuild it for a long time after. They went a second time into West Connaught, despite of the people of Galway, and the English soldiers whom the president had left to aid in guarding the town, and slew the captain of those Saxon soldiers at the western gate of the town. It was in despite of the O'Flahertys that they had gone on those two occasions to the country, and they had no way to pass to and from it but through Ath-Tire-Hoilein alone, and on each occasion they committed immense depredations and plunders on Murrough O'Flaherty. The earl's sons were thus engaged from the end of spring to the middle of harvest, plundering the merchants and every thing they could belonging to the English, and also to the Irish. The resolution the council of Dublin and the nobles of the English finally came to was, to set the earl at liberty in peace and amity, over his territory and lands, that he might pacify his sons; and he having returned to his country in the harvest of this year, pacified his sons, who disbanded their soldiers after having paid them their stipend and wages. James Mae Maurice, the son of the earl (of Desmond), was along with the sons of the earl of Clanrickard on those expeditions, waiting for the purpose of bringing the Scots with him into the country of the Geraldines, and it is impossible to relate all that James encountered of perils and great dangers, of want of food, and sleep, and with only a few forces and adherents, from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster during that year.

The president (Sir John Perrott), of the two provinces of Munster, laid siege to Castlemaine in the summer of this year, and he had with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both of the English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their ordnance, powder, and lead. The troops of the entire race of Eogan More (the Mae Carthys, and other chiefs of Desmond), were in that camp, and there were also there Fitzmaurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, the son of Edmond; the Barrys, and the Roehes. The entire of those forces be-

A. D. 1572.

Aughanure, in Irish *Achaidh-na-nIubhar*, signifying the field of the yews, and so called from the number of old yew trees formerly there, was the chief fortress of the O'Flahertys, lords of West Con-

naught, or Connemara, and situated near Oughterard, at Lough Corrib, in Galway, where some remains are still to be seen of this old castle, which was of immense strength and great antiquity.

sieged the castle for the space of three months, and they at length took it, through the want of provisions, and not indeed for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing the Scots to relieve the castle that James Mac Maurice had been

along with the sons of the earl (of Clanrickard), as before stated.

A great mortality prevailed this year among men and cattle.

VII. *Danish Wars in the tenth century.*—In the preceding article an account has been given of the Danes, Norwegians, and Normans, and of the Danish invasions and battles in the eighth and ninth centuries; and in this article is continued, from page 469, an account of the Danish wars in the tenth century. As stated at p. 469, Anlaf II. became Danish king of Dublin, A.D. 892, and was slain shortly after, in a great battle with the men of Ulster in Tirconnell; and A. D. 897 the Northmen were expelled from Dublin by the Irish princes and chiefs of Leinster and Meath, but about A. D. 900, the Northmen again returned to Dublin with a large fleet and powerful forces, and fought a battle with the Lagenians, in which they were defeated with great slaughter.

A.D. 900 the Danes had a fleet on Lough Swilly, and they took the celebrated fortress of Aileach in Donegal, the ancient residence of the Kings of Ulster for many ages.

About A. D. 903, according to the Saga of Snorro, as given in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, Thorgils and Frotho, sons of Harold Harfager, or Harold the Fair-haired, the famous king of Norway, with a powerful fleet attacked the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and coming to *Dyflinni* or Dublin, took that city, where Frotho was put to death by poison, and Thorgils became king of the Northmen of Dublin, over whom he ruled for some years, but was at length slain by the Irish. About A. D. 907, according to the Saga, Aulaf the Fair, a descendant of Harold Harfager and son of Halfdan king of Upland in Sweden, a famous pirate king, came to Ireland, took the city of Dublin, and became ruler of the Northmen, but fell in battle with the Irish, therefore, according to this account, he was Aulaf III. About the same time Eyvinder, another Swedish prince, came to Ireland and married a daughter of Kiarval an Irish king (probably Carroll, who was at that time king of Leinster), and had by her a son named Helge, who was brought up in Ireland and became a famous warrior. About A. D. 905 or 907, according to the British Chronicle quoted by Hanner, p. 176, the Danes came to Ireland with great forces, laid waste a great part of the country, and slew Cormac and Kyrral, Irish kings, but Keating considers that this account is confounded with the battle of Bealach-Mugluna in Leinster, fought about this time between the monarch Flann Sionna and Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster, in which Cormac, and also Carroll, king of Leinster, were slain; but it is probable there might have been Danish auxiliaries in that battle.

A. D. 910 the Northmen came with a great fleet, according to the Four Masters, and landed at Port Lairge or Waterford, and, according to the Annals of Ulster, the place is called *Loch-da-Caech*, which was the ancient name of the Bay of Waterford. According to Ware and the Annals of Ulster, Baridh or Barredo, the son of Oetir, and Ragnal or Reginald, the son of Ivar, became about A. D. 910, rulers of the Northmen in Dublin, but having contended for the supremacy, they fought A. D. 913 a fierce naval battle at the Isle of Mann, in which the forces of Barredo were totally defeated, and himself slain, and Reginald became Danish king of Dublin. In A. D. 913 and 914, the Northmen are mentioned in the Four Masters as having come twice to Waterford with a great fleet, and laid waste a great part of Leinster and Munster. A. D. 914, according to Ware and others, a great Danish fleet arrived in Dublin under the command of Godfrey Mac Ivar, who attacked the city with great fury, took, and put the garrison to the sword. This fleet probably came from Northumbria, as Godfrey, grandson of Ivar, was then the Norwegian king of Northumbria. A. D. 916 the Danes of Dublin invaded Wales, and devastated the Island of Anglesey and other parts.

Battles of Cinnfuath and Tobar Gletrach.—A. D. 915 the Danes of Dublin plundered and burned the famous monastery of Kildare; and in the same year, according to the Four Masters, or

A. D. 916, according to the Annals of Ulster, Sitric, the grandson of Ivar, with his fleet, was taken at Ceanntuath, in the east of Leinster, which was the name of a promontory apparently on the coast of Wicklow or Dublin, where the Danes had a fortress; Reginald, grandson of Ivar, came with another fleet of Foreigners to the bay of Waterford, but they were slaughtered by the men of Munster. The forces of the northern and southern Hy Niall were led by Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and having joined the men of Munster to attack the Foreigners, he encamped at Tobar Gletrach, in Magh Femhin, near Clonmel in Tipperary, on the 22nd of August, and the Foreigners came to that place on the same day. The Irish forces attacked them at three o'clock in the afternoon, and a fierce battle was fought, in which the Danes were defeated, and on both sides 1100 men, together with many chiefs, were slain. Fresh battalions rushed from the fortress of the Foreigners to the aid of their people, and the Irish pursued them to the fortress where Reginald, king of the Dubh Ghalls or Danes, was with his forces, and king Niall having attacked them, many of his men were wounded; Niall after that remained twenty nights to the rere of the Fortress against the foreigners. In the same year Sitric, the grandson of Ivar, at the head of the Danish forces, fought a battle at Ceanntuath above mentioned, against the Lagenians, whom he defeated, and 600 of them were slain, together with Ugaire, king of Leinster, and many chiefs, amongst others Maolmora, son of Muiregan, prince of East Liffey; Muirgon, lord of the Three Comans, &c.; and Maolmaedhog, archbishop of Leinster, and abbot of Glen Uisenn, a man celebrated for his wisdom and learning. In A. D. 916 Oitir and Reginald, lords of the Danes of Waterford, invaded Albany or Scotland, and fought a great battle with the Scots, who were aided by the Saxons, and commanded by Constantine, king of Scotland; the Danish forces in four great bodies commanded by Godfrey, grandson of Ivar, Reginald, Oitir, and Gragahan, after a fierce battle were defeated with great slaughter, and Oitir with many other chiefs were slain. In this year the Danes of Dublin devastated Kildare, Leighlin, and other churches of Leinster, and slew many of the monks and clergy.

Battle of Dublin.—In A. D. 917, according to the Four Masters, the Danes of Dublin, and of other parts of Ireland, having collected their forces under the command of Ivar and Sitric Gale, or Sitric the valiant, fought on the 17th of October a great battle with the Irish, near Dublin, in which they gained the victory, and Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, together with a vast number of his forces were slain. King Niall was joined by the princes and chiefs of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, and as there were great forces collected, and the battle long contested with great bravery, it is considered there were five or six thousand men slain on both sides. There fell on the side of the Irish, together with their king Niall, and a vast number of common soldiers, Conor O'Melaghlin, prince of Tara, and heir apparent to the throne of Ireland; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, prince of South Bregia; Hugh, son of Eochagan, king of Ulidia; Maolcraoibhe O'Duibhsionach, prince of Orgiall; Maolcraoibhe, prince of Tortan, and many other chiefs. Several curious verses on this battle, are quoted from the Bards by the Four Masters, in which it is mentioned that it was fought on a Wednesday, and that that direful day was long mournful to the Irish. This great battle was fought at the northern side of Dublin, near the sea shore, probably between Dublin and Clontarf. The following passages have been literally translated from the verses on this battle quoted by the Four Masters, which have also been translated into Latin by Dr. O'Connor.

"Mournful was that day, that direful Wednesday,
When fell the hosts under the feet of the shield bearers,
In the Battle of Dublin, for ever detestable,
Where by wicked men fell the illustrious Niall.

A. D. 1573.

Shrove Sunday, and the festival of St. Bridget (the 1st of February), fell on the same day this

"And Concovar, the hero of noble deeds,
Hugh, the munificent son of Eathach of Ulidia,
Maolnithy, the noble leader of battalions,
With numbers of brave soldiers and valiant warriors.

"The sons of kings and of queens
Did that mournful fight of Dublin destroy,
Guarded were the captives and led in chains,
Miserably dragged along after the army.

"There was none to mourn them on the sea shore,
Lamentable was that Wednesday, a direful day;
Woeful this day, as a sepulchre is Erin,
For the victory gained by the *Red King* of the Danes.

"The heavens are seen without a sun,
For the plains of Hy-Niall have lost Niall;
There is now no equal strength of warriors,
No peace or joy for the armies.

"No pleasing intercourse of man with man,
Since the lamented chief has fallen;
Mournful is that, O yellow plain of Bregia,
Thou delightful region of prosperity.

"The king of heroes is separated from thee,
And long shall be remembered in song,
Niall the warrior who gave many wounds;
Vanished are the champions of after times."

It is stated that Niall recited the following verse as a war-song the day before the battle:

"He who wishes to see the various-coloured banners,
And the swords of the hosts of heroes,
And the green spears of direful wounds,
Let him repair to Ath Cliath at early morn."

This Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, was a valiant warrior, and head of the Northern Hy-Niall of the race of Eogan, and from him the princes of Tir Eogain or Tyrone took the name of O'Neill.

Battle of Kinnaght.—In A. D. 918, Donogh, monarch of Ireland, successor of Niall Glundubh, collected his forces and fought a great battle at Ciunnachta in Bregia, in Meath, at a place called Tigh Mic Eochaidh, or Mic Nechtain, against the Danes of Dublin, in which a vast number of the Foreigners were slain; and in that battle it is stated the Irish were avenged for the defeat of Dublin, for the Four Masters say there fell as many nobles of the Northmen as had been slain of the chiefs of the Irish at the Battle of Dublin. Many of the Irish chiefs were also slain at Ciannachta, amongst others Murtogh, son of Tiarnan, prince or heir presumptive of Brefney. In this year the stone church of Kells in Meath was demolished by the Danes, and many persons martyred.

In A. D. 919 the Danes of Dublin, under Godfrey, the grandson of Ivar, settled in Dublin, and Armagh was laid waste by his forces on the Saturday before the festival of St. Martin, but he spared the churches, the Culdees, and the sick; he devastated the country as far as Inis Labhradh, in the east, as far as the river Bann, and to the north as far as Magh Uilsen, but the Ultonians under Murtogh, prince of Ulster, son of king Niall Glundubh, defeated the Foreigners, and slew a vast number of them, and the remnant escaped through the darkness of the night. In the same year Olbho, a chief of the Danes, had a fleet of forty ships on Lough Foyle, and plundered Inisowen; Fergal, prince of Focbla, attacked them, killed the crew of one vessel, which he destroyed, and carried off its spoils and treasures. The Danes, with another fleet of 20 ships, came to Ceann Maghair, a cape in the east of Tirconnell,

year; the Annunciation happened after Easter, and the Ascension in Spring, which was considered by all persons to be extraordinary.

under the command of Uathmaran, the son of Barith. In this year the Danes plundered Ferns of St. Moeg, in Wexford, and various other churches in Leinster. In A. D. 920 the Danes of Limerick, commanded by the son of Ailgi, came with a fleet on the Shannon as far as Athlone and Lough Ree, laid waste and plundered Clonmacnois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off immense spoils of gold, silver, and precious articles. In the same year the Danes laid waste the islands of Fothart, and slew 1200 of the Irish, and Abel, a scribe, was martyred by them. In A. D. 921, according to Ware, Reginald, son of Ivar, king of the Northmen, died at Dublin, and was succeeded by the above mentioned Godfrey, who plundered Armagh; this is Godfrey II., Danish king of Dublin, and he was also king over the Danes of Northumberland, as hereafter shown. In A. D. 922 the Danes had a large fleet on Lough Erne, and laid waste the islands and peninsulas of the lake and the country on all sides, and they remained on the lake until the summer following. In the same year the Danes had a fleet on Lough Cuan, now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down, and they slew Maolduin, heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster; the Four Masters record in the same year that 1200 of the Danes of Lough Cuan were drowned in Lough Ruidh-re, probably Lough Ree on the Shannon. At this time contentions arose between the Danes of Dublin and of Limerick, and Godfrey led his forces from Dublin, but an immense number of them were slain by the Danes of Limerick, under the son of Ailgi. In the same year Colla, the son of Barith, lord of the Danes of Limerick, came with a fleet to Lough Ree, and plundered the country. A. D. 924 the Danes of Lough Cuan took the fortress of Dunseverick near the Giant's Causeway, and great numbers were slain and many made prisoners.

Battle of Cuan Cruimther.—In A. D. 924 the Danes of Dublin and Ulster were defeated on Thursday, the 28th of December, in a great battle at the bridge of Cuan Cruimther, by the Ultonians under Murtogh Mac Neill, prince of Aileach, in which 800 of them were slain, together with Albdann or Halfdan, the son of Godfrey; Aufer; Roilt or Rolf, and other chiefs. In the same year the Foreigners were defeated at the Bay of Belfast, by Murtogh Mac Neill, who cut off the heads of 200 of them. About the same time it is mentioned that another force of the Danes, who were stationed at Ath Cruithne, or the Ford of the Picts in Ulster, were nearly cut off by famine, till Godfrey, lord of the Danes of Dublin, came to their relief.

A. D. 925 Sitric II., grandson of Ivar, lord of the Dubh Ghaill and Fionn Ghaill, that is, of the Danes and Norwegians of Dublin, died, and Godfrey, with his Danish forces, left Dublin and went beyond the sea, but returned in six months, and in the same year it is stated that the Danes of Linn Duibhaill, that is, of Magheralinn, in the county of Down, left Ireland. In A. D. 926, Kildare was laid waste by the Danes of Waterford, under the son of Godfrey, and he carried off many captives and great spoils. In A. D. 927 Loch Oirbsen, now Lough Corrib in Galway, was taken possession of by the Danes of Limerick, who with a great fleet plundered the adjoining country, and in the same year Kildare was laid waste by Godfrey on the festival of St. Bridget. In A. D. 928 Godfrey, grandson of Ivar, with the Danes of Dublin, took and plundered the abbey of Ferns, and slew one thousand people. The Danes of Lough Corrib were slaughtered by the Conacians, and in the same year the Danes, commanded by Torolbh, took possession of Lough Neagh, and fixed their camp at Rubha Meia. Accolb, Earl of the Danes, with a great multitude of his men, were slain in Leinster by the people of Hy Kinsellagh. A. D. 929 the Danes of Limerick were defeated at Lough Ree. Godfrey went to Ossory to expel the grandson of Ivar. About this time Faolan, king of Leinster, and his son Lorean, were taken prisoners by the Danes of Dublin. A. D. 930 Torolbh, an earl of the Danes, was defeated and slain by Murtogh Mac Neill and the men of Dalaradia.

Battles of Mucknoe and of Lough Neagh.—In A. D. 931, Conang, the son of king Niall Glundubh, having entered into an

Mac Ailin, i. e. Gillespy, the son of Gillespy, the most humane of the Gael in Scotland, died.

Magrath, i. e. William, the son of Aengus, the chief professor of the Dalcassians in poetry, a man

eminently learned in arts and skilled in husbandry, died.

Donogh Riavach, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

A Saxon earl, namely, the earl of Essex, came

alliance with the Danes of Ulster, defeated the Ultonians in a great battle at Ruha, near Lough Neagh, in which upwards of 1000 of them were slain. In the same year Arinagh was laid waste about the festival of St. Martin, by Aulaf, the son of Godfrey, and the Danes of Strangford Lough, and the Danes also took possession of Lough Erne, and plundered and laid waste the country and churches as far as Loch Gamhna or Lough Gawna, on the borders of Cavan and Longford. Matbadan, prince of Ulidia, having joined the Danes under Aulaf, son of Godfrey, they laid waste and plundered the province of Ulster as far as Slieve Beatha to the west, and Mucnamha to the east, that is, Slieve Beagha mountain and Mucknoe, both in the county of Monaghan, but they were pursued by Murtoigh Mac Neill, prince of Aileach, who gained a great victory over them, and carried off 200 of their heads, together with many captives and great booty; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that 1200 of the Danes and their allies were slain.

The Danes of Waterford and Limerick.—In the ninth and tenth centuries the Danes and Norwegians are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, Innisfallen, and Ulster, as having frequently arrived with great fleets and powerful forces at Loch-da-Chaoch in Desies, now the Bay of Waterford, and fought many fierce battles with the Irish in various parts of Munster, of which accounts have been given in the preceding parts of these articles, from the years 800 to 900. The Danes and Norwegians held the cities of Waterford and Limerick, and likewise Cork and Wexford, as well as Dublin, from the ninth century down to the English invasion, towards the latter end of the twelfth century, and were ruled over by their own lords and chiefs, sometimes called kings and Iarls. In A. D. 853, as before stated, Sitric, a Norwegian chief, planted a colony of Northmen in Waterford, and became their king. This place was called by the Irish *Port Láirge*, but the Danes and Norwegians gave it the name *Vedra-Fiord*, which, according to some, signified the Port or Harbour of the Father, being so called in honour of Odin, their god and father, or, according to Johnstone, the name was derived from the Danish *Vedr*, a storm, and *Fiord*, a harbour, hence signifying the Port or Harbour of storms; and from *Vedra-Fiord* came the English name Waterford. Several kings of the Northmen of Waterford are mentioned in the Irish Annals and by Ware. In A. D. 893 Patrick, son of Ivar, king of the Northmen of Waterford, was slain. In A. D. 914 the Northmen landed at Waterford, but were defeated with great slaughter by the prince of Idrone. In 915 the Danes of Waterford plundered and burned the famous abbey and city of Lismore, marched into Meath, and laid waste the country. From the year 915 to 930, Reginald, son of Ivar, Sitric and Oittir, are frequently mentioned as lords of the Northmen in Waterford. In A. D. 1000, Ivar, the Danish king of Waterford, died, and was succeeded by his son Reginald, who in A. D. 1003 erected the strong stone fortress called *Reginald's Tower*, which is still standing, and known by the name of Ring Tower; Reginald died in 1020, and was succeeded by his brother Sitric, who in 1023 was killed by the people of Ossory; and in A. D. 1036 Reginald is mentioned as his successor, and he was slain at Dublin by Sitric, Danish king of that city. In A. D. 1038 Commanus, son of Raban, king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain, and the city was burned by Dermot Mae Maol-na-inBo, king of Leinster, and in the same year the Danes of Dublin marched to Waterford, which they plundered and burned. In A. D. 1089 the Danes of Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow, with their combined forces, marched to attack Cork, but were defeated by the Irish with great slaughter. An account of the battles of the Danes of Cork, Waterford, and Wexford, with the English under Strongbow and his followers, is hereafter given.

In *Limerick*, the Northmen, as before stated, settled, in A. D. 853, a colony under Ivar, brother of Sitric, the Danish king

of Waterford, and Aulaf, another of these Norwegian princes, who was brother of Ivar and Sitric, settled a colony in Dublin. The Northmen for more than two hundred years ruled over Limerick, and many of their lords and leaders are mentioned in the course of these articles, in the accounts of the various battles. From about A. D. 900 to 950 Tomar, and other Iarls of the Danes of Limerick, are frequently mentioned. From A. D. 920 to about A. D. 930, Keating, O'Halloran, and others, mention Tomar, lord of the Danes of Limerick, as having a fleet on the Shannon, and plundering the adjoining parts of Munster and Connaught, and proceeding as far as Athlone and Lough Ree in Meath, plundering the abbies and churches, as Clonmacnois, Clonfert, &c., and carrying off great spoils of gold, silver, and precious articles; and Keating mentions that the Danes of Limerick were defeated about this time by the people of Connaught, and many of their forces slaughtered, together with Harold, son of Ivar, lord of the Danes of Limerick. In A. D. 931, according to the Four Masters, a chief of the Danes of Limerick, who was called Aulaf Cenn Carrach, defeated the chiefs of Hy Maine in Galway, with great slaughter; and in A. D. 932 the Danes of Limerick devastated Connaught as far as Moylurg in Roscommon; and in A. D. 934 Aulaf Cenn Carrach again ravaged the country, and came from Lough Erne across Brefne, and as far as Lough Ree on the Shannon, and laid waste the country on Christmas night, and he remained for the space of seven months spoiling and plundering Magh Aoi in Roscommon, and other parts of Connaught. In A. D. 935 Aulaf, the son of Godfrey, lord of the Danes of Dublin, came with his forces to Lough Ree, and carried off captive Aulaf Cenn Carrach, and the Danes who were with him, and destroyed their ships. In a subsequent part of this article an account is given of various battles fought with the Danes of Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, and great victories gained over them by the celebrated Ceallachan, king of Cashel, and Brian Boru.

In A. D. 932 Godfrey II., Danish king of Dublin, died; he is called in the Annals of Ulster the most cruel king of the Northmen; he was succeeded by his son Aulaf, who was Aulaf IV. In A. D. 934 Clonmacnois was devastated by the Danes of Dublin, and again in the same year plundered by Ceallachan, king of Cashel, and in the same year Donogh, monarch of Ireland, attacked the Danes of Dublin and burned the city, and in A. D. 935 the Danes of Dublin, under Aulaf, left their fortress and went to England, but Aulaf returned to Dublin in 936 with fresh forces, as hereafter mentioned.

The Battle of Brunanburgh.—An account of the Danes and Norwegians who conquered Northumbria, and other parts of England, in the ninth century, is given in Speed's Annals, and Turner's Anglo-Saxons, and in the article on Northumberland in the Penny Cyclopaedia. In A. D. 867 Hingvar or Ivar, Huhba, and Halfdan, men of incredible strength, says Speed, and who were sons of the famous Ragnar Lodbrog, king of Denmark, of whom an account has been given at p. 460 to 462, invaded England with a great fleet and powerful forces of Danes and Norwegians, and having slain in battle at York, Osbert and Ella, the Saxon kings of Northumbria, together with an immense number of the Anglo-Saxons, they became masters of the country. The ancient kingdom of Northumbria, in the time of the Heptarchy, according to Speed and others, contained the provinces of *Deira* and *Bernicia*, and comprised the territories which now form the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Durham. Hingvar and Hubba also conquered parts of Mereia in the present county of Nottingham; their extensive possessions in the north of England were termed the *Danelagh*, and Halfdan became their first king, and divided these great territories amongst his followers. On the death of Halfdan, A. D. 883, Godred, or, according to others, Gormo, succeeded as king, and after him Eric, who about A. D. 902 was slain in battle by the

in the harvest of this year to preside over the province of Ulster, and went to reside at Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. Bryan, the son of Felim

Saxon king Edward the Elder. Soon after another invasion of the Northmen took place under Reginald, Sitrie, and Niel or Nigel, the two latter being sons of Iingvar or Ivar; they defeated the Northumbrians and Scots, and seized the kingdom of Northumbria. Nigel was killed by his brother Sitrie, who became very powerful, and married the sister of Athelstan, king of England; and this Sitrie also became Danish king of Dublin, and his death is recorded at A.D. 925 in the Four Masters. On the death of Sitrie, his son Godefrid or Godfrey succeeded, but was defeated and expelled from Northumbria by Athelstan; this Godfrey became Danish king of Dublin as before mentioned, and on his death A. D. 932, was succeeded by his son Aulaf, as Danish king of Dublin; he is called in the Saga *Olaf Raudi*, or Aulaf the Red, and stated to have been born in Ireland; he was a warrior of great strength and valour, and married a daughter of Constantine, king of Scotland; he ruled not only over Dublin, but extended his power over the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, and was styled king of Ireland and the Isles. Aulaf determined to make an attempt to recover the kingdom of Northumbria, collected all the Danish forces he could in Ireland, and was joined by a great number of Irish kerns as auxiliaries; he sailed from Dublin with all his ships, and having collected many other vessels from the Scottish isles, he entered the Humber in Northumberland with a mighty fleet, consisting of no less than 615 ships, according to Turner and others. Aulaf was joined in Northumbria by all the Danes and Norwegians in England, and by many of the British princes of Wales and Cumbria, and likewise by the Scots under his father-in-law, king Constantine. Athelstan, king of England, mustered a powerful army of the Anglo-Saxons, commanded by himself in person, his brother Edmond, and many famous champions. An account of the various celebrated chiefs who fought at Brunanburgh, is given by Turner, and in the Icelandic Saga, and amongst others is mentioned a famous Norwegian warrior named Thorolf, who fought on the side of Athelstan; he was a man of immense strength and gigantic stature, and his spear is thus described in the Saga:—He held in his hand a spear, the iron head of which was two cubits in length (more than three feet), terminated in a four-sided sharp point flattened on both sides; the shank which entered the handle was long and thick, and the shaft, to the length of a cubit above the shank, was of great thickness and covered with iron; the shaft or handle was ten feet long, making the entire spear about fourteen feet in length, and this formidable weapon was called *Brinhuarar*, that is, the Piercer of Coats of Mail. Aulaf the day before the battle made the exceeding bold experiment of entering the camp of Athelstan, disguised as a harper, and played before the king in the royal tent; he laid a plan of surprising the English camp that night, and would have succeeded had not the intention been accidentally discovered soon after his departure, in consequence of his having been seen, when beyond the precincts of the camp, indignantly throwing away the gold he had received from king Athelstan, for his musical performance, and this circumstance having led to the discovery, the English were guarded against a surprise. Both armies encountered at a place called *Brunan-Burgh*, signifying the Town of the Fountains in Northumbria, and fought one of the most tremendous battles recorded in those ages. Milton in his History of Britain calls it "the bloodiest fight that ever this Island saw." After a furious and long contested conflict, and the most heroic valour displayed by the champions on both sides, Aulaf and his allies were at length vanquished with prodigious slaughter, and he fled to his ships in the Humber with a small remnant of his forces; five kings and twelve earls are recorded to have fallen on the side of Aulaf, and king Constantine narrowly escaped with his life, and fled with a few followers to Scotland. There were at least one hundred thousand men engaged in that battle, and on both sides there were not less than fifty thousand slain. There is a difference of chronology as to the time of this battle; Turner and Thierry place it in the year 934, but it was fought A. D. 937, according to various other

Bacach O'Neill, of Codhnach, ruled over Trian Congail and Clannaboy at that time, and many depredations and conflicts took place between

authorities. This battle is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 936, in which it is stated, that a terrible, lamentable, and horrible war was fiercely carried on between the Saxons and Northmen, in which unnumbered thousands of the Northmen fell, and king Aulaf with a few escaped; and on the other side an immense multitude of the Saxons were slain, but king Athelstan gained a great victory. There is an ancient poem on the battle of Brunanburgh in the Saxon chronicle, and a version of it in Danish and Latin, is given in Johnstone's Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities, from which it has been literally translated as follows:—

"Athelstan the king, of earth the lord,
The giver of collars to the brave,
And his brother Edmond Etheling,
A lasting glory won in battle
By the edges of swords at Brunanburgh.

"The wall of shields they cleaved,
And hewed the warriors' banners;
As for the sons of Edward, to them
It was natural from their ancestors,
Often in the field against every foe,
To defend their land, their treasure, and homes.

"Pursuing, they destroyed the Scottish people (the Irish and Scots),
And their fleet of ships while the slaughtered fell;
The field resounded with the strife of warriors,
From the rising of the sun in morning hour,
Till the noble creature hastened to her setting,
The greatest star rejoicing above the earth,
The candle of God, the Eternal Lord.

"There lay many mighty chiefs,
The strong Northmen were cut down,
Pierced with darts over their shields,
And the Scots were weary of the red battle.

"The race of the Western Saxons
In chosen bands, laid prostrate
Their hated foes throughout the long day,
Nor did the Mercians fear the strife of arms.

"Then was there no safety for the warriors
Who came with Aulaf across the sea,
And o'er the ocean's bosom sought the land,
To mingle their might in this fatal conflict.

"On the field of battle pierced with wounds,
Fell five kings, commanders of heroes,
With seven of Aulaf's valiant earls,
And of the Scottish seamen, a countless number.

"There the dreaded leader of the Northmen
Was put to flight, and few his followers;
The mournful king wept as he returned
O'er the deep waves with the remnant of his warriors.

"Constantine of the North amongst his kinsmen
Did not exult at the shock of battle,
For there his friends and kindred fell,
O'erwhelmed in the strife of fierce contest.

"There did he leave his valiant son,
Mangled with wounds on the field of slaughter,
Nor could the yellow-haired race, dauntless in war,
Glory in the fortune of that day's fight.

Bryan and the earl, until the following festival of St. Patrick.

Murrogh, the son of Dermod, son of Murrogh

"Neither could Aulaf, the brave in battle,
And old in war, or his surviving heroes,
Boast that they who commanded there
Had victory won on that fatal field.

"The fierce blows and piercing of weapons,
And the councils of their chiefs they rue by turns,
And they long lamented they had dared to contend
On the field of war with the sons of Edward.

"The mournful remnant of the Northmen
Fled in their ships o'er the sounding sea,
With Aulaf their king in sorrow,
And o'er the deep ocean returned to Dyflin (Dublin).

"Then did the two valiant brothers,
Athelstan the king, and Etheling,
Return to the land of the West Saxons,
And left behind the bewailers of battle.

"On the field the black ravens feed,
With pointed beaks on the carcasses of foes,
The croaking toad, and hungry eagle,
The kite, and wild wolf of the woods.

"Never had there been in this island
A greater slaughter, or more men destroyed,
Before this time by the edges of swords,
As recorded in the books of the old sages ;

"Since the Angles and Saxons came from the East
Over the broad waves and conquered the Britons,
The mighty artificers of war,
The earls excelling in valour,
Subdued the people and obtained the land."

In A. D. 936 after the return of Aulaf, and the remnant of his forces to Dublin, from the battle of Brunanburgh, they again commenced their depredations, and laid waste Kilcullen in Kildare, and carried off, according to the Four Masters, one thousand captives, but soon after Donogh, monarch of Ireland, in conjunction with Murtogh Mac Neill, assembled their forces and attacked the Danes of Dublin, and afterwards spoiled and laid waste all their possessions from Dublin to Ath-Tristan, or the Ford of Tristan, which was situated on the river Greese near Athly, in Kildare. In A. D. 937 or 939, the Danes took the fortress of Aileach, the celebrated residence of the kings of Ulster, and having made Murtogh Mac Neill prince of Aileach, prisoner, they carried him off to their ships on Lough Swilly, but he soon after made his escape from them, to the great joy of the Irish. In the same year the Danes under Aulaf, son of Godfrey, left Dublin, through the miracles of God and St. Mactalius, who was an ancient bishop of Kilcullen in the sixth century, and was a patron saint of Dublin. In A. D. 938 Blacar, son of Godfrey, and brother of Aulaf, came to Dublin, and was king over the Danes there until A. D. 943, when he was driven from Dublin by his brother Aulaf, who returned from England, but Aulaf dying soon after, was again succeeded by Blacar. In A. D. 937 Ceallachan, king of Cashel, with the men of Munster and Danish auxiliaries from Waterford, plundered Meath and carried off great spoils and many captives. In A. D. 938 Harold, grandson of Ivar, and son of Sitric, lord of the Danes of Limerick, was defeated and slain in Connaught, by the chiefs of Aidhne in Galway.

Battle of Moy Cisi.—In A. D. 939 the Danes of Dublin were defeated by the men of Offaley, commanded by Amergin their prince, and by the people of Kinel Fiachain Westmeath, in a great battle at Magh Cisi, in which 1000 of the Foreigners with many of their chiefs were slain. In A. D. 940, according to the Annals

O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick of the Heads, aided by O'Shaughnessey, namely, Dermod Riavach, the

of Ulster, Downpatrick was devastated by the Danes, which was avenged by God and St. Patrick, as other Foreigners came from beyond the sea, and expelled them, and their commander the son of Reginald, was soon after slain. In the same year Blacar and the Danes of Dublin plundered Clonmacnois, Kildare, and other churches.

The Battle of Ardee.—The Danes of Dublin, under Blacar their king, fought a great battle with the Irish of Ulster, commanded by Muirheartach Mac Neill, in which, after great slaughter on both sides, the Ultonians were defeated, and Muirheartach himself was slain. This battle was fought, according to the Four Masters, in A. D. 941, but according to the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 943, which is considered the correct chronology, and the day of the battle was Sunday the 4th of March. The place mentioned as the scene of this battle, according to the Annals of Ulster, was Glassliathain near Clan Cain of the men of Ross, now Clonkeen, a few miles north of Ardee, in the county of Louth, towards Carrickmacross, on the borders of Monaghan. Some verses to the following effect from one of the bards, are quoted on the death of Muirheartach, by the Four Masters :

"From hence vengeance and death shall prevail
Against the race of Conn for ever,
Since the lamented Murkertach has fallen,
The Gael henceforth shall continue orphans."

This Murkertach Mac Neill was so called being son of the valiant king Niall Glundubh, who, as already stated, was slain at A. D. 917, in a great battle with the Danes of Dublin. Murkertach or Murtogh Mac Neill, was Righ-Damhna or heir apparent to the throne of Ireland; he resided at the ancient palace of Aileach in Donegal, and was generally styled prince of Aileach. The heroic Murkertach was distinguished for military abilities, and one of the most renowned warriors Ireland has produced; he was designated Muircertach-na-gCochall-geroicenn, signifying Murtogh of the leathern Cloaks or Jackets, from his having invented a particular kind of leathern coverings for his soldiers, which partly served as armour. He kept up a hattalion of those warriors perfectly disciplined, and at the head of twelve hundred of them, he, in A. D. 941, set out from his fortress of Aileach, made a circuit of Ireland, and compelled all the provincial kings and princes to do him homage and deliver hostages as *Roy-Damna* or heir apparent to the throne, being the successor elect of Donogh, the then reigning monarch. During his tour Murkertach marched to Dublin, and took with him as a hostage Sitric, a Danish lord of great note, who is called by the Irish writers Sitric-na-Sead, that is, Sitric the Wealthy, and was son of Sitric, the former Danish king of Dublin. Murkertach proceeded to Leinster and took with him as an hostage Lorcan, king of that province; from thence he marched to Munster, made Ceallachan, king of Cashel, prisoner, put a fetter on him, and conveyed him away; proceeding thence to Connaught, Concovar, the son of Teige, king of that province, came to him, and having made his submission no fetter was put on him. With all these captive princes Murkertach returned to Aileach, and they were for nine months feasting there, and he then sent those hostages to the monarch Donogh, who then reigned at Tara. Murkertach, as mentioned in the previous part of this article, fought many fierce battles with the Danish forces during a period of more than twenty years, and gained many great victories over them; and he is designated by the Four Masters as the "Hector of Western Europe." The character of this renowned warrior, equally distinguished for his valour and patriotism, is thus eloquently drawn in the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor:—"His character lies entombed in the history of a people hardly inquired after in our time. He had as great a genius for war as any man that this island has perhaps ever produced. The endowments of his heart were still greater; of all enemies he was the most generous, of all commanders the most affable. Elevated, bene-

son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Buighe, and it was by the hand of O'Shaughnessey he was slain; Gort was taken from O'Shaughnessey by John Burke, in revenge of the death of his brother.

volent, and captivating, he was unhappily taken off at a time when his character put him in possession of a power which probably would have relieved his country from bondage." Cormacan Eigeas, or Cormacan the Learned, who was chief poet of the north of Ireland, and the particular friend and follower of Muircertach, and who died A. D. 948, and is mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A. D. 941, composed a poem on the tour of Muircertach, which is preserved in the *Leabhar Gabhala*, or Book of Invasions of the O'Clerys, an excellent copy of which is in the library of Sir William Betham, who has kindly lent it to the translator of these Annals for the purpose of making extracts. The poem commences thus:

"A Mhulreheartaigh mhic Neill nair,
Ro ghabhais giallu Innsi Fail."

"O Murkertach, son of valiant Niall,
Thou hast taken the hostages of Innsi Fail."

Faolan, king of Leinster, another celebrated champion distinguished in the battles against the Danes, is mentioned at this time by the Four Masters, and his death recorded at A. D. 940, in some verses quoted from one of the bards, of which the following is a translation:

"Faolan the terrific, dreaded in war,
Whose mighty voice extinguished the din of battle,
The warlike chieftain of Cualan (Wicklow),
The heroic king of Leinster was slain;
The strong hand of the Heremonians of Erin,
The champion who conquered the Danish battalions,
A light that shone like the morning star,
Was the valiant warrior Faolan."

In A. D. 941 (or 943), the day after Murkertach was slain at the battle of Ardee, Armagh was devastated by the Danes under Blacar, but in the same year Roderick O'Canannan, prince of Tircennell, gained a victory over the Danes of Lough Foyle, and in this year also Lorean, the son of Faolan, king of Leinster, was slain by the Northmen after he had laid waste Dublin, and gained a victory over them in the beginning, for which he is greatly celebrated in verses quoted by the Four Masters.

Battle in Dublin.—In A. D. 942 Congalach, who was afterwards monarch of Ireland, with Brann, son of Maolmorda, king of Leinster, and Cenlloch, son of Faolan, Roydamna of Leinster, led their forces to Dublin, took its houses, its granaries, ships, and fortifications, all of which they burned, and carried off its women, sons, and common people captives; its warriors and soldiers were slain, its youths dispersed through the cities and fortresses of Ireland; many of its people were wounded, some of them were drowned, others burned or made captives, and only a small portion escaped in a few ships, who went to Delganny in Wicklow, where it appears the Danes had a stronghold. There are verses quoted by the Four Masters on this battle, from which the following passage is translated:

"Dublin of the Swords was destroyed,
With many of its shield-bearing champions;
The men of Tomar were made to tremble,
And vanquished in the western world.
Victor in that battle was Brann of Carman,
The invincible champion of Almain,
And by the king of Leinster of the spears
They were discomfited with slaughter;
Valiant in the defence was Congalach,
The warrior of Bregia of great victories."

Carman is considered to have been Mullaghmast, and Almain, Allen, both in Kildare.

In A. D. 943, the Danes of Lough Neagh were defeated with great slaughter, and their fleet destroyed, by Donall O'Neill, the son of Murkertach Mac Neill above-mentioned. This Donal was

James Mac Maurice carried on war and conflict with the English this year, until a treaty of peace was ratified between him and the president of the two provinces of Munster, precisely in Spring;

grandson of king Niall Glundubh, and was himself afterwards monarch of Ireland; and the first of the northern Ily Niall who took the name of O'Neill. In this year Blacar, king of the Danes, was expelled from Dublin, and his brother Aulaf ruled there after him.

Ceallachan, King of Cashel, of the race of the Eugenians of Desmond, flourished at this time, and makes a remarkable figure in the history of Munster for a period of more than twenty years, from about A. D. 930, to his death in 954; he was a famous warrior, and an account of his exploits is given in Keating, O'Halloran, and the Annals of Innisfallen; he fought many battles with the Danes of Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, and gained many great victories over them, but in his contentions with the other provincial kings he frequently fought in alliance with the Foreigners against his countrymen.

Battle in Desies.—In A. D. 941, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, the Danes of Waterford and their allies were defeated in two battles at Desies in Waterford, and Ferns in Wexford, by the men of Munster, under Ceallachan of Cashel, and 2000 of the Foreigners were slain. In A. D. 943 the Danes of Limerick, having encamped at Cloch Beathach, in Ossory, now Rathbeagh in Kilkenny, plundered Ferns a second time.

Battle of Roscrea.—About A. D. 942, according to Keating and O'Halloran, was fought a great battle with the Danes at Roscrea. A great annual fair was in those times held at Roscrea, in Ormond or Tipperary, which commenced on the festival of St. Peter and Paul, and continued fourteen days; it was attended by merchants from all parts of Ireland, and even from foreign countries. The Danes of Limerick, whose chief at that time was Tomar, together with those of Waterford, and also the Danes of Connaught, formed the project of attacking and plundering the merchants and people at this fair, and of seizing the vast quantities of merchandise and treasure collected there. Olfinn, chief of the Danes of Connaught, was their principal leader, and marched his men secretly as possible, in detached parties, through Galway towards the Shannon, where embarking in their boats they crossed the river in great numbers, and were joined by the Danish forces of Limerick and Waterford. On their assembling in Ormond, an alarm was communicated by the Irish throughout the entire country, by lighting fires on the hills; and having collected all their forces, and being joined by the people at the fair, they armed themselves as well as possible, and having assailed the Danes with great fury on all sides, after a fierce and sanguinary conflict the Danish forces were totally defeated, and four thousand of them were slain, together with their general Olfinn, and many other chiefs.

Battle of Singland.—About A. D. 943, according to O'Halloran and others, the Danish forces of Limerick and Waterford were defeated by the men of Munster, under the command of Ceallachan, king of Cashel, and about two thousand of them slain in a great battle at Saincangal, now Singland, near Limerick. Aulaf, chief of the Danes, had his skull cloven through his iron helmet by Ceallachan himself, with a single blow of his battle-axe; the chiefs under Ceallachan acted with equal valour; O'Sullivan killed in single combat, and cut off the head of Moran, son of the king of Denmark; O'Keefe ran his spear through the body of Magnus, the Danish standard bearer, and Lochlin, another Danish champion, was slain in single combat by O'Riordan. About this period, according to Keating, O'Halloran, and others, Ceallachan of Cashel defeated the Danes in many other battles, and he is stated on one occasion to have presented at Cashel to O'Keefe, one of his principal champions, 100 helmets, 100 swords, 100 shields, and 100 captives, as a reward for his valour in various battles.

Battle of Dundalk.—An account has been given at p. 173, in the note on Desmond, of the battles fought at Armagh and Dundalk, A. D. 944, against the Danish forces under Sitric, who had by treachery taken Ceallachan, king of Cashel, prisoner at Dublin, having proposed to give him his sister in marriage. The chiefs of the Eugenians of Desmond, and of the Dalcassians of Thomond,

and it happened, through the miracles of God and the intercession of James, that the earl of Desmond, namely, Gerald, the son of James, son of John, and

having collected the Munster forces, marched to Ulster for the rescue of Ceallachan, who was kept prisoner at Armagh, then in possession of the Danes. The Munster chieftains defeated the Danish forces with great slaughter, and took from them the city of Armagh; the Munster chiefs having at the same time fitted out a great fleet to attack that of the Danes which was stationed at Dundalk, having Ceallachan a prisoner on board, a terrific sea-fight took place between them in the bay of Dundalk, in which, after a slaughter of about two thousand men on both sides, the Danish forces were at length vanquished, and Ceallachan was liberated and led in triumph to Cashel by his valiant countrymen. Sitric, commander-in-chief of the Danes, and his brothers Tor and Magnus, with many other chiefs were slain, and many of the bravest of the Irish chieftains likewise fell in this fierce conflict. A full and curious account of this expedition for the rescue of Ceallachan is given in an ancient Irish MS. entitled *Torruigheachd Cheallachain Chaisil*, that is, the Pursuit for the rescue of Ceallachan Cashel, a valuable copy of which is in the library of Sir William Betham, and also another copy in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals.

In A.D. 945, Ceallachan king of Cashel, and his son Donogh, proceeded to Clonfert in Galway, and plundered the Danes. In A.D. 946 also, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, Tomar, earl of the Danes, came to Limerick, from which he proceeded to Inis Cealltrach, an island on the Shannon, the churches of which he burned, and also those of Muic-Inis and Clonmacnois, the islands of Lough Ree, and other parts on the Shannon, and proceeded from thence to Meath, which he plundered from one end to the other. In A.D. 950 Godfrey, son of Sitric, proceeded with a fleet from Waterford, and took hostages from the people of Desmond, as far as Ros-Ailithre, now Rosscarbery, in Cork. In A.D. 951, according to Innisfallen, Godfrey, son of Sitric, was slain, together with 500 of his forces, in Desies, by the Dalcassians and Eugenians. In A.D. 953 Clonmacnois was plundered by the Danes of Limerick, aided by the men of Munster.

Battles at Slane and Dublin.—In A.D. 944, according to the Four Masters, Clonmacnois, and the churches of Meath, with Killeen in Kildare, were laid waste by the Danes of Dublin, and by Aulaf Cuaran. In A.D. 945, Roderick O'Canannan, prince of Tircconnell, with the forces of Ulster, marched to Meath, where he was joined by the monarch Congalach, and some Danish auxiliaries, under Aulaf Cuaran, and they fought a great battle at Slane against the Danes of Dublin, great numbers of whom were slain, and many others drowned in the Boyne; on the side of the Irish fell, in the thick of battle, Scolaigh O'Aedhagain, lord of Dartry; Garbith, prince of Hy Crimthain; and Hugh O'Rourke, the son of Tiarnan, prince of Brefney. In the same year, Dublin was plundered by king Congalach. In A.D. 946, a great battle was fought at Dublin, by Congalach, monarch of Ireland, with the forces of Meath and Ulster, against the Danes of Dublin, commanded by Blacar, son of Godfrey their king, in which the Danish forces were defeated, and 1600 of them, together with Blacar himself, were slain. Some verses, to the following effect, on this battle, are quoted by the Four Masters:

"On Thursday, Congalach, the leader of heroes,
At Dublin illustrious was the warrior;
He avenged the death of the sons of noble clans,
And with points of darts destroyed the Danes."

In the same year, the Danes led their forces to Druimrath and burned its Dertech, a term applied to an ecclesiastical building, and 150 in it; this place is now called Drumrany, in Westmeath, where there was a celebrated monastery founded in the sixth century, in honour of St. Enan.

Battle of Muinebrocain.—In A.D. 948, the Cloitchech, that is, the Belfry, or otherwise the Round Tower of Slane, which was at the time full of relics and religious people, was burned by the Danes of Dublin; Caoinchair, a learned lecturer of Slane, who

his brother, John, who had been in imprisonment in London for six years previously, were liberated by permission of the English council, and they ar-

was called Probus by the Latin writers, and who wrote a Life of St. Patrick, was burned to death in the Belfry on that occasion, and amongst the relics was the crozier of the patron saint (St. Ercus), and a bell superior to all others. In the same year the Danes of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, collected immense forces, and marched into Meath under Godfrey, the son of Sitric, Ivar, and other leaders; Roderick O'Canannan, prince of Tircconnell, at the head of the Irish of Ulster, and the men of Meath, advanced to attack them, and both armies having met on the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle, namely, the 30th of November, fought a terrific battle, in which, according to the Four Masters, the Danish forces were totally defeated, and six thousand of their bravest warriors were slain, with many others of inferior note, but towards the end of the conflict the valiant O'Canannan himself was slain in the thick of battle. Amongst the Danish chiefs fell Ivar, tanist of the Danes, and Godfrey, with the few survivors, fled to Dublin. This celebrated chieftain Roderick O'Canannan, who gained this splendid victory over the Danish forces, was one of the heirs presumptive to the throne of Ireland, and of the same race as the O'Donnells, princes of Tircconnell; and, according to Charles O'Connor, he was one of the most distinguished men of that age for abilities and valour. The place where this battle was fought was situated in some part of Meath, and is supposed by some to have been near Ardbraccan. In A.D. 949, the Danes of Dublin, under Godfrey, son of Sitric, plundered Kells, Donogh Patrick, Ardbraccan, Tulain, now Dulane, Disert Ciarain, and Killscire or Kilskeyre, all places near Kells, together with many other churches in Meath, but they particularly devastated Kells, and carried off from thence more than three thousand persons captives, and took besides abundant spoils of gold, silver, many relics, and various other riches and precious articles. In this year a great plague, flux, and famine, prevailed amongst the Danes of Dublin.

On the death of Athelstan, king of England, A.D. 941, Aulaf of Brunanburgh, the Danish king of Dublin, again invaded England with powerful forces, defeated king Edmond, and recovered the dominion of Northumbria; on the death of Aulaf, A.D. 943, another Aulaf his cousin, and Reginald his brother, became rulers of the Danes of Northumbria; Eric and Gormo are mentioned as succeeding kings, but in A.D. 960, Edred, king of England, recovered Northumbria from the Danes, which was however again conquered in the beginning of the eleventh century by Sweyn and Canute, kings of Denmark. On the death of Aulaf IV., A.D. 943, he was succeeded as Danish king of Dublin, by his cousin, Sitric III., who was slain in the great sea fight at Dundalk, A.D. 944, as before mentioned, and Blacar, brother of Aulaf, again resumed the government of Dublin, but was slain A.D. 946, as above stated, and he was succeeded as Danish king of Dublin by Godfrey III., son of Sitric III.; and this Godfrey, according to O'Flaherty's Ogygia, in the article on Constantine, king of Scotland, was grandson of Gormo, the Danish king of Northumberland. According to the Annals of Innisfallen, Godfrey III. was slain A.D. 951, in a battle in Desies with the Eugenians and Dalcassians, and he was succeeded by his son Aulaf V.

Conversion of the Danes.—The Northmen, or Danes and Norwegians in Ireland, continued Pagans until this time, worshipped idols, and offered sacrifices to their gods Odin and Thor, but in the time of Godfrey III. the Danes of Ireland became partly converted to the Christian faith, about A.D. 948 or 950, according to Ware and others; and according to the Annals of Innisfallen, at A.D. 948, the Danes of Dublin were converted, and received baptism. According to Ware, the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, afterwards called Mary's-abbey, was founded at this time by the Danes for Benedictine monks; in the eleventh century, as hereafter shown, Christ Church in Dublin was founded by the Danes, and there were many Danish bishops in Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick.

About A.D. 950, according to the History of Denmark by Meursius, two famous warriors, Harold and Knut, sons of Gormo

rived in the harbour of Dublin. The earl was afterwards taken and put under arrest in the town, and John was permitted to visit the fair plains of Munster, and see after his patrimony, and all those that lived of his followers.

The president of the two provinces of Munster (sir John Perrott), went to England in the beginning of the ensuing harvest, after having pacified and subdued the country, and leaving officers, counsellors, and captains of his own, to rule and preside over it, in accordance with his own wishes; the departure of the president was lamented by the poor, the widows, the infirm and indigent of the country. The earl of Desmond, after that, having found an opportunity, made his escape without the permission of the council, about the festival of St. Martin following, and without their knowledge or notice, and travelled in three nights from Dublin, accompanied by a few, until he arrived in the very midst of the Geraldines; the victorious chief who had then arrived among them was welcomed, and although accompanied only by a few, it was not long after until he had hundreds at his command, and caused a great commotion in the country; in the course of one month after he expelled the English forces and hired soldiers who were in possession of the fortresses and chief towns of the men of Munster, for at that time the president and his Saxons possessed Kenry (in Limerick), with its castles, Baile na-Martra (Castle Martyr in Cork), and Castlemaine (in Kerry); all those places and their garrisons were taken by the earl, and he did not leave a resident chief of any town in the country, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach Conglais (from the confluence of the Suir, Nore

and Barrow, at Waterford, to near Cork), and from Bealach Conglais to Limerick, that he did not bring under subjection, and place under the controul of his soldiers and officers in that one month. He proclaimed to the clergy and professional men the restoration of their privileges, and replaced the ecclesiastical orders in their respective places, according to the Pope's law, as had been customary.

An intestine commotion arose amongst the Dalcassians, and those on the one side in that contention were Donal, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrogh O'Brien; and on the other side were the sons of Donogh O'Brien, namely, the earl and Torlogh; but the earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A dispute arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrogh, who were 'till then united in aiding Donal, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donogh, so that they separated; and the cause of that dissension was through Teige, the son of Conor, who went and joined his enemies, namely, the sons of Donogh O'Brien, against his brother Donal, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrogh, and the people of Upper Thomond. Teige, the son of Conor, after that, to revenge his anger on Teige, the son of Murrogh, collected soldiers and insurgent galloglasses of the Geraldines from beyond the Shannon, and took them with him to aid the sons of Donogh O'Brien, who had along with them great numbers of the Butlers, and of the Mac Sweeneys of the country, namely, of the tribe of Donal, the son of John Mac Sweeney, and also the forces of the earl commanded by his brother Torlogh, the son of Donogh. The place where the entire of that army met together was at

III., king of Denmark, invaded England and Ireland with great forces; they besieged Dublin, and Knut was killed by the cast of a dart, but Harold, having taken the city, remained in it for some time; he afterwards became king of Denmark. About A.D. 952, according to the Saga, Eric king of Norway, a great warrior, ravaged the Orkneys, Hebrides, Isle of Mann, and coasts of Ireland, but was slain in battle with the English. About A.D. 956, according to the Saga, Trygva, king of Norway, invaded Scotland and Ireland, and he is thus mentioned by one of the Skalds:

"The warrior who dyed his sword with blood,
The breaker of strong shields in battle;
The valiant king who came in his ships,
And fought in night with Ireland's heroes."

Olaf or Aulaf, son of Trygva, king of Norway, also a famous warrior, is stated in the Saga to have ravaged the coasts of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and he is thus described by an Icelandic bard:

"The prince whose name struck terror
Into the valiant warriors of the islands,
Emulous of glory, and of Erin's conquest."

He came to Dublin, and was married to Gyda, sister or daughter of Aulaf Quaran, a Danish prince, and it is stated that he was converted to the Christian faith, and resided a long time in Ireland. This Aulaf Quaran is often mentioned about this period by the Irish writers under the name of Aulaf Cuaran, and he appears to have been a chief of note, and to have been often in alliance with the Irish against the Danes of Dublin. In A.D. 950, the Irish annalists mention a great victory gained by the Danes against the men of Albany, or Scots, the Britons and Saxons. In A.D. 951 Clonmacnois was ravaged by the Danes of Limerick and the men of Munster, and in the same year Aulaf Cuaran laid waste Inis Doimhle, and the islands of Ulster. In A.D. 952, Donal O'Neill, together with the Danes, plundered Bregia.

Ard-na-gCabog, where the river Fergus (in Clare), falls into the sea ; and they afterwards, to revenge their animosity on South Thomond, marched through the east of Hy Cormaic, and through the borders of Hy Fearmaic (both districts in the south of Clare). The plundering, and continued cry and wailing of the defenceless, warned the people of their progress in every place through which they passed ; they afterwards proceeded by the stone road (or causeway) of Currofin, and by the gate of Inehiquin and Bothar-na-Mac-Righ (the Road of the King's sons), and some of their people took garments and property out of Kill-Inghine-Baoith (Kilneboy in Clare), and the violation of the church of the female saint was not an omen of success or victory for the Dalcassians. They afterwards proceeded in a north-western direction through the wilds of Corcomroe and Burren, and having sent out predatory parties through the country, they collected all the booty of the territory to one place before night, and they then encamped, which however was not a place of repose on account of the crying and wailing of women and widows lamenting the loss of their plundered properties. When Donal, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, received intelligence that this great force had passed by, they collected all the forces they could muster on the moment, and they encountered at Carn-Mic-Tail (probably Carne, in the parish of Kilcorney, county of Clare). Those who accompanied them thither were the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who had come three nights previously from beyond the Shannon with a select body of galloglasses ; a company of young men of the tribe of Giolla Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Donal of the Victories Mac Sweeny, and also Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxanach, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. Having then come to an unanimous resolution to pursue the forces, Donal, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to act bravely, and thus addressed them : "My brave people, I have learned from sages and historians that it is not by a large army or host that victory is gained, and of the success of a battle there are no better authorities ; these people have committed too great excesses and crimes against us, viz., to attack us in our own

dear country, and have preyed and plundered our people ; moreover, though numerous those are, they are only a mixed army composed of persons from various quarters, who would as quickly fly as they have marched hither, should they have an opportunity of escaping with their lives from the field in which we are to fight." That exciting speech delivered by Donal made the desired impression on his people, and they promised him that they would all make it a fraternal cause against their enemies, and they determined on sending persons to view and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Torlogh, the son of Donogh O'Brien, with their forces, remained attentive and watchful beside their camp that night, till day break the following morning, and at the rising of the sun they marched forward to Slieve-na-Groidheadh, and by the left hand of Bel-Atha-an-Ghobhann, and the forces of the country were at the same time marching slowly along side of them, for the purpose of encountering them, and both armies having respectively exhibited their broad-extended banners, they proceeded to the Fearsad (ford) of Kill Mainehin (Killnamaheen, near Ennistymon, county of Clare), exactly at Beolan-Chip. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the forces in general, began to rebuke Donal O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging with the other army, for they had marched in a parallel direction with each other from Baile-Atha-an-Gobhann to this place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Torlogh O'Brien, proceeded with their forces to the top of the hill of Beolan-Chip, in the best position as appeared to them for fighting ; the other forces and the people of the country were pursuing them up the high rugged slope before them as quickly as they could possibly go, and before they came within fighting distance the constables of Teige and Torlogh became alarmed, terrified, startled, unsteady, wavering, and began to give way, and at once took to flight ; the other party pursued, discomfited, cut them down, and slaughtered them in twenties and thirties, in twos and threes, from that place to Beinn-for-Mala. It was not in the same direction that those parties fled, for the horsemen proceeded to the right along the sea westward, while the foot went directly in a south eastern direction. Both parties, however, were hotly pursued, and the cavalry threw away their baggage from their horses as

quickly as they could, and Torlogh O'Brien, with twelve horsemen of his body-guard, made their escape by their efforts, and the fleetness of their horses, and others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners, amongst whom were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son Torlogh, for they remained on the hill in expectation that their people would rally round them; some of the earl's own people, who were supposed would get no quarters, were taken prisoners, and many others were slain; clamorous were the crows, birds of prey, fowls of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of brave men, being the result of the slaughter of that day. South Thomond was the better for a long time after that of all they had left of prisoners, horses, accoutrements, arms, and ordnance, and also of their own cows and cattle on that day.

Maurice O'Clery, namely, the son of Giolla Riavach, i. e. the O'Clery, a man distinguished in history and general literature, a man of respect and great affluence, died in Muintir Eoluis, and was buried at Fenagh of Moyrein (in Leitrim), in the church of St. Caillin.

A. D. 1574.

Con, the son of Calvach, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the earl of Essex, in the earl's own camp, and was afterwards sent to Dublin.

The earl of Desmond continued to plunder and harass his enemies in the spring of this year, and he defeated Mac Carthy More, namely, Donal, the son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladhrach, and the son of Fingin, namely, Donogh, the son of Donal, son of Fingin, was slain by the earl's people, and his death was the cause of lamentation in Desmond; they also slew a young constable of the chiefs of Clan Sweeney, viz., of the Clan of Donogh Baeach, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, son of Owen, son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, and many other chiefs besides.

It happened that the son of the earl of Desmond, namely, John, the son of James, found an opportunity of taking a well fortified castle of the

district of Clonmel, called Doire-an-Lair, which he garrisoned with some of his own trusty people, as guards. When this intelligence reached the lord justice of Ireland, sir William Fitzwilliam, and the earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, the taking of that castle renewed their recent and old animosities against the sons of the earl of Desmond, and they commanded the men of Meath and of Bregia, the Butlers, and the English settlers in general, to march and completely ravage Leth Mogha (Leinster and Munster). They did not halt until they pitched their tents and booths about Derry-an-Lair, which they finally took, and all its guards were beheaded by the lord justice. His people and allies were at this time so much forsaking the earl of Desmond, that he came to the resolution of waiting on the lord justice, and submit to him, and he was compelled to surrender to him the castles of Castlemaine, Dungarvan, and Kenry, and all depredations committed between them were forgiven by both parties.

An amicable treaty of peace was concluded between Bryan, the son of Felim Bacach O'Neill, and the earl of Essex, and Bryan after that gave an invitation to a feast, and amongst those invited was the lord justice (sir William Fitzwilliam), and the nobles of his people, where they enjoyed themselves together in mirth and cheerfulness for the space of three days and three nights. At the termination of that time, while drinking and carousing agreeably together, Bryan, with his brother and wife, were taken prisoners by the earl; and all his people, without reserve, men, women, sons, and daughters, were put to the sword in his presence. Bryan, with his wife and brother, were sent to Dublin, where they were cut into quarters, and this was the result of their entertainment. That monstrous massacre, and detestable and treacherous misdeed, which were perpetrated on the lord of Clannaboy O'Neill, chief and senior of the race of Eogan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of the greater portion of the Gael of Ireland, excepting a few, was a sufficient cause of abomination and disgust to the Irish people.¹

The sons of the earl of Clanrickard, namely,

A. D. 1574.

1. *The O'Neills of Clannaboy*.—An account of the O'Neills, lords of Clannaboy, a great branch of the O'Neills, princes of Ty-

rone, and the territories possessed by them, has been given at pp. 21, 441, in the notes on Ulster, where it has been shown that they possessed extensive districts in the counties of Down and Antrim,

William and John, having broken their faith, and disregarded their affinity towards each other, John Burke engaged in his service a great number of Scots and Irish mercenary soldiers. The earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him, and he delivered hostages to the earl as a security of his allegiance to the queen.

A shower of hail stones fell on the Kalends of May in this year, which was so extraordinary and uncommon, that there were many persons in Ireland who never witnessed such a shower, and there were many others whose strong built family residences were swept away by it. The corn crops which had been sown three months, or half a year previous to that time, were left bare without stalk or blade, and the same shower left soft blue lumps, as large as the hail stones that fell, on the legs of those who were struck by them.

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the people of Brefney, on the plain of Dromahaire.

A. D. 1575.

Roderick, the son of Hugh, i. e. the O'Donnell, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell,

namely, North and South Clannaboy: the North comprising the baronies of Belfast, Massareen, Antrim, and Upper Toome, in the county of Antrim; and South Clannaboy containing the baronies of Ardes, Castlereagh, Kinealarty, and Lecale, in the county of Down; and many celebrated chiefs of the O'Neills of Clannaboy have been mentioned in the course of these Annals. Bryan O'Neill, above mentioned in the text, lord of Clannaboy, was possessed of the greater part of the property of his ancestors, and, according to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana* (p. 341), had immense flocks, no less than *thirty thousand cows*, besides great numbers of other cattle, horses, sheep, &c. According to Cox, queen Elizabeth in 1573, gave a grant to Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, of the moiety of the seignories of Clannaboy in Down and Antrim, with part of the Glins and Routes in Antrim, and the queen herself was to hold the other moiety. The earl was obliged by indenture to go thither with 200 horse and 400 foot, and that every horseman volunteer who served gratis for two years was to have 400 acres of land, and a foot soldier 200 acres, at two pence an acre quit rent. The earl was to have building timber free from the woods of Killulltagh, was to be captain-general for seven years, and was to plant a thousand English inhabitants on his territory. Essex landed with his forces at Carrickfergus in August, 1573, and was appointed governor of Ulster, and earl marshal of Ireland; he was accompanied by the lords Dacre and Rich, sir Henry Knowles, three sons of lord Norris, and many other Englishmen of note. The lord deputy Fitzwilliam becoming jealous of the high authority of Essex, would only consent to his becoming governor of Ulster. Essex on his arrival with his forces was at first kindly received by Bryan Mac Felim O'Neill, lord of Clannaboy, but on learning the object of his arrival to plant a colony in his territory, and deprive him of his hereditary lands, he joined the standard of Torlogh Lynogh O'Neill, against the English, and the forces of Essex encountered much opposition from the O'Neills, O'Donnells, and others, but he succeeded in taking the castle of Lifford from Conn O'Donnell.

was slain in a contention at Donegal, by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, which he much regretted.

Great heat and extreme drought happened in the summer of this year, so that there was not rain for one hour, either by day or night, from May to Lammas (August). In consequence of this drought loathsome diseases and afflicting maladies, namely a plague, were generated in an excessive degree amongst the English and Irish in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Many a castle between those places was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many bodies, even of the nobility, were left unburied, through the effects of that distemper.

A new lord justice, namely, sir Henry Sydney, came to Ireland in the harvest precisely, and he landed first in the province of Ulster, and found all Ireland in one wave of war and commotion; he established peace, union, and friendship between the Tirconnallians and Tyronians, and throughout the province of Ulster, as it was amongst them he first landed, and that lord justice expelled to England the earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of

After some time, as stated by the Four Masters, O'Neill invited the earl of Essex to an entertainment, though it is erroneously stated by other writers that Essex invited O'Neill. According to Curry in his *History of the Civil Wars*, and Leland in his *History of Ireland*, after O'Neill and Essex at this entertainment had made good cheer together for three days and nights, O'Neill, with his wife and brother, were suddenly seized by the earl's order, his friends were slaughtered before his face, nor were the women and children spared; O'Neill himself, with his brother and wife, were sent prisoners to Dublin, where they were cut in quarters. Leland, in his *Reign of Elizabeth*, relates the affair exactly in the same manner, and says—"This execution produced universal discontent and horror." The earl of Essex unable to settle his colony, soon after went to England for fresh forces, and in 1576 as mentioned in those Annals, made a second expedition to Ulster but failed, and was forced to retire to Dublin, where he soon after died, it was supposed by poison, through the contrivance of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who, two days after the earl's death, married his widow, the countess of Essex. The English family of Savage, long before the reign of Elizabeth, settled in the county of Down, and got extensive possessions in Ardes and Lecale, and some of them were styled the lords Savage of the Ardes. In the reign of Elizabeth, sir Thomas Smyth, an Englishman, and his son Thomas Smyth, got large grants of lands, and attempted to plant a colony in the Ardes and Clannaboy, but after several conflicts with the O'Neills, and the warlike clan of the Mac Gilmores, Smyth and his followers were slain, after they had expended ten thousand pounds in the expedition. In the reign of James I., the territory of Clannaboy was seized by the crown, and part was restored to Conn O'Neill, a descendant of the old proprietors, but a great part of Clannaboy soon after passed, as shown in Lodge's *Peerage*, into the hands of the Scotch family named Montgomery, who became earls of Mount Alexander, and in after times there were no families of any note of the great O'Neills of Clannaboy.

Calvach (O'Donnell), and Bryan, the son of Felim Baeach (O'Neill).

Con, the son of Calvach O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been imprisoned in Dublin, effected their escape at the time the lord justice came to Ireland; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the wilds and recesses of his own country, until the lord justice sent him a pardon. The lord justice afterwards went, in the beginning of winter, through Moy Breagh (Bregia), and Meath, and from thence to the tributary territories of Leinster, and he made peace between the English and Irish of Ormond and Meath, and the race of Rossa Failge (the O'Conors, &c., of Offaley), and the clans of Conall Cearnach (the O'Moores, &c., of Leix); he then proceeded direct south-west to Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, about Christmas, and destroyed and beheaded a vast number of insurgents, and bad subjects, in all the countries through which he passed.

An intestine commotion arose amongst the O'Briens this year; the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien, were engaged on the one side in this contention, and the sons of Donogh on the other side, namely, the earl, and Torlogh, and Tuath-na-mBuile, and Tuath-na-Fearna (in Thomond), were plundered and entirely burned in one night's depredation, including cattle, corn, and dwellings, on all, both lay and ecclesiastical lands, by that earl.

James Mac Maurice, the son of John, son of the earl (of Desmond), with his wife and family, went to France in the spring, through fear of the English, after the earl and John had made peace with the English.

Hugh, the son of Boetius Mac Clancy (in Thomond), a professional lecturer in laws and poetry, a buyer of wine, and one of the most upright Brehons of a territory in Ireland, died.

A. D. 1576.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donogh, the son of Donal, son of Fingin, died, and his death was the cause of lamentation to the clans, of sadness to the tribes, and of sorrow to the landed proprietors of his own country; a man who yielded obedience to his seniors, but who did not submit to his ju-

niors; he was interred in the burying place of his father and grandfather, at Tigh-Molaga (Timoleage in Cork), and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was appointed his successor.

Anthony, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own town at Cluain-nan-Gamhan (Cloneygowen, barony of Philipstown, King's county).

Colla, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Donal of the Victories, son of Owen, son of John-na-Lathaidhe Mac Sweeney, a man of success in fight and conflict, and who kept a house of hospitality, and was a constable of the Dalcassians, died.

Boetius Oge, the son of Boetius, son of Murrough Mac Clancy, chief professor of Brehonism to the Dalcassians (in Thomond), and a man who kept an open house for general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac-an-Ward, the son of Cormac, chief professor in poetry to O'Donnell, a superintendent of schools, a man eminent in literature and general knowledge, the sustaining and supporting pillar of students and men of learning, died at Dromore, on the 22nd of February.

Torlogh, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, a distinguished man of his clan, was slain by the Conacians on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, namely Judith junior, the daughter of Torlogh, son of Niall, was drowned on St. James' day, while learning to swim, in the river of Srath Buighe (in Donegal).

John Modarda, the son of Mac Sweeney of Bagnagh, died on Easter Day, a young man whose death was the most lamented of any of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, the son of Donogh Maguire, and a number of the chiefs of Ferlurg (in Fermanagh), were slain at Truagh (in Monaghan).

Donal, the son of Dermot, son of Malachy Mac Gorman (either in Carlow or Clare), died in the spring, and he was the most distinguished man of rank, by fame and report, for manual action and for hospitality, of any of his tribe in his time.

The great monastery of Cavan, and the entire of Cavan itself, from the great castle downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas (O'Reilly), the son of the baron, through jealousy; and there was not so much destroyed in any of the Irish towns as there had been there.

Great depredations were committed by Bryan O'Rourke this year in Annaly (county of Longford).

The lord justice before-mentioned, Sir Henry Sydney, and he was a knight by title, nobility, action, and valour, came about the festival of St. Bridget from Cork to Limerick, and was accompanied by the nobles of Munster, both English and Irish, and on the other side was attended there by the Dalcassians in his retinue. He made peace between the inhabitants of the two provinces of Munster on that occasion, and abolished and suppressed the custom of keeping poets and literary men, public festivals, kerns, Buannadha (called Bonaghts, or retained soldiers), and their leaders; he then took his departure from the people of Munster, and brought the O'Briens to escort him to Galway, where the chiefs of South Connaught waited on him, namely the earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John; Mac William Iochtair, namely, John, the son of Oliver, son of John, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Roderick O'Flaherty, and the O'Kellys, with their retinues. The result of that convention at Galway was to hold the Dalcassians responsible in making restitutions to those who demanded such from them, except alone Donal O'Brien, whom the lord justice selected for his own service (as high sheriff), over the county of Clare, to govern it, which Donal did by executing vicious malefactors, bad characters, and rebels, so that no one thought it necessary to watch their cattle or close their doors while Donal was in office. The lord justice, after establishing peace among all persons wherever he visited throughout Ireland, came to Dublin, and brought with him the sons of the earl of Clanrickard as prisoners, for all they had destroyed on the queen's people, while demanding the release of their father before that time. After the lord justice had arrived in Dublin with these prisoners, he was seized with a strong feeling of kindness in his heart, and he permitted those prisoners respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but not to pass the boundary into their own country until, at some future period, he might permit them to do so; they promised him they would act accordingly, but when the sons of the earl of Clanrickard arrived on the borders of

their country they disregarded their promise and entered their estate, and some assert that it was by the permission of their father that they did so. It was shortly after when this journey proved to be a source of sorrow to his country, for the lord justice about five nights afterwards went in pursuit of them to Athlone, and their father, the earl of Clanrickard, was compelled to surrender to him the town of Loughrea, and all his estate, lands, and possessions, stone buildings, and castles, and he himself was taken prisoner in the name of the queen; after that the earl was conveyed to Dublin, and was confined in a narrow cell, where he could hear the voice of neither friend nor companion. The lord justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, who, as well as the sons of the earl, began to plunder and completely spoil the country between them, so that entire territory was a hundred times over disturbed and devastated between them on that occasion. Vast numbers of both English and Irish were slaughtered, and an immense deal of cattle, of flocks, and of clothing, changed owners during the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds and recesses, the coarse boggy mountains, and the dense wooded hills, were the portion of the earl's sons of their own estate at that time; and the chief fortified family residences of the territory, and the bright-sided beautiful hills of the country, were abandoned by them. Edmond Mac William Burke of Castlebar also joined in alliance the earl's sons, the consequence of which was that the lord justice took Castlebar from him, and expelled himself, his wife, and family into Clanrickard.

The earl of Essex, who had been expelled in the previous year by the lord justice, Sir Henry Sydney, came back as governor over the province of Ulster this year, and landed in Dublin, where, in a fortnight after, being taken suddenly ill, he died; his shirt and heart were sent to his friends in confirmation of his death.

A new president, namely, William Drury, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year, and Thomond being separated from the province of Connaught, was added to that of Munster. The president took a circuit of all the great towns of Munster, to confirm laws and regulations; he destroyed malefactors and robbers, and he put to death Barrett (of Cork), and two noble distinguished young constables of the tribe of Maol-

murry (Mac Sweeney), the son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, namely, the son of Murrogh, son of Maolmurry, and the son of Donal, son of Maolmurry; from thence he proceeded to Limerick, and hanged a number of the chiefs and of the common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides.

James Mac Maurice was in France this year.

Roderick Oge, the son of Roderick, son of Conal O'Moore (of Leix), and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Bryan O'Conor (of Offaly), with their wood kerns, were in opposition to the English at this time, and all those that were living of the race of Rossa Failge, and of Conall Cearnaach, were in alliance with them, and shortly after these people assembled in turbulent hundreds, and they burned and completely destroyed great portions of Leinster, of Meath, and of Fine-Gall (either Fingall, or the English settlements).

A. D. 1577.

Conor, the son of Bryan, son of Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan More O'Rourke, a man young in age, but old in hospitality and feats of arms, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Aibhne, the son of Cumaghe, son of Roderick of the Routes, was drowned in the Bann; and Roderick, the son of Manus, son of Donogh, was appointed his successor.

Meva, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who was first married to Mac Gille Eoain (Mac John), of Scotland, and secondly to Donal Cleirach O'Kane, a woman who enjoyed this world in happiness, prosperity, and affluence, and was highly distinguished in fame and excellence, in hospitality, and elegant manners, and who spent a long time in piety at Donegal, died, after performing many virtuous deeds, in the 87th year of her age.

Dudley, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeney, of the Mac Sweeneyes of Banagh, was slain at the Babhdhun Maol, by Donal Oge, the son of Maolmurry; and that Dudley was a man distinguished for noble deeds, for personal figure, good manual action, and hospitality.

Donal, the son of Sorley Buighe, the son of

Alexander, son of John Cathanach, son of Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Onora, the daughter of James Mac Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the earl (of Desmond), who was the wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Bryan Carrach Mac Cormac was slain by O'Neill's forces.

Torlogh Mac Anabaidh O'Dwyer (of Tipperary), an ingenious, intelligent man, died, and was greatly lamented in his own country.

Mac Gorman, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Malachy Duv (in Carlow or Clare), died, and his kinsman John was appointed in his place.

Alexander, the son of Calvach, son of Torlogh, son of John Carrach (Mac Donnell) was slain in a combat by the son of Theobald Buighe Mac Jennings, in the gateway of Galway; and very few of the sons of galloglasses in Ireland at that time were more opulent, bonntiful, and generous than he.

Teige, the son of Murrogh, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, died, although it was not supposed he would have died upon his pillow as he did, having been so frequently engaged in hard contested conflicts and dangerous passes, as a heroic warrior, a champion in bravery, a bear in activity, and unsubdued in valour.

William, the son of Donal Riavach, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while on a visit with captain Malby, and no man of his age in Hy Maine was more lamented.

O'Callaghan (of Cork, see note on Desmond), i. e. Donogh, the son of Teige Roe, son of Anthony, son of Cahir, died, and Ceallachan, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, was nominated the O'Callaghan.

A monstrous and abominable treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath, on all those of the people of Offaley and Leix who were in their alliance, and who had remained under their protection, which happened in the following manner: They were all invited to attend, together with as many as they could possibly bring with them, at the great Rath of Mullach Maistean¹, and after they had come to that place, four ranks

A. D. 1577.

The Massacre of Mullaghmast.—The passage above translated on this subject is as follows, in the Irish of the Four Masters:—

“ Feall ugrhranna adhuatlimhar do dhenamh la Gallaibh Laigh-

ean, agus Midhe ar an meid baoi ina rann fein, agus ro an for a nionchaibh do Uibh Failghe, agus do Laoighis. Ba hamlaidh do ronnadh ind sin. Ro togairmeadh iad uile dia ttaisbenadh eus an lion as lia no caomhsadaois do thabhairt leo go Raith mhoir Mhul-

of foot soldiers and of cavalry forces completely closed round them, who began to slaughter them indiscriminately, killing them and completely cut-

ting them off, so that not one of them to tell the tale escaped from thence alive.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the

laigh Mhaistean agus iar rochtain doibh gus an maighlin sin, Ro hiahdadh ceithri sreatha ina nuir timeall ina ccuairt do saigh-diuribh, agus do mharcshluagh, agus ro gabhadh oca ndiubhracadh gan dicheall, oca mudhucchadh, agus oca mor mharbhlughadh cona tearna sceolanga, na claitheach ass a mbeathaidh diobh."

The place called Mullaghmast is situated in the parish of Narragmore, partly in the baronies of Kilkea, Narragh, and Rheban, in the county of Kildare, within about a mile of the town of Ballymore, and four or five miles from Athy. The Hill of Mullaghmast is large, and of considerable height, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; on its summit is situated a circular earthen rampart, very large and high, comprising in the interior an area of about two acres. This Rath was a strong fortress, and the residence of some of the kings or chiefs of Leinster, in remote times, and according to Seward and other topographers, it was a place of assembly for the conventions of the states of Leinster in ancient days, and it may be remarked that Naas, in Kildare, was likewise an ancient residence of the kings of Leinster, and a place where assemblies of the states were convened for legislation and other purposes. Raiba, now Rheban, is mentioned on the map of Ireland, by the Greek geographer, Ptolemy, in the second century, as one of the ancient cities of Ireland, and was situated a few miles from Mullaghmast, near Athy, on the banks of the Barrow. In the districts adjoining Mullaghmast, are several sepulchral mounds, the burial places of ancient kings and warriors, and amongst others may be mentioned the Moat of Ascul, at which, in A. D. 1316, the forces of the English Pale were defeated in a great battle by the Irish and Scots, under Edward Bruce. There are also some great pillar stones, and other Druidical remains near Mullaghmast, which show it to have been a place of note in remote ages. Mullach Maistean, or the Hill of Maistean, is mentioned by the old annalists, and by Keating and other historians, as the scene of some great battles, particularly two described at pages 221, 245, in the notes to these annals, on the territory of Leix, which were fought near Maistean, in the first and second centuries. Amongst the ancient notices of Mullaghmast may be mentioned the following curious passage, given in vol. vi. at p. 38, of Hollinshed's Chronicles, written in the reign of Elizabeth:—"There is also in the county of Kildare a goodly field, called Mullaghmast, between the Norragh and Kilkea; divers blind prophecies run of this place, that there shall be a bloody field fought there, between the English inhabitants of Ireland and the Irish; and so bloody, forsooth, it shall be, that a mill in a vale hard by it shall run four-and-twenty hours with the stream of blood that shall pour down from the hill. In the top of this height stand moats or rundles, very formally fashioned, where the strength of the English army shall be encamped. The earl of Sussex being lord lieutenant of Ireland, was accustomed to wish, that if any prophecy were to be fulfilled, it should happen in his government, to the end he might be general of the field." The earl of Sussex was lord lieutenant of Ireland in the latter end of the reign of queen Mary, and beginning of that of Elizabeth—about fourteen years before the affair at Mullaghmast. An account of the massacre above mentioned in the text of the Four Masters, is given by various other historians, and the circumstances which led to it were as follows:—In the reign of Philip and Mary, A. D. 1558, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, lord lieutenant of Ireland, formed the ancient territories of Offaly and Leix into the King's and Queen's Counties, and the old chiefs, the O'Conors, O'Carrolls, O'Moores, O'Mulloys, Mac Coghlan, O'Dempseys, O'Dunns, &c., were deprived of most of their hereditary possessions, which were transferred to various English settlers, as the Bellinghams, Barringtons, Bowens, Cosbys, Digbys, Hartpoles, Hovendens, Hetheringtons, Rushes, &c. Many fierce conflicts took place between those British settlers and the old Irish proprietors at various times, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. As mentioned by the Four Masters, and various writers, the Irish chiefs were invited to a friendly con-

ference at the great Rath of Mullaghmast, where they assembled to the number of 400, all heads of clans, on New year's day, A. D. 1577, in the 19th year of the reign of Elizabeth, as stated by Rawson in the introduction to his Survey of Kildare, and by various other authorities. On assembling in the Rath, the Irish chiefs were suddenly surrounded by three ranks of horse and foot, and all massacred; or, according to some accounts, 399 were slain, and only one man escaped alive from the slaughter. In Rawson's Survey of Kildare, published in 1807, are the following passages respecting this massacre:—"Thirty years since a hole was shown in the Rath where it was said the heads of the victims were buried; at that time it was twenty feet deep, but now nearly closed. The successful assassins took possession of the properties of the unfortunate gentlemen, but in such detestation is that act held by the country people, that they believe a descendant from the murderers never saw his son arrive at the age of twenty-one; and, indeed, the properties so acquired, have melted away, and got into other hands." According to the accounts of different writers, and the traditions of the people, the chiefs slain at Mullaghmast were the O'Conors, O'Moores, O'Dempseys, O'Dowlings, O'Dunns, O'Dorans, O'Kellys, O'Lalors, &c., and likewise some of the Fitzgeralds, all of whom were heads of clans in Kildare, King's and Queen's counties. Dr. Curry, in his History of the Civil Wars in Ireland, gives in the Appendix a memorial from a MS., the original of which is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and was written by Captain Thomas Lee, or Leigh, an officer under the government, in A. D. 1594, being the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth, at which time sir William Fitzwilliam was lord deputy. This memorial, drawn up by Captain Lee, was addressed to queen Elizabeth, and is entitled "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, &c., showing its corruptions and discovering the causes of the discontents of the Irishry." After enumerating various acts of cruelty and misgovernment committed against the Irish, and condemning the course pursued by various governors, he thus alludes to the massacre of Mullaghmast:—"They have drawn unto them, by *Protection*, three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the *consent* and practice of the lord deputy for the time being." The lord deputy at that time was sir Henry Sidney. Fynes Morrison, who was secretary to the lord deputy Mountjoy, in the reign of Elizabeth, in his History of Ireland (folio edition, p. 3.) as quoted in Curry's Civil Wars, chap. iii. thus speaks on this subject:—"After the 19th year of queen Elizabeth, viz. Anno 1577, the lords of Connaught and O'Rourke made a composition for their lands with sir Nicholas Malby, governor of that province, wherein they were content to yield the queen so large a rent, and such services, both of labourers to work upon occasion of fortifying, and of horse and foot to serve upon occasion of war, that their minds seemed not yet to be alienated from their wonted awe and reverence to the crown of England; yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmast, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public faith, and under the protection of government." Leland, in his History of Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth, at A. D. 1573, speaking of the murder of O'Neill of Clannaboy, by the earl of Essex, says, in reference to the massacre of Mullaghmast, as recorded in the Irish annals—"In like manner these annals assure us, that a few years after, the Irish chiefs of the King's and Queen's counties were invited, by the English, to a treaty of accommodation, but when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals, in general, expressed great virulence against the English and their government, but they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record

earl (of Desmond) was taken prisoner in Cork by the president, William Drury, and was sent to Dublin, and confined in the same place with Rickard Burke, earl of Clanrickard, and it was not made known what was the cause. The sons of that earl of Clanrickard came on peaceable terms with the English, but were at war with the people of Thomond.

The same president came to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a large force of English, and of the nobles of the two provinces of Munster, and held a court at Ennis for eight days. The Daleassians having refused to go under tribute to the sovereign, he left a marshal, with a violent rash force, to bring them under subjection. The president afterwards returned to Limerick, and commenced beheading the chiefs and common people in the neighbouring cantreds of Limerick, and amongst those was Murrough, the son of Murtogh, son of Mahon, son of Donogh, son of Bryan Duv O'Brien, the most distinguished man, in fame and excellence, of the heirs of Carriekagonnell and Aherlow.

The earl of Thomond. i. e. Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien, went to England to complain to the queen of his troubles and oppression, and he obtained a patent for his estate and towns, and of most of the church livings of Thomond, and a general pardon for his people; he returned about Christmas, after receiving great honour and respect from the sovereign, and he thought himself that he had obtained his estate, from that time forth free from the unjust jurisdiction of any officers, but, however, the marshal, before the earl's return, exercised severe oppression on the people, so that they were compelled to go under taxes to the queen, viz., ten pounds from

each barony; and that was the first tribute of the Daleassians.

A contention arose between the earl of Desmond, i. e. Gerald, the son of James, son of John, and Fitzmaurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, and the earl took Bally-Mie-an-Chaim (in Kerry), from Fitzmaurice. The young abbot O'Torna having joined the earl, was killed in the castle door of Lixnaw, by a ball shot after the earl had entered the castle, and had there been no other evil done between them than the death of that abbot, the loss would have been great enough. A great number of Fitzmaurice's people were killed and drowned the same day; they carried on this conflict for a considerable time, until at length they made peace, and Bally-Mie-an-Chaim together with his prisoners, were delivered up to Fitzmaurice, with an immense deal of kine and horses.

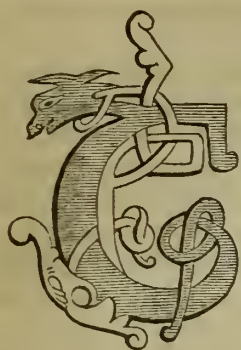
Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, the son of John Buighe Mae Mahon (of Monaghan), went to plunder the people of Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon himself, namely Art, the son of Bryan of the Early Rising, the son of Redmond, son of Glaisne; and Hugh was slain by Mae Mahon, and his people, and it is doubtful if any of the Clan Colla in his time was more to be lamented, and in fame and renown he was not inferior to him by whom he had been slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter, from which extended a long sloping tail, in the form of a bow of effulgent brilliancy, whose light illumined the earth all around, and the firmament above; and this star was visible in all parts of western Europe, and astonished all persons in general. (This was a comet which appeared in this year).

James Maemaurence was in France this year likewise.

the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince." Mac Geoghegan, in his History of Ireland, at A.D. 1577, appears to allude to Mullaghmast in the following passage:—"Francis Cosby being appointed governor of Leix, ruled that country as a true tyrant; his son, Alexander, equal to him in cruelty, wreaked his vengeance on inoffensive Catholics, for the hard treatment he had received from O'Moore. Having convened a meeting of the principal inhabitants in the castle of *Mollach*, under pretence of the public welfare, he had them all murdered by assassins, posted there for the purpose, violating thereby all honour and public faith. One hundred and eighty men of the family of O'Moore, with many others, were put to death on this occasion." Dr. Curry, in his History of the Civil Wars (chap. iii.) quotes the following account from a translation

of an Irish MS., furnished by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare:—"The Kalends of January, on Tuesday, 1577. In this year, the English of Leinster and Meath committed horrid murders on such of the O'Moore's, O'Conors, and others of the King's and Queen's counties as kept the peace, sued for protection, and held no correspondence with those of their kindred who still stood out in arms against the English government. The English published a proclamation, inviting all the well-affected Irish to an interview on the Rathmore, at Mullaghmast, engaging at the same time for their security, and that no evil was intended. In consequence of this engagement, the well-affected came to the Rathmore aforesaid, and soon after they were assembled, they found themselves surrounded by three or four lines of English and Irish, horse and foot, completely accoutred, by whom they were ungenerously attacked, and cut to pieces, so that not a single man escaped."



A. D. 1578.

HE son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Torlogh, son of Niall Conallach, son of Art, son of Con, marched with a force into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher, namely Maolcoba, the son of Cahir, son of Torlogh Oge; when his forces had proceeded

to carry off prey, and to plunder the town, it happened that the son of O'Gallagher was at that time outside of the town, and having attacked the young chief, who had been left with a small portion of his party, he gave him no quarter, but immediately put him to the sword and slew him on the spot; it would have been better for the Eugenians that they had not gone on that expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (in Leitrim), namely, Cathal Duv, the son of Feredach, died, and his son, Cathal Oge, succeeded in his place.

O'Byrne (of Wicklow), namely, Teige Oge, died at an advanced age; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was nominated the O'Byrne.

O'Duigenan of Killronan, namely, Dolbh, the son of Dubhthach, chief professor of Tirerrill (in Sligo), a learned historian, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, a man of conviviality, cheerfulness, and affability, died, and his son Maolmurry succeeded in his place.

Rory Oge,¹ the son of Rory Caoch, son of Co-

nall O'Moore, fell by the hand of Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan Mac Gillpatrick, and that Rory was the chief spoiler and insurgent of the men of Ireland in his time, and no one was disposed to fire a shot against the crown for a long time after him.

Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died, and he was of the ancient nobility of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in Avonmore (the river Blackwater, in Cork), and it was a loss to his reputation that he had departed before he spent an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his drowning; the son of the prior O'Callaghan, namely, Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermod, son of Teige Roe, son of Anthony, son of Cahir, was appointed his successor.

Slaney, the daughter of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh (O'Brien), died; she was the wife of Bryan, the son of Donogh Bacach, son of Murrough Caoch, son of Bryan Mac Mahon (of Clare), and a woman who spent her life without reproach, until she died at an advanced age.

Sioda, the son of Mac Con, son of Sioda, son of Mac Con, son of Sioda (Mac Namara), tanist of the eastern portion of Clan Cuilein (in Clare), was slain on Slieve Eachtge, while in pursuit of a prey, which was carried off by the kerns of Clanrickard.

O'Heyne, i. e. Roderick of the oak-wood, the son of Flann, son of Conor, son of Flann, died; he was a man eminent for hospitality and feats of arms,

A. D. 1578.

1. *Rory Oge O'Moore*.—An account of the O'Moore, princes and lords of Leix, in Queen's county and Kildare, and descendants of the renowned warrior Conall Kearnach, chief of the Red-branch knights of Ulster, has been given at p. 247 in these notes; they were celebrated chiefs, famous for their valour in their contests with the English, and made frequent incursions into their possessions, and plundered the Pale, to which the annalists allude in the above passage. This Rory Oge O'Moore defeated the English forces in several engagements, and maintained his independence for many years in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, and recovered a great part of the territory of Leix, possessed by his ancestors, which he held to the time of his death. In the course of his various conflicts with the Hartpoles, Cosbys, and other British settlers, he plundered the English settlements, and burned the towns of Naas, Leighlin-Bridge, Carlow, Rathcoole, &c., and took great preys and spoils in Kilkenny. In 1578, O'Moore was surprised in one of his fastnesses in the woods by a party of the forces of Bryan Fitzpatrick, baron of Upper Ossory, who had joined the English, and after a determined conflict with superior numbers, Rory was mortally wounded, and died on the 30th of June. The lord deputy,

sir Henry Sydney, as mentioned in Lodge's Peerage on the barons of Ossory, in one of his dispatches states that the baron of Ossory was offered one thousand marks, due by proclamation on the head of O'Moore, but he only accepted one hundred pounds, which he divided amongst his men, for their present reward and future encouragement. Amongst the heroic actions of Rory O'Moore, Mac Geoghegan and others mention that on one occasion, having been betrayed and surprised by night at his residence in the woods by Robert Hartpole, at the head of two hundred of the English, the valiant O'Moore alone performed the amazing exploit of cutting his way through their ranks with his sword, and escaped insafely. His son Owen, generally called Owny Mac Rory O'Moore, was also a very valiant chieftain, and a celebrated commander in the wars against Elizabeth; he defeated the English forces in many engagements, in one of which, in the year 1599, he cut off a great number of the troops of the earl of Essex, in a defile in their progress through Leinster, at a place called from that circumstance *Bearna-Cleitigh*, signifying the *Pass of Plumes*, from the great quantity of plumes left there, which were worn in the helmets of the English knights who were slain.

from early life to his end ; his brother's son, i. e. Owen Mantach, the son of Edmond, was appointed in his place.

Myler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Myler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was killed at Caslen-na-Helle (the castle of the Neale, in the barony of Kilmain, in Mayo), in a nocturnal attack made by his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, the son of Myler, in consequence of some controversy which happened between them at an assembly on the previous day.

Leitrim of Muintir Eoluis was taken by an English captain of the people of Nicholas Malby, from O'Rourke, in the spring of this year, and Dromahaire was demolished by O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan, son of Bryan, son of Owen. Leitrim was afterwards left by the English in possession of the sons of Teige O'Rourke ; but shortly after that the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, and despite of the sons of Teige.

Sir Henry Sydney, lord justice of Ireland, went to England in November, and was accompanied thither by captain Malby, and was succeeded by William Drury, president of the two provinces of Munster. The lord justice took along with him the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick, and his son William Burke, to bring them before the English council.

The earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, the son of Gerald, who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before that time, came to Ireland about Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, lord of Lughmaighe (Louth), was slain by Mac Mahon, namely Art, the son of Bryan of the Early Rising, the son of Redmond, son of Glaisne.

The seneschal of the county of Wexford, through treachery, appointed to hold a conference with Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), the son of Redmond, son of John of Gleann Maoilughra (Glenmalure, in Wicklow) ; Fiacha discovered that it was through treachery the seneschal appointed that conference, and he therefore formed a counter plot against him, and slew one hundred of the young men and chiefs of the country, with many of the common soldiers.

Bryan, the son of Cahir Cavanagh (of Carlow),

the son of Art, son of Dermod Lamhdearg (the Red-handed), died.

John, the son of Donal, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, chief professor in Brehonism to the earl of Desmond, died ; and there was not a Brehon (or judge), of a territory in Ireland at that time who had a better landed property and mansion than he had.

The earl of Clanrickard was still in confinement in London.

A. D. 1579

Donal, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Bricn, died, in the 65th year of his age, after a long infirmity, an approved repentance, and having gained the victory over the world and men ; he was interred with honour and solemnity in the monastery of Ennis, and his son Torlogh was appointed his successor ; and it was to record his death the following was composed :

"One thousand five hundred, the record is right,
Together with nine and seventy years,
From the incarnation of the son of God
To the death of Donal, who was free from fault."

Onora, the daughter of Donogh, the son of Connor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, died, and she was greatly lamented in Leth Mogha.

Sir Edward Fitton, the treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donal Glas, died, and he was the chief of the branch of Raghnaill, and lord of Glenmalure ; he was a warrior and spoiler against the neighbouring English and Irish. (This was Hugh O'Byrne of Wicklow, chief of the branch of Rannal, from whom the name Ranelagh was derived).

O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermod Riavach, the son of Dermod, son of William, son of John Buighe, and his brother's son William, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Dermod, fell by each other's hands in a treacherous attack made by O'Shaughnessy on William in the vicinity of Ard Maoldubhain ; William was slain on the spot, and O'Shaughnessy was wounded, of which he died soon after ; John, the son of Gilladuff, was after that nominated the O'Shaughnessy.

Torlogh of the Wooden Leg, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, son of Roderick Mac Sweeney, fell by the hand of Bryan Ballach, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Bryan Mac Sweeney, at the gate of Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland, with great presents from the sovereign.

Bryan-na-mBarog, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh Mac Sweeney, brother of Torlogh before mentioned, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the earl (of Desmond), returned from France; and it was rumoured that he had come with a greater number of ships than he had actually brought; he landed at Oilean-in-Oir, near Daingean-Ui-Chuis, in Kerry. The earl of Desmond was at this time encamped at Cuillean-O-gCuanagh, where he had commenced to erect a castle, and having heard of the arrival of that fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, by name Arthur Carter and Master Davidh, and all of the queen's people in Munster also proceeded to that fleet, as did likewise the kinsmen of the earl of Desmond, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge, and they were in confederacy with James Mac Maurice, and they made an attack by night upon the marshal and Master Davidh at Tralee, and they beheaded them while lying on their couches and beds; they then brought James on shore, and all went to the woods of Claen-glais and Coill More. James, soon

after landing, proceeded from these woods on his first expedition, with all his horse and foot forces, through the centre of Hy-Conaill-Gabhra and Clan-William, and they began to plunder every place through which they passed. The people of the country collected and assembled to pursue them, and first of all came the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely Theobald and Ulick, and Theobald dispatched messengers to the territory of Aes Greine, requesting Mac I-Brien of Ara to come to expel the traitor from the country. Mac I-Brien sent a force of galloglasses and giomanachs (common soldiers), to Theobald; these then pursued the warlike troops, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense solitary wood to wait their approach, and an engagement ensued between these respective forces in which James was struck in the hollow of his chest by the shot of a ball, which caused his death; but, however, he defeated those warlike forces who pursued him. A lamentable loss took place there, for Theobald Burke was slain, a young warrior who was a worthy heir to an earldom, in valour, in command of a force, and in his knowledge of the English language, and of the ancient Irish. James Mac Maurice had not passed far from the field of battle when the weakness of death came over him, upon which he made his will in a few words, and ordered his faithful people, that on his death they would cut off his head, in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mutilate him.¹

The lord justice of Ireland, sir William Drury,

A. D. 1579.

1. *Landing of the Spaniards and death of Mac Maurice.*—The celebrated James Mac Maurice, so often mentioned at this period, was James Fitzgerald, son of sir Maurice Fitzgerald, who was brother of James, the fifteenth earl of Desmond. James Mac Maurice is called by various writers Fitzmaurice, which has led to some mistakes about him, and he has been sometimes confounded with the family of Fitzmaurice, earls of Kerry. The following particulars of the affairs above-mentioned in the Annals, have been collected from Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, Mac Geoghegan's *Ireland*, Lodge's *Peerage*, and various other sources. James Mac Maurice, in conjunction with his cousin Gerald Fitzgerald, sixteenth earl of Desmond, and several others of the nobility and chiefs of Munster, having resisted the Reformation, and taken up arms against queen Elizabeth, became the military leaders of that province, and made a remarkable figure in the course of these Annals. Mac Maurice was a very valiant commander, and during a period of about ten years, as a leader in Munster, had various fierce conflicts with the English forces; he went to France in 1575, and having remained there for about two years endeavouring to obtain some troops from king Henry III., in which, however, he did not succeed, he went from thence to Rome, where, Mac Geoghegan says, he was received with distinction by Pope Gregory

XIII.; at Rome he became acquainted with Cornelius O'Mulrian, or O'Rian, titular bishop of Killaloe, and also with a gentleman named Thomas Stukely, an Englishman, who was supposed to be a natural son of king Henry VIII., but nothing certain was known as to his family; he was a military adventurer, and appears to have been a man of considerable abilities. At this time Philip II., king of Spain, who had been married to Mary, queen of England, was at variance with Elizabeth, and in conjunction with the Pope, according to Cox, prepared troops to assist the Irish Catholics, and 2000 men, according to Mac Geoghegan, were raised in the states of the church for the expedition to Ireland, under the command of Hercules de Pise; Stukely was also appointed as one of the commanders, and, according to Cox, he had conferred on him the titles of Marquess of Leinster, earl of Wexford, and Carlow, viscount Murrogh, and baron of Ross; and, at the head of 800 soldiers, set sail from Civitta Vecchia, in the Papal states, for Lisbon, where it was appointed he should meet James Mac Maurice, with other forces raised in Spain and Portugal. Stukely, on his arrival with his fleet at Lisbon, instead of coming to Ireland, was induced to join Sebastian, king of Portugal, who was then preparing for an expedition to Africa; on their arrival in Africa, a fierce battle was fought, in which three kings were slain, namely, Sebastian, king of Portugal, and his ally Mahomet, son of Abdallah, king of Fez,

was at that time in great Cork of Munster, and the earl of Kildare and sir Nicholas Malby, with their forces, were along with him there; they proceeded to Limerick, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock; the earl of Desmond waited on them, and endeavoured to convince them that he had no part in bringing over James Mac Maurice, nor in any of the evil deeds committed by his kinsmen, and he gave his only son and heir to the lord justice as security for his allegiance and loyalty to the crown of England. The earl was promised that his country should not thenceforth be spoiled, but although promised, it was not fulfilled, for his people and cattle were afterwards destroyed, and his corn and dwellings were burned. The lord justice then departed from the camp at Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains, and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search the great wood in expectation of discovering some of the enemy; it so happened that they encountered the young sons of the earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobrad, where a fierce engagement ensued between them, in which the lord justice's forces were defeated, and three of their captains were slain, namely, captain Herbert, captain Eustace, and captain Spris (Price), together with three hundred of their men, and the remnant fled with the tidings to the camp. The lord justice after that removed his camp to Belatha-nan-Deise, in the very centre of Clu of Mal, the

son of Ugaine (in the baronies of Connello, county of Limerick), where he took his death-sickness, and he left captain Malby to carry on the war against the Geraldines, and he himself was conveyed in a carriage to Waterford, where he died. The lord justice selected at the court of Dublin to succeed him was a gentleman of the queen's people, who had arrived that very week, namely, sir William Pelham, who had come for the purpose of defending the territory of Bregia, Meath, and the English Pale, against the O'Neills and the Irish of the North of Ireland and of Leinster, whilst the lord justice who died, and captain Malby, had been engaged in bringing the people of Munster to subjection. The earl of Ormond came to Ireland the same week, after a sojourn of three years in England. Captain Malby, after the death of the lord justice, proceeded to Limerick to remodel his army, and procure provisions for his soldiers, and from thence he went to Easgebtene (Askeaton, in Limerick), and it happened to be the very day on which the young sons of the earl of Desmond came into the county of Limerick to fight and make captures. They and the captain met each other front to front, although they could have shunned and avoided him; a fierce conflict took place between them, and the captain's people bravely encountered and fought the Irish forces, and at length defeated them; and Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the

and Abimelec, king of Morocco; Stukely, and the greater part of the Italians, fell in this battle fighting under the standard of Sebastian. Mac Maurice having come from Spain to Portugal, found with indignation that his cause had been betrayed by Stukely; he collected the remnant of the Italians who had returned from Africa, and being joined by some Cantabrians, and a few English and Irish exiles, he set sail for Ireland, and landed at Smerwick in Kerry, in the latter end of July, 1579, with three ships, and a small force, only amounting to about eighty or one hundred men; he was accompanied by Nicholas Saunders, an English ecclesiastic, who was appointed the Pope's Nuncio or Legate in Ireland, and by another ecclesiastic named Allen. The place where Mac Maurice landed was called Ardennennt, in the harbour of Smerwick, in the west of Kerry; and in the harbour is a small rocky island which forms a natural fortress; this is the place mentioned above in the Annals, under the name of Oilean-an-Oir, or the island of the Gold, and the fortress erected there by another body of the Spaniards who arrived in the following year was called Fort del Or. Daingean-I-Chuis, mentioned in the text, is Dingle-I-Conch, or Dingle, from which the harbour of Smerwick is about six or eight miles distant; the other places mentioned in the text are Ily-Conaill-Gabhra, now the two baronies of Connello, in Limerick, and the woods of Claenglais were about the same place, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry, where the battle was fought. James Mac Maurice, on his arrival in Ireland, was joined by the forces of his cousins, sir John of Desmond, and sir James Fitz-

gerald, his brother, who, with their troops, attacked the English garrison at Tralce, which they dispersed, and slew Henry Davell, who is above mentioned under the name of Davidh, and also Carter, the other commander. Mac Maurice's three ships were taken by captain Courtney, and he himself intending to proceed to Connaught to raise more forces, was in his progress, as above mentioned in the text, attacked by the Burkes of Clanwilliam and Castle Connell, in Limerick, and by Mac I-Brien of Ara, in Tipperary, who were on the side of the queen; and both parties having encountered, had a fierce conflict in the barony of Connello in Limerick. Mac Maurice gained the victory, but he was mortally wounded, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, he slew in the engagement, with his own hand, Theobald Burke, cleaving his head with a single blow; Burke's brothers also fell, and queen Elizabeth, to console sir William Burke for the loss of his sons, settled on him a yearly pension of 200 marks, and created him baron of Castleconnell. The valiant Mac Maurice died in six hours after the engagement, and when he found he was mortally wounded, he made the remarkable request that his friends would, as soon as he died, cut off his head that his body might not be recognised and mutilated by his enemies; it does not appear whether they complied with his singular request, but it is stated by Lodge and others, that his body being found by the English, was hanged upon the market-place of Kilmallock. A further account of the second landing and unsaure of the Spaniards in Kerry, in 1580, is given under that year.

earl, and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Torlogh Mac Sheehey, along with a great number of the constables of the Clan Sheehey, and also many of the party of the sons of the earl, were slain. A vast deal of booty, consisting of arms and accoutrements, fell into the hands of the captain's party on that occasion. It was at Aonach Beag that battle was fought, and the captain remained nearly a week after that at Askeaton, during which time the Geraldines daily threatened to give him battle, but however they did not do so. The captain having demolished the monastery of the town proceeded from thence to Adare, where he remained, to bring the neighbouring people under subjection, until the new lord justice, sir William Pelham, the earl of Kildare, and the earl of Ormond, had arrived to relieve him, and they all encamped in Connello. The earl of Desmond did not join them on that occasion, for his estate was completely spoiled, and its inhabitants were awfully plundered, although it had been promised him before that his country should not be spoiled.²

When the earl had joined his kinsmen, the resolution the English came to was, to garrison his towns, viz., Loughgair, Rathmore, Castlemuirisín, Adare, and Kilmallock (all in Limerick), and they

themselves returned to their homes. The entire country, however, was not in a tranquil state, from Luachair Deadhaidh (in Kerry), to the river Suir, and from Ceann Febrad (in Limerick), to the Shannon, for there was not a fortress or town, any corn, or dwelling, between those places, to which the sons of the earl had come, that they did not demolish, destroy, burn, and completely consume by fire, lest the English should possess them; and the English, in retaliation against the Geraldines, left not a house or dwelling, a rick, or corn-stack in their course, that they did not destroy after the same manner, so that the country was laid waste between them without corn or dwellings. After this the earl of Desmond, and his kinsmen, with all they could muster together, proceeded to devastate by fire and sword Roche's and Barry's countries in Hy Liathain and Imokilly (in the baronies of Barrymore and Imokilly, county of Cork); they encamped before Eochoille (Youghal), and at length took the town, and immense were its wealth and treasures; the Geraldines seized upon every thing they could lay hold on of its riches, except as much of the gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in boats, before the town was taken. Many poor and needy persons

2. *Battles of Gortnatibrid and Mainistir Nenay, &c.*—In 1579, on the death of James Mac Maurice, as before stated, his cousins, sir John of Desmond, and James Fitzgerald his brother, became the chief commanders of the Irish in Munster. The lord deputy, sir William Drury, marched with his forces to Munster, accompanied by Bagnall, Malby, Wingfield, Fitton, Masterson, and other commanders, and was also joined by the earl of Kildare, the Butlers, lords of Ormond, Mountgarrett, and Dunboyne, and Fitzpatrick, baron of Ossory. On arriving at Kilmallock, the deputy requested the earl of Desmond, and others whose loyalty he suspected, to come to his camp; Desmond came, and was delivered into the custody of the lord marshal, but soon after set at liberty, through fear of his brother, sir John of Desmond, who was encamped with his forces at Slieveogher in Kerry. The deputy proposed to attack sir John of Desmond, who collected his forces from Kerry and from Connello, in Limerick, and advanced to meet the deputy's troops; Desmond posted himself in the castle of Gortantibrid, in the harony of Connello, in Limerick, near a forest called the Blackwood, according to Mac Geoghegan, and both parties having encountered, had a sharp engagement, in which the English forces were defeated, and three hundred of them slain, together with two of their captains, Herbert and Price, and the victory was gained chiefly by means of an ambuscade placed in the wood by John of Desmond.

Soon after fresh forces came from England, under captains Carrew, Bourchier, Dowdall, &c., and sir John Perrott arrived at Cork with six ships to protect the coast. The lord deputy Drury retired to Waterford, where, from the fatigues of his campaign, he soon after died, in September, 1579. Sir Nicholas Malby was appointed marshal of the forces in Munster, and having collected his troops, amounting according to Cox, to more than 1000 men, he marched against sir John of Desmond, who was encamped near

Croom, in Limerick, and both parties having encountered, had a severe conflict, in which great numbers were slain on each side; Mac Geoghegan says that Desmond remained master of the field of battle, with the cannon and baggage; and Cox says that the Irish lost 260 men; and, according to other accounts, nearly the same number of the English were slain. This battle was fought, according to the text of the Four Masters, at a place called *Aonach Beag*, and it is called by various other writers the battle of *Monasterney*, being fought adjoining the celebrated Cistercian monastery of that name near Croom, in the county of Limerick; and it is stated that the abbot of the monastery was at the engagement on the side of Desmond, and also Father Allen, before mentioned, who was killed in the conflict, and his body was found amongst the slain, with the consecrated banner grasped firmly in his hand. Some of the Irish and Italian soldiers in this engagement took refuge in the abbey, which the English with their cannon afterwards destroyed, and demolished its walls, but some ruins still remaining show its former magnificence. The earl of Desmond, it is said, was a spectator of the battle from a neighbouring hill, but did not join his brother's forces, and retired to his castle of Askeaton. The troops of sir John of Desmond, according to Mac Geoghegan, next marched towards Aherlow, in Tipperary, and defeated in their progress the English garrison of Kilmallock, which had sallied out to attack them. Desmond also defeated ten English battalions at a place called *Gort-na-Pisi*, or the Field of the Peas; he next made incursions into Ormond, and defeated all the forces of the Butlers, and their English allies, in a fierce conflict at the *Hill of Knock-Raffan*, in Tipperary, a place situate between Cashel and Cahir, where there is a great mound; and it was celebrated as a residence of some of the kings of Munster in remote ages.

became enriched, and the rich became poor by the spoils of that town. Gloom was cast over the sunshine of that town by the Geraldines, and they demolished its courts and castles, and its stone and wooden buildings, so that it was not inhabitable for a long period after that, and it was at Christmas precisely these affairs took place. The earl of Ormond marched with a powerful force in the same week into the country of the Geraldines, and arrived at Newcastle, and he carried away every thing he laid hold on in the country, both flocks and cattle, and returned back without fight or conflict, because the earl and his kinsmen were at that time in Kerry.

Conall Buighe, the son of Gillpatrick, son of Pierce O'Moore, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely, and it was well he was killed, for it was to plunder the town he had gone there.

Oliver Roe, the son of John-na-Beinne, son of John Roe, son of John of the Teeth (Burke), died.

The earl of Clanrickard was still in England this year.

A. D. 1580.

Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, who was the first of the race of Cormac Cas who succeeded his father over the portion of Munster belonging to the tribe of Lughaidh Meann, a junior who took and regulated the government of his patrimony from the hands of his senior, according to the rules, laws, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the meridian of his age, having completed forty-five years and a half from his birth to his death, of which he spent twenty-two years and a half in the chief government of his tribe, and in the command of his people, as the following verse certifies :

"Twenty years he had been, and five half years in full,
An earl over the land of Adhar, a champion like Conn was
Conor."

That Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis, and his son Donogh was appointed in his place.

Mac William Burke, i.e. John, the son of Oliver, son of John, a man of generosity and great affluence, who preferred peace to war, and who always aided the sovereign, died ; and Richard of the Iron, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, assumed the go-

vernment in place of John, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Cathbhar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, tannist of Tireonnell, a man distinguished for his great donations and hospitality, the patron of the exiles, and of the professors of the schools of the North of Ireland, died on the 15th of October, in his own residence, at Scariff Sholais, and was interred at Donegal.

O'Beirne (of Roseommon), i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Malachy, a man eminent in learning, in music, and in the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin, and his brother Carbry succeeded in his place.

The son of Mac Donogh of Tirerrill (in Sligo), namely, Murrogh, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, a spirited and convivial sportsman, who was fierce to an enemy, but kind to a friend, died.

Teige Riavach, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowd (of Sligo), died.

Donal, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, dean of Raphoe, died on the 22nd day of the month of October.

The son of Mae Geoghegan, namely, Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, was unkindredly slain by his brother Bryan ; it was surprising how small the inheritance of Kinel Fiacha was then, for Rossa was no more than a plain gentleman ; he was, however, lamented by the greater portion of the men of Ireland. The father of those sons was taken prisoner by the lord justice, for it was rumoured that he was concerned in that fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the earl (of Desmond), in the course of his insurrection made a predatory incursion into Muskerry (in Cork), but Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mae Carthy, lord of the country, collected all his forces together to oppose him that night, and Cormac having been informed that James had passed him into the country, proceeded to a certain place by which he expected James would pass, and having perceived James coming towards him with a prey, he attacked and slew and destroyed the greater portion of his people ; James himself was taken

and sent to Cork to be imprisoned, where he remained confined for nearly two months, occupied in preparing himself for death every day, repenting of his sins, and imploring forgiveness for his transgressions. At the end of that time a written order was sent from the lord justice and the council of Dublin to the Mayor of Cork, commanding him to have that noble young man executed, quartered, and cut into pieces, which was accordingly done.¹

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, the earl (of Desmond), was slain in the same war by the lord of Pobal Brien, and of Carrick-O-Gonnell (in Limerick), namely, Bryan Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donogh, son of Bryan Duv O'Brien, and that James was a worthy heir to his patrimony.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Gerald, son of Thomas, the earl (of Desmond), was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball at the gates of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh Mac Sweeney from Tuatha Toraidhe (the Districts of Tory Island in Donegal), went to take a prey from a party of the insurgents in Glenflesk (in Kerry); O'Donoghoe and a brother's son of the same Edmond, namely, Geoffrey Carrach, the son of Donogh Bacach, overtook Edmond and slew him in a malicious, unfriendly manner, and there was not at that time in Ireland

a leader of galloglasses who paid more for wine and to learned men than that Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond (Burke), son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, bishop of Clonfert, died, and the loss of that good man was much lamented in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donal, the son of Donal, died, and his son Owen was appointed his successor.

Donogh, the son of Malachy Mac Gorman, son of Malachy Duv, died.

Sir William Pelham, the lord justice, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral, with the queen's fleet supplied with plenty of provisions and large ordnance, should be sent to Ireland, in order to take all their towns which were in possession of the Geraldines. These were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileacain, and Carraig-an-Phuill (Carrigafoyle on the Shannon). A great army of the men of Meath, of Fingall, and of Leinster, and also of all those who were under their laws, from the Boyne to the Meeting of the three Waters (at Waterford), was collected by the lord justice and the earl of Ormond, to march against the Geraldines about the festival of St. Bridget. The earl of Ormond brought an immense force to join that army, and did not halt until he arrived at Cork. The lord justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick, and although the weather was very cold

A.D. 1580.

1. *Death of sir James of Desmond, &c.*—On the 14th of June, 1580, according to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, the lord justice, sir William Pelham, invaded and devastated Clanauliff, in the county of Cork, and thence marched through Slievegher to Kerry; and on the 15th took a prey of 2000 kine and many sheep, and missed but little of surprising the earl of Desmond, and the Legate, Dr. Saunders. "On the 8th of July the popish lords of Munster," says Cox, "appeared before the lord justice at Limerick, and being charged with correspondence with the rebels, and negligence in prosecuting them, all of them, except the lord Barry, submitted, and promised future loyalty, and were ordered to maintain 2000 men during the war." Soon after, Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy was dismissed with favour, and an order to the country to assist him in his attempts against the Desmond forces, because he had promised to do some considerable service, which he very luckily effected, says Cox, for on the 4th of August he took prisoner sir James of Desmond, who had taken a prey from sir Cormac, whereupon his brother, Daniel Mac Teige, assembled what force he could get together, to rescue the prey, and after a sharp conflict between them and the Desmonians, the latter were defeated, and sir James being taken prisoner, was brought to sir Warham St. Leger and captain sir Walter Raleigh, who caused him to be hanged, drawn and quartered, at Cork, and his head and limbs were fixed on the gates of the city. This sir James Fitzgerald was brother of the earl of Desmond, and of sir John of Desmond, and a commander of note

in Munster in the war against Elizabeth. As a reward for his services, Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy was knighted, and made high sheriff of the county of Cork.

According to Cox, the earl of Ormond dislodged from Adare in Limerick, and marched to Buttevant, in Cork, where, in the month of August, a strange kind of sickness, called afterwards the *Gentle Correction*, seized the whole army; it took them with pain in the head, and for two or three days they lay senseless, and then recovered, few or none died of it, though, by the violence of the symptoms, it was not expected that many could recover. Ormond divided his forces into two parts, and marched with one half to Castle Island, in Kerry, and the other he sent to Tralee, where all met, and then dividing into three parts, marched to Dingle, "and as they went, they drove the whole country before them," says Cox, "whereby they took a prey of *eight thousand cows*, besides many garrons, sheep, &c., and slew a great many people, and would have slain more, but that sir William Winter, who was then in the harbour of Ventry with some of her majesty's ships, gave many of them protections." This Winter was vice-admiral of England, and came to cruise about the coast to prevent the Spaniards from landing, if they should come. The lord justice having left sir George Bouchier commander in Munster, with 2820 foot and 395 horse, he rode to Killaloe "where," says Cox, "the unconscionable bishop (Maurice O'Brien), demanded thirty pounds for one night's grazing for 160 horse."

and severe then, he remained there only a week to supply his soldiers with arms and provisions; he proceeded from thence south-westward to Deis Beag (probably Small County in Limerick), and to Moy Maighrigh, and encamped in Connello; he despatched light skirmishing parties to Coill More, to the woods of Claenglass, and the sequestered and waste places, and they gave no mercy to rich or poor that came in their way. It was not surprising to kill those who were able to make resistance, but they also slew the blind and infirm, women, sons, and daughters, the sick, the feeble, and the old; their wealth and properties were carried away to the camp where the lord justice was; great numbers of the English fell by those who were endeavouring to recover their plundered property. The lord justice then determined to march to Kerry, and proceeded to Teamhair Luachra, from thence to Tralee, and to the borders of the mountain of Mis, the daughter of Muireadh, the son of Cairéadh (Slieve Mis mountain in Kerry). The earl of Ormond came from Cork to Kerry to join the lord justice, and immense was the number of men and horses that perished without bloodshed or wounds on that expedition, by the length of their march, and rapidity of their progress, and the scarcity of provisions. It was about that time the queen's fleet appeared on the coast of Ireland, which did not stop until they came to the shore of the clear stream of the Shannon, and cast their anchors in the sea exactly opposite Carrigafoyle.² The lord justice and the earl of Ormond came by land to the same place, and they formed two camps and besieged it by land and sea. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the nobles of the province of Connaught, and a vast number of the English, marched into Thomond for the purpose of preventing any of the enemy, either by land or sea, from attacking the lord justice while engaged in besieging the fortified towns of the Geraldines.

2. *Siege of Carrigafoyle.*—In 1579, on the death of sir William Drury, sir William Pelham became lord deputy, and having appointed the earl of Ormond governor, and sir Warham St. Leger marshal of Munster, he proceeded in person to Kilkenny, Cashel, and Limerick, to organise Munster against the earl of Desmond, and proceeding through Limerick and Kerry, the English forces plundered and ravaged the territories of the earl of Desmond. The lord deputy besieged the castle of Carrigafoyle, an ancient fortress of the O'Connors, lords of Kerry, but then belonging to the earl of Desmond. This place, called in Irish Carraig-an-Phuill, signifying the Rock of the Chasin, is situated on the small island of Car-

The lord justice ordered the large ordnance which had been sent to him, to be conveyed to land, and he placed five large guns before the Carrig to batter it without reserve; it was stated that the smallest of those was a demi-cannon. They then opened their fire on the castle, and there was not one in the wilds, wastes, or sequestered glens from the Carn of Breas, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of the sons of Deirgthine to Knock Meadha Siuil in Connaught, that did not hear the noise and report of that uncommon and unusual ordnance. They at length demolished the western half of Carrigafoyle from top to bottom, and the destruction of the guards was simultaneous with the demolition of the castle which was taken by the lord justice, and he remained five nights at the Rock after taking it, and at the end of that time proceeded to Askeaton. When the garrisons of Baile-Ui-Geileachain, and of Askeaton, heard the awful roaring of that extraordinary ordnance, the like of which they never heard before, they began to destroy their castles, and succeeded in demolishing Baile-I-Ghcileachain, but were not able to demolish Askeaton, and, as they could not effect it, they therefore left the gates of the castle open to the lord justice, which was henceforth proclaimed faithful to the queen. The lord justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days resting and recruiting himself after his fatigue, while his men and horses were quartered throughout Thomond. He then returned to Askeaton about the following Whitsuntide, and spent a part of the summer in that town, but did not, however, cease from destroying and awfully spoiling by day and night the country of the Geraldines. It was on that expedition he put to death Faltach (Wall) of Dun Maoilin (Dunmoylan, in the parish of Shanagolden, county of Limerick), namely, Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, who had been blind

rigue, near the mouth of the Shannon, in the county of Kerry; this castle was strongly fortified, and then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under an Italian engineer named Julio. The lord deputy, while viewing the castle, was nearly killed by a musket shot, but having caused it to be battered with three cannon and two culverins, a breach was made, at which captain Maekworth entered, and, having taken the castle on Palm Sunday, 1580, put 50 of the garrison to the sword, and he executed 6 in the camp; "captain Julio was preserved," says Cox, "two or three days, for certain considerations, but not complying with the lord deputy's wishes, he was hanged."

from his birth to his death, and he also put to death Supple of Kilmochudha, namely, John, and indeed it was not a proper act to have killed him, for he was then upwards of a hundred years of age. Immense and incalculable were the numbers destroyed by the English and the Geraldines on both sides at that time. The lord justice proceeded with his forces into Kerry, and did not halt until he arrived at Dingle-i-Couch; he devastated and plundered a great part of the country of the Geraldines and of Kerry on that occasion, and from thence he came directly through the country to Cork, and from that back to Askeaton, and to Limerick, and he took the nobles of Munster prisoners, except the Geraldines, viz.: Barry More, with the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Fitzmaurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beire, Mac Donogh, and the son of Mac Carthy Riavach.

The council of England sent, in the first month of harvest, to Ireland, a new lord justice, namely, lord Arthur Grey, a man greater by title and honour than sir William Pelham, though, however, no Englishman ever came to Ireland, for the period of his government, who was more expert and expeditious in his marches, more distinguished and fortunate, and more successful in his services than that sir William; he went to Dublin to meet the lord justice who had come from England, and having delivered to him the sword of state, he departed for England, after conquering his opponents.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, demolished his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith, and rejected the power of the

sovereign, and war and strife arose on the coming of the lord justice, Arthur, lord Grey, to Ireland. The O'Cavanaghs, O'Kinsellaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and the branch of Ranelagh, and also all those who were not extirpated of the remnant of the people of Offaly and Leix, abetted and joined in alliance James Eustace, so that from the Slaney (in Wexford), to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the Meeting of the three Waters (at Waterford), was one scene of strife and dissension, and those insurgents before mentioned encamped in the vicinity of Slieve Roe and Glenmalure (in Wicklow).

The lord justice and captain Malby marched with a force to subdue and disperse those formidable spoilers, and when the insurgents received intelligence that those attacking troops were advancing towards them, they retired, to secure themselves, to the rugged hills of Glenmalure. The lord justice selected from among his army a number of captains, the most experienced and distinguished in service, and sent them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to range and scour Glenmalure; they were, however, actively encountered without delay by the defending parties of the glen, so that few of those troops returned, being slaughtered and completely destroyed by the Irish forces. In that engagement the following were slain, viz., Peter Carew, Master Muar, i. e. John, and Master Fraus, together with a number of gentlemen who had come over in the lord justice's guard, and on receiving intelligence of this event, the lord justice departed from his camp.³

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in

3. *Battle of Glenmalure.*—In 1580 Arthur Grey, called lord Grey of Wilton, came to Ireland as lord deputy, and landed at Howth on the 12th of August; he soon after marched into Wicklow, against the Irish forces, who were commanded by Feagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne, captain Fitzgerald, Fitz-Eustace and others, who were in arms against the queen. James Eustace, or Fitz-Eustace, above-mentioned in the text, was viscount of Baltinglass in Wicklow, and of the great family of the Fitz-Eustaces of Kildare, barons of Portlester; he joined the party of the earl of Desmond in the war against Elizabeth, and was a commander of note for several years in Leinster; on the death of the earl of Desmond in 1583, Fitz-Eustace retired to Spain, where he soon after died. The lord deputy Grey's troops, amounting to about 1000 men, were commanded by experienced officers, and having advanced to the Wicklow mountains they found the Irish forces posted in the defiles of Glenmalure. The English foot entered the glens, and the horse scoured the accessible parts of the country and the woods. The Irish, under the commanders above-mentioned, and also in the text, suddenly attacked the English forces in a defile, and

cut them almost all to pieces; and according to Mac Geoghegan, 800 of them were slain, but he and others erroneously state that this battle was fought at Glendalough; Cox says, all the English forces were cut off except some few that were saved by their cavalry, and amongst their commanders fell in this fierce conflict, sir Peter Carew, colonel Moor, and captains Audley and Cosby; this captain, Francis Cosby, was one of the English settlers who got a great part of the lands of the O'Moores, in the Queen's county, and was a distinguished commander, and is mentioned by Mac Geoghegan as one of those concerned in the massacre of Mullaghmast; as soon as the English troops entered the valley of Glenmalure they were hemmed in on all sides by the Irish, who fiercely rushed on them with fearful cries, and they were overwhelmed with a shower of darts and arrows by the Irish kerns, and slaughtered by their spears. Lord Grey accompanied by colonel Wingfield, who was ancestor of the lords Powerscourt, and by the earl of Kildare, was posted on a neighbouring hill waiting the event of the conflict; and after the defeat he retreated with the remnant of his forces to Dublin, "covered says Leland, with confusion and dishonour."

Kerry, in the middle of harvest, and they were greater by name than in effect, for their fame was so great at first, that it was supposed that if they should have come to Limerick, Galway or Cork, the gates of those cities should be thrown open to them. The place which they landed at was the island which James Mac Maurice had the year before begun to fortify, namely, Dun-an-Oir, and the cause which induced that fleet to come to Ireland was to aid the Geraldines, when they (the Italians), had received intelligence that they had been put to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, collected a force on his own account, and also on behalf of the sovereign (the queen), with which he marched to attack the Italians at Dun-an Oir, and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The brave forces of the Geraldines were assembled there to oppose them, but neither party attacked the other; at length the earl was permitted to proceed, until he arrived on the hill over the fortress, from which he took a view of the deep trenches and the impregnable ramparts which the Italians had raised round the island, and having contemplated in his mind that it would be a fruitless undertaking to attack them in their stronghold, he returned back by the

same route he had marched thither, and he was met in Hy Conall Gavra (barony of Connello, in Limerick), by the lord justice, whom the earl could not persuade from going to see Dun-an-Oir, and he proceeded onward by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island, near which, however, he did not bring his camp. A select party of his forces went every day to reconnoitre the island, during which several messages were interchanged on both sides, and friendship was promised between them. Their captains came to the lord justice, for the purpose of entering upon terms of peace with him, upon which the lord justice's people passed onward unawares to the island, and began to kill and slaughter the Italians, so that not one of the seven hundred Italians escaped from destruction on the spot. The lord justice seized on much gold, treasure, and every other valuable property which the Italians had with them, and he afterwards levelled and demolished all the fortifications of the island, that it might not be a rock of defence, or a place of refuge thenceforth for insurgents; and that transaction took place in the month of November. The lord justice then returned back to Limerick, and from thence to the English Pale.⁴

O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan, the son of Bryan, son of

4. *Massacre of the Italians and Spaniards.*—An account of the landing of a party of Italians and Spaniards at Smerwick, in Kerry, under the command of James Mac Maurice Fitzgerald, has been given in a note under the year 1579; in the latter end of September, 1580, another body of about 800 Italians and Spaniards, under the command of Sebastian de St. Joseph, landed at Smerwick, being sent, says Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, "by the Pope, and king Philip II. of Spain, to propagate the Catholic religion in Ireland;" they built a fort on the small rocky island in the harbour, which they called the Fort del Or, and they fortified and furnished it, having brought with them much money and ammunition, and arms enough to supply four or five thousand men. The earl of Ormond encamped at Tralee, and marched to attack the garrison, some of whom, it is said, retired to the woods of Glanigalt, but afterwards returned to the fort, and by a successful sally forced Ormond to retreat to Rathkeale, where he awaited the arrival of the deputy, lord Arthur Grey, who led 800 men from Dublin, under captains Zouch, Raleigh, Mackworth, Denny, &c., and these forces were joined by some of the troops left in Munster by the lord deputy Pelham; these formed a force far superior to that of the Irish, and their Spanish and Italian allies, besides, admiral Winter was stationed with some ships off the coast to co-operate with the deputy. They invested the fort by land and sea, and the garrison was summoned to surrender; but they made a vigorous sortie, in which they were repulsed, and the next night, Winter having landed the artillery from his ships, and the cannon of Grey being brought forward, and batteries formed, the siege commenced, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, lasted *forty days*, the place being well provided and bravely defended. The deputy having displayed a flag of truce, a gentleman of the name of Plunkett, who was in the garrison, advised San Joseph,

the governor, who was in the garrison, not to enter into any terms, but the governor decided otherwise, and, accompanied by Plunkett as an interpreter, went to the deputy's camp to treat of a capitulation, which was agreed upon, though Plunkett was strongly opposed to it, and also the captain of the Cantabrians and Hercules de Pise; but San Joseph and the soldiers, tired of the siege, and fearing they could not defend the fort much longer, agreed to surrender on conditions of safety sworn to by deputy Grey, according to Mac Geoghegan and others; but Cox and Leland say the garrison surrendered unconditionally on merey, or at discretion. As soon as the garrison surrendered, they were immediately ordered to lay down their arms, and were all cruelly slaughtered, says Mac Geoghegan, by the barbarous English, the governor alone being saved; and Plunkett was mutilated and put to death with great torture; and from this massacre, says Mac Geoghegan, *fides Greia*, or the faith of Grey, became a proverb by which any act of signal treachery was designated. This massacre took place in November, 1580, and, according to authorities quoted in Curry's *Civil Wars*, ch. iii. "All the Spaniards and Italians, with the exception of eleven officers, were slaughtered in cold blood, and their bodies cast over the cliffs into the sea, for the fort stood on a mighty rock over the ocean, though the lord deputy had pledged his word and faith for their lives, liberty, goods, and safe conduct into Spain;" all the Irish in the garrison were hanged. Leland, in his *History of Ireland* (book iv. ch. 2), says: "The garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion, but that merey for which they sued was rigidly denied to them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort; the Irish found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian general and some officers were made prisoners of war, but

Owen, having resisted the English in the harvest of this year, Sir Nicholas Malby mustered a force, and marched eastward across the Shannon to attack O'Rourke, who, having sent all his women and people over the mountain of Slieve-an-Iarain (in Leitrim), demolished the castle of Leitrim before the arrival of Sir Nicholas; the castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, and having then put guards and provisions into it, he himself returned back without committing any depredation or slaughter worth notice. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not permit one of the garrison to go in or out by its gates, so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief and take them away.

O'Rourke marched with a force, in the month of November, between the rivers Suck and Shannon, and burned and plundered the woody districts, and a great portion of Hy Maine; he marched a second time with his forces into Hy Maine, in the month of December, and with quick movements he devastated the country, and slew half a company of soldiers of the men of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-dalon (in Roscommon); and a party of the O'Connors were along with O'Rourke on that expedition.

The sons of the earl of Clanrickard, namely Ulick and John, were at war with each other, and both were at peace with the English. A number of the gentlemen of Clanrickard were in dire imprisonment, in the keeping of the constable of the town of Loughrea, whose name was Master Jones, and who had the command of the garrison of the town, from the time the earl had been taken prisoner till then. It was a source of great affliction to John Burke that his town, and these prisoners, should be so long in the hands of the English, and he determined in his mind to make an attack by night on the town of Loughrea, which he accordingly did; he took the town, and slew every one in it

who was able to make resistance, except alone the constable, to whom he gave quarter, and he then released the prisoners. After John haddone this, he sent his professors and trusty friends to hold a conference with his brother Ulick, requesting him to forsake the English, and that he himself would yield him obedience, as was the duty of a junior to yield submission to his senior, and he promised him to liberate and send him his son, whom he had in imprisonment; he also promised to give him Leitrim, the island of Ballinlough, and the town of Loughrea, as a mark of security. Ulick accepted these presents, and he and his brother joined with one accord against the English; in the first place they proceeded to destroy and demolish the fair-walled castles of Clanrickard, and in the first instance they demolished the castle of Loughrea, the chief family residence of the country; and it is doubtful if they left a castle undemolished from Clonfert of St. Brendan, in the east of Hy Anmchadha (in Galway), to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Kinel Aodha of Eachtge, and from Oran (in Galway), to Cluain-da-dhamh (Cloonaff in Roscommon). After that Donogh, the son of Murrough, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon, the son of Torlogh, son of Mahon, son of the bishop O'Brien, joined the sons of the earl in this contention. Mahon was the first who rose in that contest, and who called a gathering of the insurgents of the neighbouring districts, and engaged to plunder and devastate from Burren to Limerick; but in short the greater portion of the people of the entire province of Connaught joined in that commotion, except alone the earl of Thomond, namely Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at that time sheriff of the county of Clare.

the garrison was butchered in cold blood, nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh." Leland says "that Elizabeth expressed the utmost concern and displeasure at this barbarous execution, but such pretences and such professions could not efface the odiousness of this action, and on the Continent it was received with horror." In A.D. 1581, on some rumour of a conspiracy against the government, Lord Grey seized upon John Nugent, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and had him executed, according to Mac Geoghegan; though Leland says "Nugent was a man of singular good life and reputation." Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and his son-in-law, Christopher Nugent, baron of Delvin, were seized by lord Grey, and committed to the custody of marshal Wingfield, and afterwards sent to the Tower of London. "All persons of

English and Irish race now became alarmed," says Leland, "and Grey was represented as a man of blood, who had not only dishonoured his nation and sovereign among foreigners, but alienated the hearts of all the Irish subjects by repeated barbarities." Detested in his government, and severely censured in England, he grew weary of his present charge, and earnestly petitioned to be recalled. "Repeated complaints," says Leland, "were made of the inhuman rigour practised by Grey and his officers, and the queen was assured that he tyrannised with such barbarity, that little was left in Ireland for her majesty to reign over but carcases and ashes."—Leland, book iv. ch. 2. Cox says "Grey was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs." The lord deputy Grey was recalled from Ireland in 1582.

O'Byrne (of Wicklow), namely, Dunlang, son of Edmond, died; his kindred were in insurrection against and plundering the English, while their

country and estates were in possession of the English, so that no person was nominated in his place.

VIII. *Danish Wars in the tenth and eleventh centuries.*—In the preceding articles an account has been given of the Danish wars in the ninth and tenth centuries, and in this is continued from p. 488, an account of these wars in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Battle of Tighgioran.—In A.D. 954, Congalach, monarch of Ireland, led his army to Leinster, plundered that province, and assembled the conventions of the Liffey for the space of three days; he was attacked by the Lagenians and Danes of Dublin, under Aulaf, the son of Godfrey, and a fierce battle was fought between them at Tighgioran, in Leinster, a place probably in Kildare; the forces of king Congalach were defeated with great slaughter, and he himself, with many chiefs of note, were slain.

In A.D. 959, according to Ware, Aulaf, at the head of the Danes of Dublin, sailed to Holyhead, and ravaged the island of Anglesey; and about this time, according to Keating, Roderick, king of Wales, invaded Ireland, and was slain there, but Hanmer says Roderick was killed by the Irish, who invaded Wales. About this time, according to Hanmer, or about A.D. 962, according to Ware, Edgar, king of England, invaded Ireland, and subdued a great part of the country, particularly Dublin, and a charter of king Edgar is quoted by Ware and Ussher, relating to the regulation of ecclesiastical matters in Ireland, but these accounts about king Edgar are considered doubtful by other historians. In A.D. 960, the sons of Aulaf and Lagmann came with their ships to Ireland, and laid waste Conaille, probably in Louth, and also Howth and Inis Míe Neeltain, now Ireland's Eye; and after that Lagmann went to Munster to bring away his brother Oin, and he plundered Inis Doinhle and Hy Liathan, in Cork, and they attacked Lisimore and Cork, and committed great depredations; the men of Hy Liathan and other parts of Cork attacked and defeated them with great slaughter, and 365 of them were slain, so that only the crews of three ships escaped. A great booty was carried off by the son of Aulaf from Ireland's Eye to Britain and the Isle of Mann. In this year a great spoil was taken by Sitrie Cam, or the Crooked, to the sea, as far as Hy Colgan, but he was attacked by Aulaf, with the Danes of Dublin and the Lagenians, and they gained a great victory over Sitrie Cam, who fled in his ships after his people were slaughtered. In A.D. 962, a victory was gained over Aulaf, grandson of Sitrie, at Inis Tiogue, by the men of Ossory, in which many of the Danes were slain, together with Batbar, son of Irai. In A.D. 965, Muiredach, abbot of Kildare, and heir to the throne of Leinster, was slain by Aulaf, lord of the Danes, and Carroll, the son of Lorean, prince of Leinster. In the same year, a great victory was gained over the Danes of Limerick, by Mahon, the son of Cineidi, in which great numbers of them were slaughtered, and their ships burned. In the same year the Danes of Dublin and of Leinster ravaged Bregia. In A.D. 966, Donal O'Neill, monarch of Ireland, marched with his forces to Leinster, and spoiled the country from the river Barrow, in the west, as far as the sea, and took with him immense preys of cattle, and he had various contests, for the space of two months, with the Danes and Lagenians. In A.D. 967, Kells was laid waste by Sitrie, son of Aulaf, lord of the Danes of Dublin, and Murrogh, the son of Finn, king of Leinster; but they were attacked by king Donal O'Neill, who gained a great victory over them. In A.D. 968, Kells was again devastated by Aulaf Cuaran, at the head of the Danes and Lagenians, and he carried off a great prey of cattle, slew a great many people, and gained a victory over the Hy Niall at Ardnulchan. In the same year, Artgal, prince of Ulidia, led his forces against the Danes of Connor, which place he plundered, and slew many of the Danes; and in the same year, Louth and Drumiskin were laid waste by Murtoigh, son of Donal O'Neill, king of Ireland, against the Danes, and he slew many of them; and Monasterboice was also laid waste by king Donal O'Neill, against the Danes, and 350 of them were burned by him in one house.

Battles in Munster.—About this period, namely from 950 to 980, various battles were fought against the Danes of Munster,

according to the Annals of the Four Masters and Innisfallen. Cineidi, son of Lorean, who was king of Thomond, from about A.D. 940 to 950, defeated the Danes of Limerick and Waterford in several engagements; Cineide was succeeded as king of Munster by his son Mahon, who reigned for a few years and was slain A.D. 976, and was succeeded, as king of Munster, by his brother, the celebrated Brian Boroimhe; Mahon and his brother Brian also gained many great victories over the Danes. In A.D. 959, Dubhdaboireann, king of Cashel, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, defeated the Danes with great slaughter, at the Rath of Moín More, or the great bog, and was himself slain the same year. In A.D. 961, the Danes of Waterford having come to Lough Gur, in Limerick, were defeated there with great slaughter by Mahon, king of Thomond, and Donogh, the son of Ceallaehan, former king of Cashel.

Battle of Sulcoid.—In A.D. 968, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, O'Halloran and others, the Danes of Limerick, with powerful forces, were defeated in a great battle at Sulcoid by the Daleassians, and other troops of Munster, commanded by Mahon, king of Cashel, and his brother Brian Boru, in which three thousand of the Danes were slain, and the remnant being pursued to Limerick, great numbers of them were slaughtered; the city was sacked and their fortresses burned, and the victors carried off great spoils of gold, silver, and merchandize, clothing, and various valuable articles. The pass of Sulcoid, where this battle was fought, is situated on a plain between Limerick and Cashel, and guarded by great heights on both sides.

In A.D. 969, the Danes of Limerick were expelled from Inis Ubhdain, by Mahon, king of Munster. In A.D. 970, the Danes of Limerick, under the command of Ivar, together with the Martineans of Limerick (tribes of Firbolg descent), and the people of Lagmann were defeated by Mahon and his brother Brian. In A.D. 972, a battle was fought between Maolnuaidh, son of Bran, aided by the Danes and Mahon, in which many were slain. In A.D. 973, Magnus, son of Harold, commander of the Danes, having collected great forces from various parts of Ireland, plundered Inis Catba, now Iniscattery, an island in the Shannon, south of Limerick, where there were a great abbey and many churches, from which he carried off great booty, and many captives. The Four Masters state that Magnus was joined by the people of Lagmann of the Isles (the Orkneys and Hebrides), and Ivar, lord of the Danes of Limerick, was carried off by them, and they sacrilegiously violated the churches of St. Senanus, who was the patron saint of Iniscattery. In A.D. 975, the Danes of Limerick, Cork, and Waterford, were slaughtered in great numbers by Mahon and Brian.

Battle of Inis Cathay.—In A.D. 977, the island of Iniscathay, where the Danes of Limerick had a strong fortress, was attacked and plundered by Brian Boru, and Donal, son of the prince of Coreabaisein, in Clare, and 800 of the Danes, under the command of Ivar, Aulaf and Duibhecan were slain, along with Magnus, the son of Harold, and his two sons. Brian was then in the 50th year of his age, according to the Four Masters. In the same year, Brian plundered the islands towards the north of the Shannon, and all the Danish possessions there, and carried off from them great booty; in the same year also Brian marched with his forces into Hy Figeinte, in Limerick, towards the borders of Kerry, where he fought a battle with Donovan, prince of Hy Figeinte, and Aulaf, king of the Danes of Munster, whose combined forces were defeated, and immense numbers of them, together with Donovan and Aulaf, were slain.

Battle of Bealach Leachta.—In A.D. 978, Brian Boru and his son Murrogh, at the head of the Daleassians, defeated Moalmuadh, the son of Brann, of the race of Eogan More, prince of Desmond, together with his allies, the Danes of Munster, in a great battle, at Bealachleachta, in which 1200 of the Danes, and a great number of the Desmonians were slain, and Moalmuadh himself fell by the hand of Murrogh. The place where this battle

John, the son of the earl of Desmond, was at this time a wandering plunderer and insurgent, and although John, the son of Con O'Neill, and

James, the son of Maurice, son of the earl, were valiant in carrying on war and commotion against the English, yet John was a worthy successor to

was fought, according to some accounts, was situated at a mountain called Slieve Caoin, near Fermoy, in Cork, or according to others, at the hill of Knock Ramhra, south of Mallow, while others state that it was near Macroom.

Battle of Fan Mac Connradh.—In A. D. 979, Donal O'Felan, prince of Desies, and the Danes of Waterford, made war against Brian Boru, but their united forces were defeated with great slaughter at a place called Fan Mac Connradh, and Brian pursued them to Waterford, which city he took, and burned their fortresses, and slew Donal O'Felan there. In A. D. 985, the men of Munster and the Danes of Waterford were defeated, with great slaughter, by the Conacians, and Dunlong, the son of Duibhdaboireann, heir apparent of Munster, and Muirgias, the son of Conor, heir apparent of Connaught, fell in the thick of battle.

Battles in Meath and Leinster.—In A. D. 969, Donal O'Neill, monarch of Ireland, being expelled from Meath to Ulster, by the Clan Colman, he soon after led the forces of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and was joined by some of the men of Meath and Danes of Dublin, and he demolished the fortresses of Meath, and as far as Offaley, to be avenged of the Clan Colman.

Battle of Kilmona.—In A. D. 969, according to the Annals of Ulster and others, Donal, the son of Congalach, former monarch of Ireland, having aspired to the monarchy, leagued with the Danes of Dublin, under Aulaf, and with the Lagenians, against king Donal O'Neill, and a great battle was fought between them at a place called Cill Moná, in which great numbers were slain on both sides, and amongst others fell Ardgár, king of Ulidia, and many chiefs; the place where this battle was fought is now probably Kilmoon, near Ashbourne, in Meath. In the same year, Kells, in Meath, was devastated by the Danes, under Aulaf Cuarán. In A. D. 975, Murtogh, the son of king Donal O'Neill, and Congalach, the two heirs apparent to the crown of Ireland, were slain by the Danes under Aulaf, the son of Sitric.

Battle of Biothlainn.—In A. D. 976, the Danes of Dublin defeated the Lagenians in a great battle at Biothlainn, in Leinster, in which immense numbers were slain, together with Ugaire, king of Leinster, Murtogh, the son of Rian, prince of Hy Kinselagh, and Congalach, prince of Leige. In the same year, the Danes took Donal Claon, king of Leinster, prisoner. In A. D. 977, Kildare was devastated by the Danes.

Battle of Tara.—In A. D. 978, Malachy, king of Meath, who was afterwards the monarch Malachy II., at the head of the forces of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, gained a great victory over the Danes of Dublin, and their allies, the Danes and Norwegians of the Orkneys and Isle of Mann, at Tara. Vast numbers were slaughtered on both sides, and many valiant Irish chiefs fell in the thick of the fight, amongst others Brann, the son of Murtogh, heir to the crown of Leinster, Congalach, prince of Galeng, two chiefs of Fertulach, and Lachtan, lord of Mourne. The Danish forces were commanded by their taniist, Reginald, son of Aulaf, and five thousand of them, together with Reginald himself, Conmaol, son of Gilli-Arri, and many other nobles of Dublin were slain. Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, in great grief for the victory gained over his forces at Tara, and the death of his son Reginald, slain in that battle, retired soon after to the monastery of Columkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides, where he died the following year, A. D. 980, in penitence and pilgrimage. He was Aulaf V., and is called by the Annalists Aulaf Cuarán. He was succeeded as Danish king of Dublin by his son Gluniarn. In A. D. 988, Gluniarn was killed by one of his own common people, named Colvan, while intoxicated, and he was succeeded by his brother Sitric III. It has been mentioned by mistake at p. 487, that Sitric III. was killed at the battle of Dundalk, A. D. 944, but that Sitric was not king of the Danes, being only the commander of the Danish forces. It appears the Danish kings of Dublin formed marriage alliances with the Irish kings at this time, for it is stated by Keating and others, that Dunflath, daughter of the celebrated Murkertach Mac Neill, prince of Aileach, was married

to Aulaf, and was mother of Gluniarn; and Dunflath, by a former marriage, was likewise the mother of the Irish monarch, Malachy II.; Gormflath, sister of Maolmora, king of Leinster, was second wife of the Danish king Aulaf, and after his death she was married to Brian Boru, as hereafter explained.

Battle of Dublin.—In A. D. 979, king Malachy II. and Eochy, king of Ulidia, marched a powerful army to Dublin, and fought a fierce battle with the Danes for three days and nights. Having vanquished the Danish forces, they liberated Donal Claon, king of Leinster, and Aidire O'Neill, who were kept as hostages by the Danes, and they likewise set at liberty 2000 persons who were kept as hostages or prisoners by the Danes, and they carried off great spoils and riches. All the race of Hy Niall from the Shannon to the sea were exempted by them, for ever, from paying any tributes or hostages to the Danes; and king Malachy issued a noble proclamation, commanding that "all the Irish who were in servitude and bondage with the Danes, would return to their respective countries in gladness and peace;" and the annalists add that the slavery of the Irish was equal to the Babylonian captivity, until Malachy set them free.

In A. D. 981, Kildare was plundered by the Danes of Waterford, under Ivar; and in A. D. 982, king Malachy, joined by the forces of Gluniarn, Danish king of Dublin, who was his maternal brother, gained a great victory over Donal Claon, king of Leinster, and his allies, the Danes of Waterford, under Ivar, and great numbers of them were slain and drowned, together with Giolla Patrick, the son of Ivar, and many other chiefs. In the same year Glendalough was devastated by the Danes of Dublin. In A. D. 985, the Danish forces came to the eastern part of Dalriada, in Antrim, with three ships, but were attacked and defeated, and seven score of them were slain and drowned. In the same year the monastery of St. Columkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides, was laid waste by the Danes on Christmas night, and they slew the abbot and fifteen monks, but in the following year is recorded a great slaughter of the Danes who devastated Iona, and 360 of them were slain, through the miracles of God and St. Columkille. In the same year, the Annals of Ulster record a great battle fought at the Isle of Mann, between the son of Harold and the Danes, in which 1000 men were slain.

Battles at Dublin, &c.—In A. D. 988, king Malachy, with his forces, attacked the Danes, and a great battle was fought between them at Dublin, in which a vast number of the Danes were slain, and he besieged their fortress for the space of twenty days, during which time they had no drink but the sea water; he compelled them to pay him the full tribute he appointed, together with an annual tax of one ounce of gold from each habitation, to be paid on every Christmas eve, for ever. In the same year, Godfrey, son of Harold, lord of the Danes of the isles in Scotland, was slain by the Dalriadians of Ulster, and in this year also Downpatrick was plundered and burned by the Danes. In A. D. 988, Derry was devastated by the Danes, and in the same year the Danish forces and the Lagenians laid waste Meath as far as Lough Ennell, near Mullingar. In A. D. 992, Ardbraccan, Muinebrocain, Donaghpatrick, and other churches in Meath were plundered by the Danes of Dublin, and they carried off great spoils from the country. In this year, Ivar, a Danish chief, was expelled from Dublin, through the intercession of the saints, and in the same year Giolla Cele, the son of Carroll, heir to the crown of Leinster, was slain by the son of Aulaf, the Dane. In A. D. 994, Ivar, a Danish chief, came to Dublin after Sitric, the son of Aulaf, and in this year Donaghpatrick, in Meath, was plundered by the Danes of Dublin, and Murtogh O'Connolly, but God was avenged on them, for they died before the end of a month after their return. Reginald, a Danish chief, was slain by the Lagenians, and Ivar having again fled from Dublin, was succeeded by Sitric. In this year king Malachy attacked and defeated the Danes of Dublin, and carried off from them, by force, two trophies of great value, namely, the golden collar of Tomar, and the sword of Caro-

them. On a certain day the forementioned John proceeded to the woods of Aharlo (in Tipperary), in the month of July precisely, with a small force,

lus. According to some accounts, Malachy slew in single combat one of the Danish champions, from whose neck he took the *Torque* or golden collar, which he wore ever after as a trophy of victory. Moore, in one of his *Melodies*, thus alludes to this circumstance—

"Let Erin remember the days of old
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her,
When Malachy wore the collar of gold
Which he won from the proud invader."

In the year 1810, on digging near the earthen ramparts of the ancient palace at Tara, there were accidentally discovered two of the splendid *Torques*, or golden collars, worn by the kings and chiefs, which are now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; they are of the purest gold, and of exquisite workmanship, spiral or twisted, of a circular form, and open on one side. One of these *Torques* is five feet seven inches in length, and something more than twenty-seven ounces in weight, and the other weighs more than twelve ounces. In A. D. 996, Clonard and Kells, in Meath, were devastated by the Danes. In A. D. 997, king Malachy, with the men of Meath, and Brian Boru, with the men of Munster, led their forces to Dublin, and carried off from the Danes many hostages and great riches. In the same year the Danes plundered Derry, and Ivar, with the Danes, and joined by the Ossorians, devastated Ily Kinsellagh, or Wexford. In A. D. 998, Kildare was plundered by the Danes of Dublin.

Battle of Glenn Mama.—In A. D. 998, the Lagenians having refused to pay the tributes imposed on them by Brian Boru, king of Munster, confederated with the Danes of Dublin, and collected their combined forces under the Danish king, Sitric, Harold, and other chiefs, and the men of Leinster under their king Maolmora Mac Murrough, and other leaders. Brian Boru, with his son Murrough, collected the Dalcassians and other forces of Munster, and aided by the men of Meath, under king Malachy, both armies met and fought a furious battle, in which the Danes and their allies were totally defeated, and, according to Keating and others, no less than *five thousand* of them were slain, and amongst the Danish chiefs who fell were Harold, the son of Aulaf, and Coilen, the son of Eitigen. The place where this battle was fought, called Glenn Mama, signifying the glen of the mountain pass, was in a valley situated near Dunlavin, on the borders of Wicklow and Dublin. The Four Masters quote, from an ancient bard, a passage on this battle, to the following effect:

"They came to the valley of Mama,
And having no water convenient,
They were forced to drink of the unhealthy pools,
And fought with stones towards the close of the conflict.
That victory was obtained by the kings,
Triumphantly, as far as the northern woods;
Dublin, the beautiful, they burned,
And devastated the plain of Leinster."

After the victory, Brian and Malachy marched to Dublin, where they remained a week, and took from the Danes great quantities of gold, silver, and other spoils, with many captives. They burned the fortress, and expelled the Danish king, Sitric, the son of Aulaf, but it appears the Danes were permitted again to possess Dublin in the following year, on giving hostages and paying tribute to Brian Boru. In 999, Brian led his forces to the plain of Bregia, towards Tara, joined by the Lagenians, the men of south Connaught, and the Danes of Dublin, whose predatory cavalry marched in the front ranks, but king Malachy attacked them, and they were almost all slain, and Brian was forced to retreat without battle or booty.

Battle of the Suck.—In A. D. 999, according to O'Halloran, and others, the Danes were defeated by the men of Connaught,

with which it was not expedient to have gone a long distance, for his foot soldiers numbered less than a hundred shields, and he had only thirteen

and the Dalcassians, under Brian Boru, and four thousand of them were slain at the river Suck, on the borders of Rosecommon and Galway.

Battles with the Danes in the eleventh century.—In A. D. 1001, Sitric, son of Aulaf, king of the Danes, went with his ships and laid waste Cill Cleithe and Inis Cumseraidh, and carried off many captives. In the same year, Brian Boru, with the men of Munster, joined by the Lagenians and Danes, marched to Athlone and subdued the southern Ily Niall and Conacians, and obtained their hostages, and he afterwards, joined by king Malachy, marched with those forces to Dundalk, to obtain hostages from Hugh O'Neill, king of Ulster, who was heir apparent to the crown of Ireland, and son of the late king, Donal O'Neill. In A. D. 1005, Dublin was burned by the people of southern Bregia.

Battle of Draighnein.—In A. D. 1012, the Danes of Dublin plundered Meath and Termon Feehin, but king Malachy led a great force of the men of Meath into the Danish territories, in Fingall, and burned their possessions as far as the Hill of Howth. Sitric, king of Dublin, and Maolmora, king of Leinster, marched against them, and slew 200 of them, together with Flann, the son of Malachy, and other chiefs. In the same year, Giolla Moehonna, the son of Fogartach, lord of South Bregia, a champion who was the terror of the Danes, died, and it is stated in the *Annals of Ulster*, by Dr. O'Connor, that he compelled the Danes to draw ploughs and harrows after them, yoked like horses. In this year also a great fleet of the Foreigners came to Munster, and they burned Cork, but God avenged that wicked deed soon after, for Aulaf, the son of Sitric, lord of the Danes, and other chiefs, with many of their men, were slain by the men of Munster. In the same year, the Four Masters record that there was great war between the Danes and Irish, and king Brian led his forces to Ath Carthinn, and for the space of three months attacked the fortresses of the Danes, and obtained victories over them, and Brian erected many fortresses, as those of Kiucora, and others. The Danes and Lagenians made war on Brian, who proceeded with his forces as far as Slieve Marge, in Leix, and he laid waste Leinster as far as Dublin. In A. D. 1013, according to the *Annals of Inisfallen*, Malachy, king of Meath, having complained to Brian of the devastations of the Danes and Lagenians, Brian, with a great force, marched against them, and plundered Ossory, and his son, Murrough, ravaged Leinster, as far as Glendalough, and the Termon of St. Kevin—took many hostages, and carried off great preys, which he brought to Brian, at Kilmainham, near Dublin, where Brian, with the men of Munster and of Connaught, remained encamped from Lammas to Christmas, without receiving battle from the Danes or Lagenians during that period.

The Battle of Clontarf.—Brian Boroimhe, commonly called Brian Boru, got the surname Boroimhe, or Borumha, which signifies of the Tribute, as the Irish word Boroimhe means tribute of cows or other cattle, and he derived this appellation of Brian of the Tributes, from his having compelled the kings of Leinster and of Tara, and also the Danes, to pay him tributes. Brian was son of Cinneide, king of Thomond, of the tribe of the Dalcassians, and race of Heber. Lorean, king of Munster, died A. D. 942, and Cinneide, son of Lorean, succeeded as king of Thomond, and died A. D. 950; he was succeeded by his son Mahon, a celebrated warrior, who gained many great victories over the Danes of Munster. Mahon was slain A. D. 976, according to the *Annals of Inisfallen*, and his brother Brian then became king of Munster, over which he ruled with great power and prosperity for a long period. About A. D. 1000, Brian entered into a contest for the sovereignty of Ireland, with the monarch Malachy II. whom he ultimately conquered and deposed in A. D. 1002, and marching his victorious forces to Meath, had himself proclaimed monarch of Ireland, at Tara, the residence of the ancient kings, thus transferring the sceptre from the race of Ily Niall to the House of Heber. According to the Four Masters, Brian was then in the

horsemen; the direction he took towards the end of the day was along the clear stream of the Shannon, through Moy Ailbhe (Moyaliffe, in Tippe-

76th year of his age, and he reigned as monarch of Ireland twelve years, to his death at Clontarf, A. D. 1014. A sketch of the life of Brian has been already given at p. 147, in the note on Thomond. Brian, for a period of about forty years, waged incessant war with the Danes and their allies, particularly in Leinster and Munster, and, according to the various annalists and historians, he defeated them in more than forty battles, and having reduced the Danes of Leinster and Munster to subjection, he permitted them to reside in the cities of Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, for purposes of commerce, but compelled them to pay him tributes, and it is stated by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, that he levied annually on the Danes of Limerick 365 pipes of red wine, and 150 pipes of wine, yearly, on the Danes of Dublin. The following account of the Battle of Clontarf has been collected from the Annals of Inisfallen, of Ulster, and of the Four Masters; from the histories of Keating, O'Halloran, &c., and from some ancient Irish MSS. in the library of Sir William Betham, and also from the Icelandic *Saga* in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian*, and *Celto-Norman Antiquities*, and various other sources. Sitric III. Danish king of Dublin, having leagued with his relative, Maolmora Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, to avenge the various defeats and disasters they had sustained in their battles with Brian Boru and king Malachy, and determined, if possible, to acquire the entire sovereignty of Ireland, they, for this purpose, secretly dispatched emissaries to collect and combine all the forces they possibly could, for the invasion of Ireland, amongst the Danes and Norwegians of Northumberland, and of the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, together with auxiliaries from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and also, it is said, from the Normans of France, and some Belgians, with some Britons from Wales and Cornwall. The Annals of Inisfallen state that Danish forces came from all the places above-mentioned, and from all parts of the world where the Danes resided, and the Four Masters mention that all the Foreigners of eastern Europe came against Brian and Malachy. A powerful fleet, with those combined forces of foreigners, arrived at the bay of Dublin on Palm Sunday, the 18th of April, A. D. 1014, under the command of Brodar, the Danish admiral. The entire of these combined foreign forces, together with the Danes of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, amounted to *twelve thousand men*, and their Irish allies, the Lagenians, under Maolmora Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, numbered *nine thousand*, thus making in all 21,000 men, and according to the Annals of Inisfallen, they amounted to seven *Cutha* or battalions, and each *Cuth* or battalion, according to the Irish writers, consisted of 3000 men. The forces from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were under the command of two princes, named Carolus Knutus and Andreas, sons of Sueno, king of Denmark, and a body of 1000 Norwegian warriors, completely covered with coats of mail, of brass and iron, was commanded by Carolus and Anrud, two sons of Eric, king of Norway. The Northmen, from the Orkneys, Hebrides, Isle of Mann, and Northumberland, were commanded by Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, the son of Lodar, assisted by Brodar, the Danish admiral, Oittir the Black, and other chiefs. The Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, were commanded by Sitric, the Danish king, and two valiant chiefs, named Dolat and Conmaol. Their Irish allies, the Lagenians, were commanded by their king, Maolmora; Boadan, prince of West Leinster; the son of Tuathal, prince of Moy Liffey; the son of Brogarvan, prince of Offaly, and other chiefs. It is stated by Keating and others, that when Maolmora, king of Leinster, found all his foreign allies assembled, he sent a herald to Brian Boru, challenging him to battle on the Plains of Clontarf. This custom prevailed amongst the ancient Irish, of selecting a time and place, according to mutual consent, to decide their contests in a pitched battle. Brian had been some time making preparations to meet this powerful confederacy of foreign and domestic enemies, and having collected his forces, he was some time encamped, as before stated, on the plains of Kilmahnam, near Dublin. The *Dalcassians*, or troops of Thomond,

rary), and he made a prey in Dubhfhed-Ua-Luig-deach (Borrisoleigh) early on the following morning, with which he proceeded directly eastward to Cor-

collected from Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, were commanded by himself in person, and his eldest son Murrough, aided by his five other sons, Teige, Donogh, Donal, Conor, and Flann; Torlogh, the son of Murrough, and grandson of Brian Boru, together with fifteen other valiant young chiefs, nephews and relations of Brian, also fought in this battle. Murrough, the eldest son of Brian, had the chief command, and though beyond the period of middle life, being in the 63d year of his age, yet he displayed uncommon energy, being a man of great bodily strength and distinguished valour, and he slew several of the Danish chieftains in single combat. The *Eugenians*, or troops of Desmond and Desies, collected from those parts of South Munster, which now form Cork, Kerry and Waterford, were commanded by Cian, or Kian, prince of Desmond, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, who is stated by the Annalists to have exceeded all the men of Erin in stature and beauty. Various other chieftains are mentioned as commanders of the Dalcassians, of the Eugenians, or Desmonians, Desians, &c., as Mothla O'Felan, prince of Desies, or Waterford; Mac Beotach, prince of Kerry Luachra, ancestor of the O'Conors, lords of Kerry; Scanlan, prince of Lough Lein, or Killarney; Hugh, son of Loughlin, prince of Conagh; Donal, prince of Corcahaiscin, in Clare; Hugh the Wounder, prince of Ely; Loinsach, prince of Conall Gahhra, in Limerick; Mac Donagan, prince of Ara, in Tipperary; Cathal, the son of Donnabhain, prince of Carberry, in Cork; Murtogh, prince of Hy Liathain, in Cork; Geibhionach O'Dubhgain, prince of Fermoy, in Cork. The various Munster clans were led to Clontarf by those chiefs and others, the ancestors of the O'Briens, Mac Carthys, O'Mahonys, O'Conors, O'Carrolls, O'Connells, O'Donoghues, O'Donovans, Mac Namaras, O'Felans, O'Keeffes, &c. The *Connaught forces* who came to the aid of Brian, were commanded by Teige O'Conor, king of Connaught; Maolroona O'Heyne, prince of Aidhne, in Galway, who was brother-in-law of Brian; Teige O'Kelly, prince of Hy Maine, in Galway; O'Flaherty, ancestor of the lords of West Connaught of that name; Murtogh O'Cadhlá, prince of Connamara, and Conor, son of Maolroona, prince of Moylurg, ancestor of the Mac Dermotts of Roscommon; Malachy, king of Meath, came with 1000 men, and according to Keating and O'Halloran, the king of Ulster made an offer of his troops and services, which was declined by Brian, in consequence of some former feuds between them. Flaherty O'Neill was at that time king of Ulster, and though he did not come, some of the Ulster chiefs joined the standard of Brian at Clontarf. O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, and Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, who are mentioned as two of the most illustrious of the men of Erin, came with their Ultonian forces, and also Felim O'Neill, a famous warrior, who killed a Danish champion in single combat, and carried off his shield, which was ornamented with silver, and hence he was called Felim of the Silver Shield. Sitric, a prince of Ulster, and a valiant warrior, is mentioned by O'Halloran as having fought on the side of Brian; he was probably some chief of Danish descent, or the name Sitric might have been taken by some Irish chief from intermarriage with the Danes. The *Mormaors*, or Great Stewards of Lennox and Marr, came with their forces from Scotland to assist the Irish, as hereafter explained.

Brian's entire army is considered to have amounted to about *twenty thousand men*, and the combined forces of the Danes and their allies amounted to 21,000, thus making in all more than 40,000 men engaged on both sides at Clontarf. The Danish forces all assembled at Clontarf, and were formed into three great divisions; the first, composed of the Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, joined by the 1000 Norwegian warriors clad in coats of mail, was commanded by Sitric, king of Dublin, and the Iarls Dolat, Conmaol, Anrud, and Carolus; the second, composed of the Lagenians, and a battalion of Danes, were under Maolmora, king of Leinster, and his chiefs; and the third body, composed of the foreign auxiliaries from Denmark, from the Orkneys, &c., was under the command of Brodar, the Danish admiral, and Sigurd, earl of Orkneys. Brian's army was likewise formed into

catenadh, and to Ikerrin (in Tipperary). The forces of the country in every direction through which he passed, collected in pursuit of him, viz.,

three divisions, the first composed of the Daleassians, commanded by himself in person, his son Murrogh, and other chiefs; the second body composed of the Conaicians under king Teige O'Connor, and the other chiefs above mentioned; the third division was formed by the Desmonians and Desians, under Kian, and the other chieftains of Desmond. Malachy, king of Meath, with his forces, was appointed to assist the Daleassians in the first division; and the Ultonians co-operated with the Desmonians in the third division, as did likewise the great Stewards of Lennox and Marr. It does not appear there were any *Cavalry* engaged on either side at Clontarf; the armies of the ancient Irish were chiefly composed of foot forces, and the *Kerns* or light infantry of those days were armed with spears, javelins, darts, slings, bows and arrows, and they sometimes flung showers of stones when in want of other weapons; they were extremely swift of foot, active in attacking, and rapid in retreating, and made fierce and irregular onsets into the ranks of their opponents. The *Galloglasses* or heavy infantry, were select men of great strength and stature, armed with swords and battle-axes, and being more steady and disciplined than the *Kerns*, stood firmly in their ranks, and bore the brunt of battle. The chief weapons of the Danish warriors were the sword, spear, and battle-axe, and they also had bodies of archers and slingers. A great body of the Danish and Norwegian warriors were, as above stated, clad in armour or coats of mail of brass and iron, and wore iron helmets and breast-plates, and they used large round or oval shields made of wood, bound with hoops of iron, and coloured red. The *Standards* of the Danes, as before described at p. 458, bore the figure of a *Raven*, which was the chief ensign on their banners. The *Standards* of the ancient Irish bore representations of various trees and animals, as the yew, the mountain ash, the oak, &c.; of wolf dogs or grey hounds, lions, leopards, deer, &c.; of weapons, as shields, swords, spears, and battle-axes; of musical instruments, as the Harp, Pipes, &c. Accounts of these banners are given in some of the Ossianic poems, and the bards also mention that the ancient warriors used a banner called *Gal-Greine*, signifying a Sun-Burst or Sun-Beam, and it bore a representation of the Sun and its rays. The banners were of various colours, green, blue, white, and red, but it appears red was a favourite colour, as Ireland is frequently designated *Banba-na-m-Brutach Ruadh*, that is, Ireland of the Red Banners. In O'Brien's Irish Dictionary at the word *Concobar*, it is stated that three Lions Rampant were the figures always borne on the banners of Brian Boru in his various battles. A few days before the battle Brian detached his son Donogh at the head of a battalion of the Munster troops into Leinster to lay waste the territory of his enemy Maolmora, but expecting that Donogh would be back in time for the conflict at Clontarf, however, Donogh did not return till the day after the battle, which was considered a great loss. At sun-rise on the morning of Good Friday, the 23rd of April, Brian, at the head of his forces, marched from the camp at Kilmalnam to Clontarf, and made an animating harangue encouraging his men to the encounter against these fierce pirates and Pagans, who had so frequently laid waste the country, and ravaged their towns, cities, and churches, with ruthless fury, and holding a sword in his right hand, and in his left a crucifix, he exhorted them by the symbol of the Cross, and reminding them that the day was the anniversary of Christ's Passion, he assured them of victory. The royal tent being pitched, Brian's standard was advanced, and the Raven-bearing banner of the Danes unfurled, fierce battle cries, and shouts of defiance arose on either side. The Irish bards raised the *Rosga-Catha* or war-song, and the Scandinavian Skalds recited their battle odes, and animated their champions to the contest. The brazen-tongued war-trumpets were blown with terrific blasts; the warriors rushed to the encounter, and the conflict raged on all sides with surpassing fury; showers of arrows and darts darkened the air, and volleys of stones from the slings whizzed through the ranks; the swords and battle-axes rang on the helmets and coats

those of Ely O'Fogarty, of Hy Luigdeach, Pobal Droma and Pobal Purcell (all districts in Tipperary); the people of those territories deemed it a great

of mail; the spears were shattered in the shock; shields and bucklers were rent asunder, the champions were cloven down, heroes were hacked and hewed to pieces, and in heaps of carnage lay the slain. The brave Murrogh, son of Brian, led the van, and the various Irish chiefs performed prodigies of valour, and amongst those Torlogh, son of Murrogh, then only in the 16th year of his age, was particularly distinguished for his prowess and deeds of heroism. The battalion of 1000 Northmen in coats of mail, did great execution amongst the Irish during the early part of the battle, but being attacked by Murrogh, at the head of his chosen battalions, those steel-clad champions were cloven down, and hewed through their iron helmets and armour by the heavy battle-axes and strong arms of the dauntless and well disciplined Daleassians, and scarcely one of the foreign warriors escaped to tell the fortunes of that day. Of the Danish commanders, Murrogh slew in single combat Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, whose scull he clove with one blow of his battle-axe; this commander is mentioned by some writers as Sitric, son of Lodar, but this is a mistake, for Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, son of Lodar, was the chieftain slain at Clontarf. The valiant chiefs Carolus and Connaol were also slain by Murrogh; and Anrud, son of the king of Norway, seeing his brother Carolus slain, furiously encountered Murrogh, whose right hand it is said was swollen, and unable to wield the battle-axe from incessant exertion during the day, but with his left hand he seized Anrud, and shaking him out of his coat of mail, he prostrated and pierced him through the body with his sword, but the Norwegian as he fell grasped Murrogh's skian or dagger, and as he stooped over him plunged it in his breast, and gave the heroic Murrogh a mortal wound, of which he died on the following morning. A curious incident is mentioned, that the Irish champions in the heat of battle, in order to quench their thirst, and cool their hands swollen from the violent use of the sword and battle-axe, frequently retired to an adjoining spring, and always returned to the conflict with fresh vigour, which the Danes observing, attacked the guards placed there, and destroyed the fountain; the well is still shown at Clontarf. The combat of Murrogh with Anrud happened in the evening, and the Danish forces were at that time nearly vanquished, and were soon after put to flight in all directions. Brodar, the Danish commander, having fled with some followers into a wood near Brian's tent, perceived that the king was guarded only by a few attendants, and taking advantage of the opportunity, he and his followers rushed into the royal tent; he slew the king with his sword, and at the same time cut down a youth who attended Brian, and valiantly interposed to save the life of his royal master; the aged hero, though taken by surprise, seized his battle-axe, made a brave resistance, and wounded some of his assailants. The assassin, raising his bloody sword aloft exclaimed, "Let it be proclaimed from man to man, that Brian has fallen by the hand of Brodar." The Danish chieftain thus endeavoured to rally his flying forces and renew the contest, but Brian's guards having heard of the king's death, returned and rushed on Brodar and his followers with great fury, cut them to pieces, and having seized Brodar himself, put him to death with excruciating torments. The battle had now raged with great fury from morning till near sunset, but the Foreigners and their allies were discomfited and routed on all sides—their ranks broken—their battalions scattered—their champions cut down—their standard bearers slain, and their Raven-bearing banners trampled in the dust; the remnant of their forces fled from the field in all directions, some to Dublin, and some to their ships; the Irish warriors like a rushing torrent pursued the flying Foreigners, and terrific was the uproar and clamour of the combatants, amidst the clashing of arms, the fierce shouts of the victors, and the wild shrieks of the vanquished. By the Four Masters the conflict is thus designated *Cath Coradh Chuana Tairbh*, that is, The Battle of Clontarf of the Heroes, and they describe it as "a sanguinary, violent, most fierce, furious, and unparalleled battle, the like of which was not

prize for them to find John with so small a force, and they boldly and fiercely attacked him; but, however, the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen

fought before that time." The *Chronicon Scotorum*, says, that "no battle equal to this had been fought in Ireland for many ages." After the Danish forces were put to flight, they were pursued, some to Dublin, and others to their ships at Howth, with dreadful carnage, and great numbers of them were drowned, and some hundreds of the women who accompanied the Danish army were likewise slain and drowned; king Sitric, with the remnant of his Danish forces and their Leinster allies, fled to Dublin. In the well-contested and sanguinary conflict of Clontarf many thousands fell on each side, but the accounts of the numbers slain are different. According to accounts given by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, the Danes and their allies lost about thirteen thousand men; namely, 4000 of the Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland; 6000 of the Danes, Norwegians, and other foreign auxiliaries; and 3000 of the men of Leinster. The accounts of the number of Brian's forces slain are also various, some making the number 4000, others 7000, and some state that no less than 11,000 of the Irish were slain. According to the *Annals of Ulster* 6000 of the Danish forces were slain, but, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which are considered the best authority on this subject, there were 13,000 of the Danish forces slain, thus mentioned in the Irish "*Torchar tri mile deag do Ghallaibh*," which, in Dr. O'Connor's edition of the *Annals*, is by some mistake in the figures, made 3012. From a consideration of the different accounts, it appears that at least 10,000 of the Danish forces, and 3000 of their allies, the Lagenians, both making 13,000, and about 7000 of the Irish, under Brian Boru, &c., fell at Clontarf, the whole thus amounting to 20,000 men slain in that tremendous battle. Maolmora, king of Leinster, with 3000 of his forces, and many of his chiefs, fell in the battle, and almost all the Danish commanders were slain, many of whom have been above mentioned, and together with these also fell Gilla Cuaran, son of Gluniarn, and Duhgall, son of Aulaf, both of whom were heirs presumptive to the kingship of Dublin; Oittir the Black, Suartgar, Grisene, and Aulaf, the son of Lagman, were also slain. On the side of the Irish fell king Brian, and his heroic son Murrogh, together with Torlogh, the son of Murrogh, and Conang, nephew of Brian, one of the heirs to the throne of Munster; and, according to some accounts, two or three other sons of Brian, and many of his nephews and relatives were slain. Many of the chieftains of Munster already mentioned as commanders fell, as O'Felan, prince of Desies; the son of Beatach, prince of Kerry Luachra; Scanlan, prince of Lough Lein; Geibhionach, prince of Fermoy; Donal, prince of Corca Baisgin; Niall O'Quinn, an intimate friend of Brian, and many others. Of the Connaught commanders fell Mulroona O'Heyne, prince of Aidhne, and Teige O'Kelly, prince of Ily Maine, both in Galway. Many other chiefs of the Irish fell whose names are not recorded. It is stated by some of the historians that Malachy, king of Meath, who brought 1000 men to Clontarf, withdrew his forces a short distance from the field, and remained a spectator of the battle, without fighting a blow, which unpatriotic conduct is said to have arisen from resentment against Brian, who had deposed him some years before, and assumed the sovereignty of Ireland, leaving Malachy only king of Meath; but this circumstance is not mentioned by the Four Masters, and Charles O'Connor and others are of a contrary opinion, and consider the account of Malachy's desertion from the cause of his country as a fabrication altogether improbable; therefore it is impossible now to determine this point of historical controversy. It appears from the Four Masters that, towards the end of the battle, Malachy and his men attacked the Danes and Lagenians, and slew great numbers of them, together with Maolmora, king of Leinster, and many of his chiefs, and that Malachy gained a great victory over them from the river Tolka to Duhlin, by the force of fighting, and the strength and valour of warriors. It is stated in the ancient MS. called the *Leabhar Oiris*, as given by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, that Malachy, king of Meath, being requested by his re-

of their chiefs, of the heads of clans and towns, were slain in that engagement; and John carried off his prey into the dense and solitary woods of

latives, the Clan Colman, to give an account of the battle of Clontarf, described it as follows:—"It is impossible for human language to describe that battle, nor could less than an angel from heaven adequately relate the terrors of that day. We were separated from the combatants, as spectators, at no greater distance than the breadth of a ditch and of a fallow field, the high wind of the spring blowing towards where we stood. Not longer than half an hour after they commenced the conflict could the combatants be distinguished from each other; not even a father or a brother could recognize each other, except by their voices, so closely were they mingled together. When the warriors engaged and grappled in close combat, it was dreadful to behold how their weapons glittered over their heads, in the sun, giving them the appearance of a numerous flock of white seagulls, flying in the air. Our hodies and clothes were all covered over as it were with a red rain of blood, borne from the battle field on the wings of the wind; the swords, spears, and battle-axes of the combatants were so cemented and entangled with clotted blood and locks of hair, that they could with difficulty use them, and it was a long time before they recovered their former brightness. To those who beheld the slaughter, as spectators, the sight was more terrific than to those engaged in the battle, which continued from sunrise until the shades of evening, when the full tide carried the ships away." The following passages from Mac Pherson's *Ossian*, in his poem on Fingal, may be quoted as descriptive of a fierce battle, similar to that of Clontarf:—"As autumn's dark storms, pouring from two echoing hills, towards each other, approach the heroes. As two deep streams from high rocks meet, mix, and roar on the plains loud, rough and dark in battle met Lochlin and Inisfail; chief mixed his strokes with chief, and man with man—steel clanging sounded on steel—helmets are cleft on high—blood bursts and smokes around—strings murmur on the polished yew—darts rush along the sky—spears fall like the circles of light, which brighten the face of night. As the noise of the troubled ocean, when roll the waves on high—as the last peal of the thunder in heaven, such is the din of battle—as rushes a stream of foam from the dark shady steep of Cromla, when the thunder is travelling above, and dark-hrown night sits on half the hill, so fierce, so vast, so terrible, rushed on the sons of Erin. As roll a thousand waves against the rocks, so Lochlin's host came on; as meets a rock a thousand waves, so Inisfail met Lochlin's spears." The royal tent, and Brian's head-quarters, are traditionally said to have been at the place now pointed out by the name of Conquer Hill, near the sea shore, a short distance beyond the present village of Clontarf, but the battle-field extended widely over the adjoining plains, and the pursuing and retreating parties had fierce conflicts along the shore towards Raheny, Baldoyle, and Howth, on one side, and on the other as far as the river Tolka, and the place now called Ballybough Bridge, towards Dublin. There are on the plains of Clontarf still some remains of large earthen mounds, no doubt the sepulchres of warriors slain there, and ancient weapons, as swords, battle-axes, spear-heads, &c., have been frequently dug up about the neighbourhood of Clontarf. After the battle the remnant of the Danish forces, under Sitric, returned to their garrison in Duhlin; and though the attempt to establish Danish supremacy in Ireland received a death-blow by the victory of Clontarf, yet the Danes continued at Dublin, Waterford, and other places, and held considerable power for more than a century after that time. The day after the battle, Kian, prince of Desmond, came with the remains of the Irish forces, and the wounded, to the camp at Kilmainham, and the same day, namely, Easter Saturday, Donogh, son of Brian Boru, arrived at Kilmainham with his battalions, which had made a successful expedition into Leinster. Many of the Irish chiefs slain at Clontarf were buried in the cemetery of the ancient abbey at Kilmainham, known in modern times by the name of Bully's Acre. The renowned Brian fell in the 88th year of his age, and he has been always justly celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish kings, eminent for his valour, wisdom, abilities,

Bealach More of Moy Dala (on the borders of Tipperary and Queen's county), after victory and slaughter. He was there joined by the sons of

Mac Gillpatrick, and the son of O'Carroll, along with a great number of insurgents and depredators, and all parties proceeded to Slieve Bloom, and

patriotism, piety, munificence and patronage of learning and the arts; from the eminence of his character, as a patriot, a hero, and a legislator, he has been called the Irish Alfred, and by the Four Masters he is designated "the Augustus of Western Europe." By his various victories over the Danes, particularly that of Clontarf, gained by his energy, valour, and patriotism, he freed his country from the Danish yoke, but after his death there came no sovereign who could combine the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs, in any national confederacy, or crush their ruinous discord and dissensions, with a powerful hand. The name of Brian has, by Mariannus Scotus, and some of the Irish writers, been enrolled in the catalogue of the saints and martyrs of Ireland. Clontarf has been called the Marathon of Ireland, but it does not appear that any monument has been ever raised to the memory of Brian or the heroes who fell in that battle, or any triumphal column erected to commemorate the victory. Brian, foreseeing the probability of his death at Clontarf, had directed by his will that his remains should be buried at Armagh, the cathedral of which he had endowed with large donations of cattle and gold. On Easter Saturday, the day after the battle, Brian's body was conveyed in solemn procession to the abbey of St. Columbkille at Swords, by the monks of that place, and on Easter Sunday from thence to the monastery of St. Kieran at Duleek; the third day to the abbey of Louth, and on the fourth to Armagh, attended by Maolmuire, archbishop of Armagh, and his clergy in procession; the body was embalmed, and the funeral obsequies continued incessantly for twelve days and nights, with great magnificence and solemnity, and the remains then buried in a stone coffin at the north side of the great altar in the cathedral of Armagh. The bodies of Murrough, son of Brian, and his son Torlogh, together with the heads of Conang, nephew of Brian, and of Mothla O'Felan, prince of Desies, were buried at the same time in the south side of the cathedral. There still remain unpublished many interesting Irish MS. poems and prose compositions on the life and heroic actions of Brian Boru, the Battle of Clontarf, &c., of which accounts are given in O'Reilly's Irish writers. The celebrated Giolla Moduda, abbot of Ardbraecan, an eminent historian, in the twelfth century, in his chronological poem on the Christian Kings of Ireland, given in the first volume of Dr. O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.*, has on Brian Boru verses to the following effect:

"A raven of the sea—a rapid torrent,
Was Brian the brave, over Erin of varied fame,
Free from sadness, free from grief, and free from stain,
For twelve years of deserved prosperity;
To Clontarf of the clans of direful deeds,
Contending with the warlike chiefs of Denmark;
Nearly victorious were the Foreigners,
And they slew Brian Boruma."

Mac Liag, who was chief bard to Brian Boru, and of whom an account is given at A. D. 1015, in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, composed a work on Brian's battles, with some poems on his death, and a translation of one of them is given in the *Irish Penny Journal* for January, 1841, commencing with these two verses—

"O where, Kincora, is Brian the Great,
And where is the beauty that once was thine?
Oh where are the princes and nobles that sat
At the feast in thy halls, and drank the red wine?"

"Oh, where Kincora are thy valorous lords?
Oh, whither, thou Hospitable, are they gone?
Oh, where are the Daleassians of the golden swords?
And where are the warriors that Brian led on?"

Brian is mentioned to have been a man of majestic stature, highly distinguished for his personal prowess, bravery, and feats of arms,

in his various battles; his residence, as above mentioned, was at the palace of Kincora, on the banks of the Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county of Clare; the place was called in Irish *Ceann Cora*, which signifies the Head of the Weir, from one placed there on the Shannon, and there are still to be seen some remains of the great earthen ramparts which surrounded his fortress. Amongst the recollections of Brian Boru it may be mentioned that his Harp is still preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Moore commemorates the glories of Brian in one of his beautiful Melodies, commencing thus:—

"Remember the glories of Brian the brave,
Though the days of the Hero are o'er,
Though lost to Momonia, and cold in his grave,
He returns to Kincora no more,
That star of the field, which so often had poured
Its beam on the battle, is set,
But enough of its glory remains on each sword
To light us to victory yet."

The battle of Clontarf is mentioned by some ancient foreign writers, and Lanigan in his *Ecclesiastical History* (vol. iii. p. 423), quotes the following passage from the *Chronicle* of Ademar, a monk of Angoulême in France, who wrote his book in the beginning of the eleventh century, shortly after the period of the battle of Clontarf—"His temporibus Normanni supradieti, quod patres eorum nunquam perperasse ausi sunt, cum innumera classe Hiberniam insulam, quæ *Irlanda* dicitur, ingressi sunt nna cum uxoribus et liberis et captivis Christianis, quos fecerant sibi servos ut Irlandis extinetis, ipsi pro ipsis inhabitarent opulentissimam terram, quæ xii. civitates, cum amplissimis episcopatibus et unum regem habet, ac propriam linguam, sed Latinas litteras, quam S. Patricius Romanus ad fidem convertit," &c. "In these times the above mentioned Northmen, a thing which their fathers never dared to do, with an innumerable fleet, invaded the island Hibernia, which is called Ireland, accompanied by their wives and children, and the Christian captives whom they had made their slaves, that having exterminated the Irish, they themselves in their stead, should inhabit that *most wealthy land*, which has 12 cities, with most ample bishopricks and one king, its own language, but the Latin letters, which country St. Patrick the Roman converted to the Christian faith." In Ademar's *Chronicle* it is further stated, that all the Northmen were slain in Ireland, and that crowds of their women flying from their pursuers, threw themselves into the sea, and, according to Ademar, the battle continued three days.

As already stated, the *Mor Maors*, or Great Stewards of Lennox and Marr, in Scotland, came with their forces to the aid of the Irish at Clontarf, which circumstance may be thus accounted for—Core, king of Cashel, in the fourth century, of the tribe of the Eugenians of Desmond, having been expelled from the sovereignty of Munster, retired to Albany, or Scotland, where he married the princess Mongfanna, daughter of Feredach, king of the Piets, as stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* (vol. i. p. 286, and vol. ii. p. 304), by whom he had three sons, who became possessed of extensive territories, and from them were descended the Great Stewards of Lennox and Marr, dignities afterwards held by the royal family of the Stuarts, some of whom were afterwards earls and dukes of Lennox and Richmond. Muredach, High Steward of Lennox, and Donald High Steward of Marr, were slain at Clontarf, fighting on the side of their relatives the Eugenians of Desmond. As already explained in the course of these notes, the ancient Scottish kings, and the royal house of Stuart, were descended from the Irish princes of the race of Carbry Riada, who conquered Scotland from the Piets, in the sixth century; and amongst the Scottish nobility descended from the Milesian Irish, may be mentioned the Campbells, dukes of Argyle, and many other noble families of that name, who, according to the *Ogygia* and the genealogies of Keating, are shown to have been a branch of the *Ithian*

thither came to them all the people of note of Offaly and of Leix. It was a fit place for plunder where John, the son of James, was, on that mountain, for

he slept only on heaps of stones or earth, and drank nothing but the cold water of the limpid stream, from the palms of his hands, or out of his shoes;

race of Munster, of the same descent as the O'Driscolls, powerful chiefs in Cork, and other chiefs in Munster, mentioned in the note on Desmond.

Sigurd, the Norwegian, earl of the Orkney Islands, who fought on the side of the Danes, and was slain at Clontarf, is called in the *Saga Sigurd the Big*, being a man of great size and strength; he was son of Lodar or Lodver, earl of Orkneys. In the latter end of the ninth century, A. D. 894, the Norwegians, under their Iarls, Sigurd and Thorstein the Red, conquered the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, together with a great part of the North of Scotland, and they and their descendants, as Iarls or Earls, held those territories for many centuries. Thorfinn, called the Skull-Cleaver, was a powerful earl of the Orkney Isles, in the latter end of the tenth century, about A. D. 990; he and his successor, Sigurd, fought many battles with the Mor Maors, or great Stewards of Moray, and other Scottish chiefs who attempted to recover those countries from the Norwegians. This Sigurd was the earl of Orkneys who came to Clontarf, and his son, Thorfinn, succeeded as earl, and conquered a great part of the North of Scotland; in his time, Shakespear's *Macbeth*, who was Mor Maor of Moray, and a descendant of the Scottish kings of Irish race, usurped the throne of Scotland, and reigned in the Southern half of the kingdom, while his ally, Thorfinn, ruled over the North. The kings of Norway, and the Norwegian earls, ruled over the Isle of Mann and the Hebrides, down to the middle of the thirteenth century, and to the fifteenth century over the Orkney Islands, and formed alliances with the great Scottish chiefs of the Highlands and Hebrides, as the earls of Moray, the earls of Marr, the earls of Argyle, and the Mac Donalds, lords of the Isles.

Amongst the causes which led to the battle of Clontarf, the Irish historians mention, that Maolmora, king of Leinster, being on a visit at the court of Brian Boru, at Kincora, he one day was present while Murrough, eldest son of Brian, was engaged in a game of chess, and Maolmora having advised his antagonist to make a move, by which Murrough lost the game, he being provoked by the interference of the king of Leinster, who was only a looker-on, sharply remarked, that if Maolmora had given the Danes such good advice at Glen Mama they would not have lost that battle. This observation highly incensed Maolmora, who considered himself insulted, as the loss of the battle of Glen Mama, where he was an ally to the Danes, was attributed to his mismanagement. The king of Leinster immediately quitted Kincora, much enraged, and he leagued with the Danes to be revenged for the insult he had received. It is to be observed that Maolmora, king of Leinster, was brother-in-law of Brian Boru, as the sister of Maolmora, named Gormflaith, was Brian's wife at that time; his first wife was Mora, daughter of Flann O'Heyne, prince of Hy Fiachra Aidhne, in Galway; and it appears that in rather advanced age he married Gormflaith, then a widow, whose first husband had been Aulaf, the Danish king of Dublin, by whom she had a son, Sitric, who commanded the Danes at Clontarf. The death of Gormflaith, or Gormlaith, is recorded in the *Four Masters* at A. D. 1030, and in a verse quoted, it is said that she made three leaps, the equal of which no woman ever made before, namely, that of Dublin, of Tara, and of Cashel, thus signifying her three elevations, that when the wife of Aulaf the Dane, she was queen of Dublin, and when married to Brian Boru, she was queen of Cashel and of Tara.

The Danish account of the Battle of Clontarf is extremely curious, and given in the Danish under the designation of *Brians Bardagi*, that is, Brian's Battle, in the *Niala Saga* of the Icelandic historians, together with a Latin version in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, from which the following particulars have been taken:—Sitric, son of Aulaf Quaran, became Danish king of Dublin, and Kormloda, who is the same as Gormflaith of the Irish writers, Sitric's mother, and wife of Aulaf, had for her second husband Brian, king of Ireland. According to the

Saga, Kormloda is said to have been the most beautiful of women, but having been repudiated by Brian, she conspired against his life, and endeavoured to persuade her son Sitric to kill Brian, and Sitric was induced to go to Scotland and enter into a league with Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, to make war on Brian, to which Sigurd at length consented, on condition that Sitric's mother, Kormloda, should marry him, and that if Brian was conquered Sigurd himself should become king of Ireland. Sitric, having concluded his league with Sigurd, who agreed to bring all his forces to Dublin by Palm Sunday, returned to Dublin, and his mother, Kormloda, advised him to seek the aid of two famous Danish pirates, Ospak and Brodar, who had a fleet of thirty ships in the Isle of Mann. Brodar was induced to join Sitric by a promise similar to that made to Sigurd, namely, that he would give him his mother, Kormloda, in marriage, on which Brodar agreed to come to Dublin with his forces on Palm Sunday. It is said that Brodar had been some time a Christian, and was promoted as a deacon, but having rejected the Christian faith, he became a blasphemer of God, and returned to the worship of his idols; he was deeply skilled in magic, and admirably conversant with all the arts of war, and determined every thing by the sword; he was a man of immense strength, and great stature, and his copious dark hair was so long that it reached, in flowing locks, down to the belt about his middle. Brodar and Ospak having disagreed, Ospak detached his forces from Brodar, sailed to Ireland, and gave information to Brian of the great league formed against him, on which Brian collected his forces to prepare for battle. Ospak remained in great esteem at the court of Brian, and became a convert to the Christian faith. Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, according to agreement, sailed for Ireland with great forces, accompanied by several Iarls and chiefs, as Flosi, Gilla, Thorstein, Rafne Raudi, or Rafne the Red, &c., and on Palm Sunday the earls came with their entire army to Dublin, where Brodar had already arrived with all his forces, as thus expressed in the *Saga*, "Iarlinn kom med allan her sinn at Palma degi til Dyflinnar, thar var oc kommin Brodir med allan, her sinn." Brodar, having applied to some magicians to know the result of the battle, got a response, that if it was fought on Friday, Brian would fall, after gaining the victory, but if fought before that day, all those who came against Brian would be slain, hence this oracular response decided Brodar to fight the battle on Friday, as the most favourable day for the Danes. After Brian had arrived with all his forces at Dublin, they were led out near the city, and both sides prepared for battle, but it is stated that Brian was averse to fight on Friday, that day being Good Friday. The Danish forces were commanded by Brodar and Sitric, king of Dublin, on each wing, and the centre by Sigurd, earl of Orkneys, whose mother was Andura, daughter of Kiarval, an Irish king. The names of Brian's commanders are different from those given in the Irish accounts, being generally much changed in the Danish language. Ulfr Hraeda, a famous warrior, who is stated to have been Brian's brother, and was probably the chieftain named Maolroona O'Heyne, brother-in-law of Brian, commanded the right wing of the army opposed to Brodar; Ospak, the Danish chief who had joined Brian, led on the other wing opposed to Sitric; and a famous champion called Kerthialfadr, commanded the centre, and the Standards were carried before him; this chief appears to have been Murkertach, or Murrough, son of Brian Boru. Both armies commenced the battle with great fury, and Brodar broke through the ranks of his opponents, cutting down all those who stood in the front lines, and nothing could withstand or make an impression on him—not even the iron weapons. Ulfr having advanced against Brodar, struck him three tremendous blows which prostrated him, and as soon as he recovered his feet, he fled to an adjoining wood. Kerthialfadr and earl Sigurd contended in fierce combat, and all those who stood in the foremost ranks on either side, were prostrated to the earth, and Kerthialfadr broke through the earl's forces as far as the standards, clove down the

his cooking utensils were the long rods of the wood, by which he dressed the flesh meat he took from his enemies. He continued to harass the

standard bearer, and having killed several others who took the standard in succession, earl Sigurd commanded the champion called Rafne Raudi, or Rafne the Red, to carry the standard, but Rafne refused, and cried out "Carry the Pest yourself." Aimund the Fair was killed, and soon after earl Sigurd himself was slain, being transfixed with a javelin. The Danish forces were routed and slaughtered on all sides, and king Sitrie himself was put to flight. Rafne the Red, having been pushed into a river (the Tolka), by the pursuers, imagined, it is said, that he saw the torments of the infernal regions, and that demons endeavoured to snatch him away, on which he exclaimed, "O Peter, the Apostle, I, thy dog, will run twice, aye three times to Rome, if thou give me the power;" on saying which he was liberated, and crossed the river. This curious incident may be thus explained, that Rafne being pursued and tumbled into the river Tolka by the Irish, they saved his life on his promising to become a Christian, and make a pilgrimage to Rome. In the meantime Brodar, perceiving Brian's soldiers in pursuit of the flying Danes, and none left to guard the royal tent, rushed forward with some of his followers from their concealment in the wood, and, attacking the king with his sword, slew him, and it is said, cut off his head, together with the hand of an attending page, who had stretched it forth to save the king, and he then cried out—"Let it be proclaimed from man to man that Brian has fallen by Brodar." Immediately on hearing of Brian's death, the soldiers, who were in pursuit of the Danes, returned with Ulfr and Kerthialfadr, and having taken Brodar, they hung him on a tree, and tore out his entrails. It is stated that almost all the Danish forces and their chiefs were slain, and many curious particulars are related in the Saga concerning the battle, amongst others, that Thorstein, one of the Danish chiefs, in his flight stopped to tie the thongs of his shoes, on which he was asked by Kerthialfadr, why he did not run like the rest, he replied "Because I will not be able to reach this evening my own house in Iceland, where I have my household gods;" on saying which his life was saved by the Irish, and they took him under their protection. In seven days after Brian's Battle, Rafne the Red came to Gilla, earl of the Hebrides, and related the death of the earl Sigurd, Brodar, and all the other chiefs, and when asked what had happened his companions, replied that they had all fallen in the battle except Thorstein, who was saved by the Irish. Various visions, portentous appearances, and legends, are related in the Saga respecting the fight of Clontarf, which confirm the tremendous defeat of the Northmen, who long remembered the fatal tale of Brian's Battle. A curious ancient poem from the Icelandic Saga, on the Battle of Clontarf, is given in the Oreades, or History of the Orkney Isles, by the Danish historian Thormodus Torfeus, and also in Johnstone's Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities, in Danish and in Latin. In this poem Hilda, the Scandinavian goddess of War and Victory, is represented with her goddesses called Valkyrie, who attended battle fields and conveyed the spirits of the heroes slain to the Hall of Odin, as having been seen on the very day of the battle in Caithness in Scotland, by a man named Darraudar; they were all on horseback, riding full speed towards a hill, into a cavern of which they entered, and on looking through an opening in the rocks, he saw twelve gigantic females working at a sort of loom, and weaving a web, and using as their instruments human heads, mangled limbs, swords, spears, arrows, and other weapons, and singing dreadful incantations, which when they had finished they tore the web of War and Victory into twelve pieces, and each taking her portion, they mounted their black steeds, and rode off with rapid speed, six to the north, and six to the south, holding drawn swords in their hands, and they are represented as having come to the field of Clontarf to animate and protect the heroes of the Northmen in the battle. A passage in this poem relative to the death of Brian, is to the following effect—"On the race of Irar (Erin), such a sorrow will fall as can never be forgotten amongst men." Gray, in his beautiful Ode entitled the Fatal Sisters, has given a spirited paraphrase of this poem, which keeps near the

Butlers, and plunder Ossory from that place, and he afterwards made an incursion into Leix, and plundered and burned the monastery of Leix, on

original, and the following verses particularly refer to the Battle of Clontarf. The youthful king mentioned in the poem as being saved, was Sitrie, king of Dublin, and the king who was killed was Brian; the dauntless earl who was slain was Sigurd, earl of Orkneys.

"Now the storm begins to lour,
Haste, the loom of Hell prepare,
Iron-sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air.

"Glittering lances are the loom,
Where the dusky warp we strain,
Weaving many a Soldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and Randver's bane.

"See the grisly texture grow,
'Tis of human entrails made,
And the weights, that play below,
Each a gasping warrior's head.

"Shafts for shuttles, dipped in gore,
Shoot the trembling cords along,
Sword that once a monarch bore,
Keeps the tissue close and strong.

"Mista, black terrific Maid,
Sangrida and Hilda see,
Join the wayward work to aid,
'Tis the woof of victory.

"Ere the ruddy sun be set,
Spears must shiver, javelins sing,
Blade with clattering buckler meet,
Hauberk crash, and helmet ring.

"Weave the crimson web of war,
Let us go and let us fly,
Where our friends the conflict share,
Where they triumph, where they die.

"As the paths of fate we tread,
Wading through the ensanguined field,
Gondula and *Geira*, spread
O'er the youthful King your shield.

"We the reins to slaughter give,
Ours to kill, and ours to spare;
Spite of danger, he shall live—
Weave the crimson web of war.

"Sisters, hence with spurs of speed,
Each her thundering falchion wield,
Each hestride her sable steed—
Hurry, hurry to the field.

"Horror covers all the heath,
Clouds of carnage blot the sun,
Sisters, weave the web of death;
Sisters, cease, the work is done.

"Low the dauntless Earl is laid,
Gored with many a gaping wound;
Fate demands a nobler head—
Soon a King shall hite the ground.

"Long his loss shall Erin weep,
Ne'er again his likeness see;
Long her strains in sorrow steep,
Strains of Immortality!"

the son of the earl of Ormond, namely, Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe; he plundered Port Leix (now Portarlinton, in Queen's county), after having slain some of the guards of the town; he took from them accoutrements, armour, horses, arms, and much property, but in short he plundered seven towns in Leix in one day. He then proceeded from one territory to another until he arrived at Glenmalure (in Wicklow), where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh (the O'Byrnes), the son of John, were, by whom he was well received; thither came to him the O'Cavanaghs, O'Kinsellaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and the insurgents of the country in general, and it would be too tedious to relate all they had spoiled and plundered on the English of Leinster and Meath. John and James Eustace proceeded, about the Michaelmas following, to meet the Italians who had come to his country before that, from whom he expected relief and assistance; but it did not happen so to them, being all slain and massacred by the lord justice, as we have already stated, before they had reached them.

A. D. 1581.

Torlogh, the son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, who was upwards of a year in imprisonment with the English, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, the son of Rickard Saxanach, son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, was hanged in Galway on the third day after the execution of Torlogh O'Brien, viz., Torlogh was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. The manner in which this had happened to William was, that having been joined with his kinsmen in the war, and demolishing their towns, as we have before stated, he became sorry for it, and went under the protection of the English at Galway, the month previous to his execution, but he was only deceived by a fictitious story which was conveyed to him, and he was taken prisoner and hanged; all his followers, who surrendered on the same protection, were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin, for treasonable crimes.

Barry More, i. e. James, the son of Richard, son

of Thomas, son of Edmond, who was imprisoned in Dublin, died; that James was of the real genealogical stock of Barry Roe, and he was a man who suffered in the early part of his life much trouble and affliction; and he had no hope or expectation of even obtaining the title of Barry Roe, but, however, God granted him the chieftainship of Barry Maol, and also of Barry Roe (Barry Maol, or the Bald Barry, and Barry Ruadh, or the Red Barry, were titles borne by two branches of the family of the Barrys, earls of Barrymore, in Cork), and not these alone, but he was nominated chief of Barrymore, after the destruction of those whose rightful inheritance it was to possess that title till that time; his son, David Barry, was afterwards nominated the Barry by the earl of Desmond, and another son of his was, according to law, lord of Barry Roe.

Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Bryan Oge (Bryan Fitzpatrick, baron of Ossory), the son of Bryan, son of John, son of Fingin, son of Fingin, son of Fingin (a name anglicised Florence), son of Donal, who was also imprisoned in Dublin, died; he was educated from his youth in England, and was versed in the manners and customs of the Court, so that all the Irish wondered at his being kept in confinement till his death; his brother Fingin was appointed in his place, for he had no children but one daughter. Two brothers of that Bryan Oge, namely the two young sons of the daughter of O'Conor Faily, by Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Bryan, the son of John, were treacherously slain by Donal, son of Theobald O'Mulloy.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulroona, son of John, who was also confined in Dublin, was liberated by the English and the lord justice, and he repaired back to his patrimony; he was on his way home attacked by some of the young O'Conors of Offaley, who were dissatisfied with his release and deliverance; they therefore put him to the sword, and slew him at once, and left his body exposed to the claws of wolves and ravens; his son, namely, John-an-Fhasaigh, the son of William Odhar, was nominated the O'Carroll.

The lord of Desies (in Waterford), i. e. James, the son of Gerald (Fitzgerald) son of John, son of Gerald More of Desies, son of James, son of Gerald the earl, died.

Mac Donogh (of the county of Cork), i.e. Owen, son of Donogh of the Road, son of Donogh Mac Donogh, died in Limerick, while imprisoned there by the English.

Donal of the County, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, tanist of Muskerry, and second in command of the forces, died.

The English and the Geraldines (of Desmond), carried on war and strife against each other, so that they had not a cessation of hostilities, nor a truce of one month from the commencement of their war to this time, and it is impossible to enumerate, reckon, or relate all the evils they committed against each other.

John, the son of James, son of John (Fitzgerald of Desmond), marched with a force in the month of May eastward across the river Suir, and completely plundered the towns on the eastern side of the Suir, viz., Ardmaille, and the monastery of Athantsuil (Ardmayle and Athassell, near Cashel, in Tipperary); he then returned westward across the Suir, with much prey and booty, but being pursued and overtaken by a great and powerful force, he vigorously defended himself against them, with all his might, and finally gave them a defeat, in which upwards of three hundred of them were slain and drowned. After this victory John carried off the prey to the recesses of the woods, where he was in the habit of residing, at Claonglass and Coill More (in the barony of Connello, county of Limerick, on the borders of Kerry).

John, the son of James, proceeded with another force, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More, and for the space of two or three days continued preying and plundering the country, from Muskerry to Ibh-Rathac (Iveragh, in Kerry), and returned with much prey and booty to Magh-g-Coinchine (Magonihy, in Kerry); the people who beheld them have stated that there never was before so much booty collected in one place.

The earl of Desmond remained encamped at Achaidh-da-Eo, (that is, the Field of the Two Yew Trees, now Aghadoe in Kerry), and at this time a Saxon captain, namely, captain Siuitse (Zouch), was appointed by the queen and the lord justice to govern Desmond and Kerry. That captain, with a cavalry force, proceeded by day and night for the purpose of making an attack on

the earl of Desmond's camp; and the time he arrived at the camp was on a Sunday morning. The earl and all those along with him were at that time in a sound sleep and slumber, after having remained in a state of apprehension, and watching the whole night 'till then; the captain put to the sword, and slew every person he found standing in the passages, and did not cease skirmishing and fighting until he arrived at Castlemaine. Among the valiant chiefs slain that day by the captain, in Aghadoe, were Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas, son of Maurice Duv, son of the earl (of Desmond); Maolmurry, the son of Donogh Bacach, son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh Mac Sweeney, and Teige, the grandson of Dermot, son of Cormac, from Moylaithimh.

The earl of Desmond marched with a force in the end of September, to the great plains about Cashel, and even into Cashel, and his forces carried away an immense deal of all sorts of property, consisting of brass, iron, accoutrements, apparel, riches, and cattle, and they completely plundered these countries. While carrying off the booty they were pursued by very numerous forces from the Third of Clonmel, and from Middlethird, and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and from Duniasgaidh to Moyliffe. The earl commanded an ambuscade to be formed on the way between him and the pursuing forces, and when he found that their pursuers had passed the place of ambush, he turned on them, and they then began to kill and slaughter them in front and rear, so that their loss in that engagement amounted to upwards of four hundred; and the earl of Desmond, after this victorious slaughter and overthrow, returned to Aherlo with many horses and much booty.

It happened that a large body of bold and merciless soldiers marched from Adare (in Limerick), and having formed themselves into two parties, viz., one by water and the other by land, they scoured Kenry and along the river Mague, in the hope of killing or capturing some of the insurgents; when these two parties met together, in the vicinity of Baile-Ui-Cathlain (Ballycane in the barony of Pobblebrien, county of Limerick), they were met there by David Oge, the son of David (Barry), of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the knight, with his forces, and he commenced to charge and cut them

down, and having circumvented them, he left them in gory, decapitated trunks, with their bodies hewed to pieces, so that not many escaped from being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When this news reached the captain of that town he mustered the soldiers of Kilmallock, and marched with an active and fierce force to scour Kenry, in the hope of meeting some person or persons on whom they might wreak their vengeance for the slaughter of their people; they proceeded to Ballycahane, which was one of the towns belonging to Purcell, who always aided the crown, from the beginning of the war between the English and the Geraldines, 'till that time; the captain slew seven score and ten (150) of women and children, and of every description of persons that he found both within and outside that town. That David, whom we have already mentioned, by whom the captain's people were slain, a man who suffered much evil and injury in the war of the Geraldines with the English, happened to proceed in December, with a crew of sixteen men, from the borders of Kenry, in a slender narrow skiff, who rowed along the coast of the Shannon, directly north-westward, and landed in Iniscattery, where they remained that night. When Torlogh, the son of Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Teige Roe, son of Torlogh, the son of Mac Mahon, from the territory of east Corcabaiscin (in Clare), received intelligence that David had passed him by, he launched a boat, in the beginning of the night, on the Shannon's blue stream, and he and those who accompanied him proceeded to Iniscattery, where they landed on the banks of the fair island; he then proceeded to the house in which David was, and they instantly set fire to the house, to burn it. David and his party quickly came forth unarmed, and surrendered at the mercy of Mac Mahon's son, who immediately took him and his people prisoners; the son of Mac Mahon returned back that night with his prisoners to Ballymacolman, and on the following day hanged David's people on the next trees to them; the brave hero David was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately executed.

A. D. 1581.

1. *Doctor Saunders* was an eminent English ecclesiastic who was appointed at Rome as the Pope's legate in Ireland, and came over with James Mac Maurice Fitzgerald, who landed with some forces of Italians and Spaniards at Smerwick in Kerry. Doctor Saunders accompanied the forces of the Geraldines of Desmond,

Kilfeacle (in Tipperary), was taken by John, the son of the earl (of Desmond), on the fourth day of Christmas, and he continued to carry away for the space of two days all the brass, iron, accoutrements, treasure, and corn which he found in it to Aharlo, and afterwards demolished the town.

The Receiver of the Geraldines, i. e. Nicholas, the son of William, the son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Sanduir died in the woods of Claonglass, and he was the supporting pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief sustaining protection of the Geraldines in the war in which they were engaged, and this was not to be wondered at, for it was with James Mac Maurice he had come to Ireland.¹

The son of O'Sullivan Beire, i. e. Donal, the son of Donal, son of Dermot, son of Donal, son of Donal, son of Dermot Balbh, defeated the people of Carberry (in Cork), in the month of December. The manner in which that happened was this, that captain Zouch having proceeded from Cork, through Carberry, to the monastery of Bantry, sent the sons of Torlogh, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh Mac Sweeny; the son of O'Donovan, and a number of the chiefs of Pobals, and of the gentlemen of Carberry, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. The forces thus sent by the captain having taken immense spoils and much booty, Donal thought it a great mortification to suffer his property to be carried away, and he himself alive, and he therefore attacked the Irish clans who were about the booty, and it was verified on that day, that it is not by a numerous force a battle is gained, for nearly three hundred of the Carberians were slain by Donal, although his own party did not number much more than fifty men, who were able to fight in that battle.

Patrick and Edmond, the sons of Fitz Maurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, made their escape from the king's court, in Limerick, after the council had decreed they should be put to death, but, however, God did not sanction that decree. Those sons were for some time in concealment in

but after encountering many fatigues and disappointments, he was seized with a violent disease of which he died, in great distress and destitution, in some retreat in the woods of Claenglais, in the barony of Conello, in the county of Limerick, where, according to Mac Geoghegan, he lay destitute of all relief, being attended in his last moments by Cornelius O'Ryan, titular bishop of Killaloe.

the woods of Clan Cuileain (in Clare), from which they afterwards proceeded into Clanmaurice (in Kerry); they were not long there until their supporters amounted to hundreds of kerns, although they had but a few supporters when they left the prison of Limerick; they spent the remainder of the year plundering and in insurrection.

The coarb of Senan died, namely, Calbhach, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cathain (the successor of St. Senanus, abbot of Inis-Cathy, on the Shannon, south-west of Limerick).

John Oge and Con, the sons of John, son of Con Baeach, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, marched with a force into Brefney O'Reilly; they devastated and plundered every part of Brefney through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Connallach, son of Maolmora, son of John, with a large body of the forces of the country, pursued and overtook them carrying off the prey. The Eugenians (O'Neills of Tyrone), were not the better of the battle fought that day for many years, for the O'Reillys recovered the booty from them, and gained the victory, and they took Con, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner; and when John Oge could not be taken by the valiant forces, he was immediately put to the sword, and unfortunately slain; and lamentable was the fate which befel that esteemed man, for there was not of the Milesian race a man to whom that John would not have been a worthy heir.

O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh Luineach, marched with a force to take revenge on the O'Reillys for that battle, and he made a large camp of well-armed warriors in the very centre of Brefney O'Reilly, and began to spoil and completely destroy cattle, corn, and dwellings. O'Reilly then made peace with him, set Con at liberty, without a ransom, and agreed to a reparation to O'Neill for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions arose between O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, and his brother's son, namely, Con, the son of Calvach, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge. Con went in alliance with O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh Luineach, the son of Niall Connallach, son of Art, to war against his kinsman; he complained, and represented to him the old animosities which had formerly existed between the Tirconnallians

and Tyronians, and requested O'Neill to come to his aid, with a large force, against O'Donnell. Con's forces consisted of six score cavalry, with three companies of galloglasses, of the tribe of Roderick, of the Mac Sweeneys of Fanat, along with Torlogh, the son of Murrogh, son of John Roe; Nial, the son of Eivir, and Brian, the son of Eivir Mac Sweeney, and many Scots, and O'Neill, with all the forces he could collect. Those combined forces did not halt until they encamped at Kiltuathail, near Raphoe, a town which had been blessed by Colum Kille, and afterwards by Adamnan. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he forthwith collected all the forces he could, although he was very ill prepared at the time, being under subjection to the queen of England, and his friends were at variance with him till then, so that he was not prepared for war or battle, but, however, he deemed it a disgrace that an invading force should enter his country without giving them battle, even were he sure of losing his life on the spot. Con O'Donnell was so great in his own opinion, and his thoughts so exalted, that he really believed that if O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, were united on one side, he should not hesitate to give them battle, so that he was sure of victory when aided by O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with his forces towards O'Neill's camp with all possible expedition, without halting or stopping to put his men in rank or order. O'Neill began to meditate before they had come up to him, and enquired of the Mac Sweeneys, particularly of Torlogh, the son of Roderick, who were along with him, and of Con (O'Donnell), what was their opinion as to the result of the intended battle of that day. One of them, namely, Torlogh, the son of Roderick, replied, and said "Should those advancing draw their breath, refresh themselves with water, and fall into regular rank and array, they would be sure to defeat us, even were our forces more numerous than theirs; but should they not halt to get into regular order, or quench their thirst, you and we must succeed in defeating them." They advanced in a boisterous manner, looking on the Tyronians with indifference, for the Tirconnallians were always accustomed to maintain their ground, whenever they had encountered them until then. As soon as both parties met, a fierce and desperate engagement ensued between them, and

on that occasion the noble adage was verified, viz., that one kinsman is stimulated by another. O'Donnell and his forces were defeated and a great number of his people were slain; among those were Mac Sweeney of Banagh, i. e. Maolmurry, the son of Hugh, and his sons Murrough and Torlogh Meirgeach; Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeney; but in short fifteen of the Mac Sweeneys of Banagh were slain; a great number of the Tuatha, and of those of Fanat, and of the O'Boyles; a great number also of the O'Gallaghers, along with Fergal, the son of Torlogh, son of Tuathal Balbh, and a vast number besides; and Mac Sweeny of Fanat was taken prisoner in that engagement. It was by the curse of the bishop O Firghil (bishop of Raphoe), that the Tir-

connallians were defeated, because a party of them violated Kilmacrenan the day previous to that battle, and the bishop prayed that they might not prosper on their expedition; and it was on the 4th of July that defeat was given.

Calvach, the son of Donal, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donal, son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murrough O'Connor, the only son of O'Connor Sligo, died; he was the more lamented in the country, because the worthy couple from whom this noble youth sprung had no hope or expectation of any other issue; and had he lived, he would, after the death of his father, have been sole heir and successor of the country from Moy Ceidne to Ceis Corran, and from Moy to the boundary of Brefney.²

2. *The O'Conors of Sligo.*—An account of the O'Conors, the ancient kings of Connaught, who were of the race of the Hy-Briunians, a branch of the Heremonians, has been given in the notes on South Connaught, and many distinguished princes and chiefs of the O'Conors of Connaught have been mentioned in the course of these Annals. They became divided into three great branches, the heads of which were styled the O'Conors Don, the O'Conors Roe, and the O'Conors Sligo. The O'Conors Don, who still retain the title, were the head branch, and the lineal descendants of the ancient kings of Connaught, and many chiefs of them, and of the O'Conors Roe, both located in the county of Roscommon, have been recorded in the Annals. The other branch of the O'Conors settled in Sligo, became powerful, and many of their chiefs have been also mentioned in the course of the Annals. It appears they had extensive possessions in Sligo, and their influence and authority extended over the greater part of the county, according to the above passage in the Annals, wherein it is stated that they exercised authority from Moy Ceidne to Ceis Corran, and from the Moy to the boundary of Brefney; Moy Ceidne, as before explained, was the ancient name of the plain extending near the Atlantic from Ballyshannon in Donegal to Bundrowes in Leitrim, and, according to Charles O'Connor, contained part of Carbury, in Sligo; and Kesh Corran is a mountain near Lough Arrow, in Sligo, towards the Curlew mountains, on the borders of Roscommon; their territory extended also, according to the Annals, from the river Moy, which separates the counties of Sligo and Mayo, to the boundary of Brefney, that is, of Leitrim. The O'Conors for a long period held the castle of Sligo, but generally in subjection to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, to whom that castle, and the territory of Carbury in Sligo originally belonged. The following document, which has been translated from an Irish MS. on vellum, in the valuable library of Sir William Betham, gives a very curious and interesting account of the conditions on which the O'Connor Sligo held the castle of that town under O'Donnell, and it illustrates the mode of military tenure under the ancient Irish chiefs. This document is dated in the year 1539, and runs as follows:

"These are the conditions and the agreement on which O'Donnell gives the *Bardachd*, that is, the wardenship of Sligo, to Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and on which he accepted it, viz., that Teige should be a trusty and faithful officer to O'Donnell on all occasions, against both the English and Irish of the country, and of distant parts, and to be counselled by him in every cause, great and small, both at home and abroad, in church and country (or lay and ecclesiastical), and particularly every time that O'Donnell demands Sligo from the son of Cathal Oge, he is obliged to deliver it to him; that every time O'Donnell proceeds into North Connaught, the son of Cathal Oge is bound to deliver to him the keys of Sligo, and to give him up the town itself (or

castle), for the purpose of transacting his affairs in North Connaught, every time he demands it; that should O'Donnell be under apprehension that the English or Saxons might take Sligo, he shall receive it from the son of Cathal Oge, to demolish it (the castle), lest it should be taken possession of by the English, or by any others in opposition to O'Donnell, or the son of Cathal Oge; that Teige is bound to go along with the officers and marshals of O'Donnell, to every part of North Connaught, to enforce the lordship of O'Donnell; that every time O'Donnell sends *Buannaghe* (i. e. retained soldiers), into North Connaught, Teige is bound to support them, and not that alone, but to enforce their billeting (or quartering) for the soldiers in every other part of North Connaught, and that Teige shall have no other soldiers than those sent to him by O'Donnell, and such as he will permit him to retain; that Teige is bound to send O'Donnell every provincial king who may come to Sligo, and also every chief of a town throughout Sligo to be sent to O'Donnell, and do nothing else but that to which O'Donnell himself shall consent; that Teige shall make neither peace nor war with any person far or near, in church or country, but with O'Donnell's permission, and to be at war with every person whom O'Donnell desires him to be at war with; that O'Donnell shall have the small Tower of Sligo, to give it to whomsoever he himself may please of his own people, for the purpose of transacting in it all his private affairs in North Connaught. Teige gave the Almighty God, in his Divinity and Humanity, as an oath and security for the fulfilment of every thing in this engagement, and pledged himself that God might visit his body with all evils in this world, and to have no mercy on his soul at the point of death, if he did not fulfil this matter to O'Donnell, and to his heirs after him. The security for this covenant on the part of the church is the archbishop of Tuam, who is not to allow the benefit of mass, of communion, of confession, of baptism, of burial in any consecrated grave-yard, or the protection (sanctuary) of church or monastery to be given to Teige, or any person who would join him, should he violate any part of this engagement; and the archbishop is bound, and also every ecclesiastic under his jurisdiction, to extinguish the candles of the cross (that is, to pronounce excommunication), against Teige, and every one who joins him, as often as O'Donnell requires them to do so. The sureties in these conditions on behalf of the professional men of Ireland, are Conor Roe Mac Ward, O'Clery, and Fergal, the son of Donal Roe Mac Ward; and they themselves, and the professional men of Ireland, are bound to *satirize* Teige, as O'Donnell may require it. The witnesses to this compact are the guardian (i. e. abbot) of Donegal, namely, Roderick Mac Cormac, and the entire of his confraternity, namely, Torlogh O'Connor, John O'Donnell, Bryan Magrath, and William O'Dwyer; also, the archbishop of Tuam (Christopher Bodekine); the bishop O'Gallagher (Edmond O'Gallagher, bishop of Raphoe);

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Maolmora, the son of Maolmurry, son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and Feargan-eagla (this means a man without fear) his brother, together with a great number of the chiefs of the country, were slain in North Connaught by the Scots, who were overrunning the country at the instigation of sir Nicholas Malby. The constable of the Scots was Alexander, the son of Donal Ballach, son of Mac Donnell; and there were not in Ireland at that time two who bore a higher reputation, one as a gentleman, and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maolmora. On the same day the son of O'Conor Don, namely Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots; but they refused to deliver him to the captain, and they afterwards proceeded with him to O'Rourke, and O'Rourke redeemed Hugh from the Scots, and O'Rourke and Hugh were after that in alliance. Alexander, before mentioned, left O'Rourke in the harvest of this year, and went to sir Nicholas (Malby), who received him with great welcome; and in November he was retained throughout Hy Fiachra of the Moy. When

O'Conor Sligo, i. e. Donal, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and the people of sir Nicholas, received intelligence that they (the Scots), were so situated, they attacked them in their beds, and sleeping places, and slew Alexander, together with a vast number of his people; and that slaughter was due to O'Conor, in revenge of the death of his brother Cathal Oge.

The sons of the earl of Clanrickard concluded a peace with the English, in the summer of this year, after their towns had been demolished, and their kinsman hanged; they were granted peace without tax, cess or bondage, and without injury being done to their estate or military forces, while they should be peaceable, on condition, however, that they should pay the queen's rent twice a year; Mahon O'Brien was concerned in the peace of the sons of the earl. Two companies of soldiers were quartered in Thomond, with captain Diring, from November to the festival of St. Patrick.

A. D. 1582.

Margaret, the daughter of Hugh Duv, son of

the abbot of Derry (Cuehonaht O'Fingil or O'Freel); and the dean of Derry. The year of our Lord when this indenture was written, in the monastery of Donegal, was 1539, on the 23d day of the month of June, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist." The following are the signatures of the ecclesiastics who witnessed this document, as written in Latin: "Nos Edmundus, Episcopus Rapotensis interfui tempore premissorum; Ego Abbas Derensis, testis sum omnium premissorum; Ego Frater Rogerus Mac Cormae, Guardianus de Donegal, cum meo conventu fuimus testes premissorum omnium; Ego Shane O'Donnell sum testium premissorum unus; Ego Frater Terrentius O'Conor, testis interfui premis; Ego Decanus Derensis interfui tempore premissa." The professional men signed as follows in Irish: "I Conor Roe, am in these sureties; I O'Clery, am in these sureties; I Fergal Mac Ward, am in these sureties."

In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, it is stated, "that in the year 1585, in the government of the lord deputy sir John Perrott, O'Conor Sligo, who had formerly taken a Patent for the county of Sligo, at the yearly rent of £100, did covenant that in lieu of this cess he would pay per annum a fine horse, and 100 large fat beeves for three years, and afterwards 130 beeves annually at Michaelmas, at the castle of Athlone; and also that he would at all Hostings bring 20 horse and 60 foot, and maintain them 40 days, and would pay in money £25 per annum, and that in cases of necessity, he should assist the queen with all his forces, and that he should make legal estates to the freeholders, they paying their proportion of the aforesaid contribution; and the queen granted O'Conor all forfeitures for felony or by outlawry, or recognizance, and all waifs, strays, and penalties for bloodshed." Thus it appears that at that period, in the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Conor Sligo had the chief authority in Sligo, and possessed under the crown the lands of Sligo, and was equal in power to an earl over that county.

Besides the O'Conors of Connaught, there were several other great families of the O'Conors, all of different descent, and distinct tribes, as the O'Conors, lords of Kerry; the O'Conors, lords

of Coreomroe in Clare; the O'Conors, lords of Offaley; and the O'Conors, chiefs in Derry; accounts of all these different chiefs have been given in the course of the Annals.

The O'Conors of Offaley.—An account of this great family, who were princes and lords of Offaley in Kildare and King's county, and the head of whom was styled the O'Conor Faily, has been given in the notes on Offaley, and other parts of these Annals. Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, gives an account of a contention which arose between two chiefs of the O'Conors of Offaley, and was decided in a remarkable single combat, or trial by wager of battle, in the month of September, 1583. Teige Mac Gillpatrick O'Conor was accused by Conor Mac Cormae O'Conor, before the lords justices and council, of killing and murdering his men, being under protection; Teige answered, that they had, since the protection, confederated with the rebel Cathal O'Conor, and therefore were also rebels, and that he was ready to justify his assertion by combat. Conor accepted the challenge, and the weapons, which were sword and target, being chosen by the defendant, the next day was appointed for the battle, and Patrons were assigned to each of them to introduce them into the Lists; the day being come and the court sitting, the combatants were likewise seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle of Dublin. Most of the military officers were present to render this action the more solemn, and the pleadings being read, the combatants were stripped to their shirts and searched by secretary Fenton, and then each of them took a corporal oath that his quarrel was true, and that he would justify the same with his blood; then at the sound of the trumpets they began to fight with great resolution, but at length Conor Mac Cormae was twice wounded in his leg, and once in his eye, and therefore designed to close with his adversary, but Teige being too strong for him, pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then he easily stunned him, and with Conor's own sword cut off his head and presented it to the lords justices, sir Henry Wallop, and Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin.

Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, the wife of O'Reilly (of Cavan), i. e. of Maolmora, the son of John, son of Cathal, died in the spring of this year; and it is doubtful if there lived in Ireland at that time, of the women of the Gadelian race, a more bountiful woman than that Margaret.

The earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Saxanach, the son of Ulick of the heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, son of Ulick Meadhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine, who had been taken prisoner by the lord justice, sir Henry Sydney, in the year of the Christian era 1576, and had been confined for a year in Dublin after his capture, and had been the remainder of the time till this year imprisoned in London, was seized in the summer of this year with a continued consumptive disease, and his physicians and medical attendants informed him that he was more likely to die than recover from that sickness, and if he had any chance of recovering his health it would be by visiting his native place, and living in the air of his own country; the earl was therefore allowed to return to Ireland on account of his ill health, by permission of the sovereign and council, and a pardon was granted him for his sons, and forgiveness for all the depredations they had hitherto committed. He first landed in Dublin, and then proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to the town of Galway, where he was welcomed with great gladness; he remained there to rest and recruit himself, and his friends and relatives from among the English and Irish came to visit him. When he wished to go visit his people, his territory, and sons, his malady and sickness increased, of which he finally died, in the month of August precisely. His Cluiche Caointeach (the ceremony of funeral-cry practised by the ancient Irish), was performed by his merchant friends in that town, and his corpse was conveyed to be interred with due solemnity in the town of Loughrea. His sons, who were in peace with each other till then, having entered into a dispute and controversy, went before sir Nicholas Malby, the governor of the province of Connaught, and both having proceeded to Dublin, to appear before the high council, peace was made between them on that occasion, on the following terms, viz., Ulick was appointed lord and earl in his father's place, and the barony of Leitrim was conferred on John,

and from that time forth their lands, towns, and church livings, were allotted to each, so that they were publicly friends, but privately discontented.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, died in the month of August, and likewise in the same week as the earl; the deceased was a champion in bravery, and a hero in military achievements; he was for some time tanist of Thomond, until he was expelled along with his brother by Donal; he afterwards went to Spain and France, and from thence to England, where he obtained pardon, and his landed property, except the tanistship alone; he died in the fulness of age, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Donogh, the son of Murrogh, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, came by an ignominious death, viz., was hanged in Thomond by captain Mordant, who was marshal in the country, and by the sheriff, sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack; he had, in the previous year, joined the sons of the earl of Clanrickard, but having repented, he returned on protection; those having found a fault and deficiency in the protection, took Donogh prisoner, and hanged him, as we have before stated, on the 29th of September, on a Friday precisely, at the gate of Limerick; his corpse was conveyed to his native place, and was interred at Ennis.

Donogh, the son of Torlogh, son of Murtogh, son of Mac I-Brien of Ara (in Tipperary), after having been for a long time in opposition to his father, and in league with the earl of Desmond, returned under protection; but he was attacked in an unfriendly manner, and slain by his brother Torlogh.

O'Carroll, i. e. John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulroona, son of John, was, with abominable and unprofitable treachery, slain by Mulroona, the son of Teige Caoch, son of Ferganainm; but Mulroona, however, did not long survive that murder, for he himself came by his death in three months after, having been slain by a relative, namely, Calvach, the son of William Odhar, and Calvach himself was nominated to succeed his brother.

The four sons of Roche (of Fermoy, in Cork), namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors in the month of April; and although they were slain

by the same party, it was not on the same day they were killed, for Redmond and Theobald, with a great many of the gentlemen of their people, and of their chief constables, were slain while in pursuit of a prey, which was carried off by the seneschal of Imokilly, and Gillpatrick Condon, in a part of the country where they came in contact with the traitors (Fitzgerald, seneschal of Imokilly, killed twenty-five of the garrison of Lismore). Theobald's wife at that time was Grace, the daughter of Torlogh, son of Murtoth, i. e. the daughter of Mac I-Brien of Ara, and when she beheld her husband with his bones broken in pieces, and in a disfigured condition, while being conveyed towards her, she screamed in a wild frantic manner, and died the same night alongside of her husband, and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, (Barry, of Barrymore, in Cork), defeated Maurice, the oldest son of Roche, in an engagement; and Maurice made his escape from that conflict after he had lost many of his men and horses.

The seneschal before mentioned (Fitzgerald of Imokilly), and Patrick Condon, about the following November, entered the western part of Roche's country, (Fermoy, in Cork). John and Ulick, the young sons of Roche, and the entire country, rose up against the depredators, and defeated the traitors in the first conflict; they continued to pursue them beyond the boundary of the country, to the vicinity of their strongholds in the forests and woods, where the depredators turned on the two sons of Roche, and slew them, together with all those that were along with them; and though it seldom happens that a slaughter takes place without some one escaping, very few escaped of those who had taken part in that pursuit; nobles, landholders, chiefs of Pobals (people, or clans of districts), and men of worth and consequence of the

country, were slain there; the constables of the Mac Sweeneys were also slain there, so that not more than fourteen men of the people of the country, who bore arms, survived that conflict, and Roche and Maurice were obliged to bring a population from other districts to inhabit the country afterwards.

The son of O'Mulloy (of King's county), i. e. Donal, the son of Theobald, was slain, and his death was the less lamented, on account of his having endeavoured to supplant and expel his father, in order that he himself might assume his place.

The son of the earl of Desmond, that is to say, John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the earl, fell unfortunately by his enemies, which happened exactly after the following manner: John having proceeded with four horsemen to the woods of Aharlo, to hold a conference with Barry More, who was leagued with him in carrying on depredations, crossed Avonmore (the river Blackwater), southward, in the noon of a dark gloomy day, and he was met front to front, and face to face, by captain Zouch, with an armed force, without either being in quest of the other; John was wounded and taken prisoner on the spot, and he had not gone a mile beyond that place when he died. They conveyed him with his face under, across his own horse, to Cork, and on arriving in that town, they cut him into quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin, as a trophy of victory; and were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England, the loss of that good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing valuable presents and much wealth, and of his feats of arms in leading forces. James, the son of John, son of Gerald, son of Thomas, the earl, who was taken prisoner along with John, the son of the earl, was hanged shortly after, together with his two sons.¹

A. D. 1582.

1. *Death of Sir John of Desmond.*—In 1581 David Barry, baron of Buttevant and Barrymore in Cork, having opposed the government, captain Walter Raleigh obtained a warrant to seize on Barry's court, and having set forward with his forces, lord Barry set fire to his castle sooner than let it fall into the hands of the English, and at the same time Fitzgerald, seneschal of Imokilly, having attacked Raleigh, defeated his troops and forced him to fly to Cork. David Barry and Fitzgerald of Imokilly having afterwards entered into a contention, sir John of Desmond, in the month of August, proceeded with a force near the Blackwater to reconcile them, but captain Zouch, then governor of Munster, and captain Dowdall, having learned where Desmond was to cross the Blackwater, set out in the night with a strong force from Cork,

and having arrived by break of day at Castlelyons, they posted themselves in a wood through which Desmond was to pass, who being thus taken by surprise, fought valiantly, but fell mortally wounded, and died on the way as they carried him to Cork, along with many of his followers who were made prisoners. Desmond's head was cut off and sent to Dublin, where it was fastened to a pole, and put on the top of the castle, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, his body was tied to a gibbet on the gates of Cork, where it remained for three or four years, till it was at length carried into the sea by the wind. This sir John Fitzgerald, called John of Desmond, was a valiant commander, and was brother of the earl of Desmond, and of sir James of Desmond, whose death has been recorded in the Annals at the year 1580.

Catheleen, the daughter of Teige, son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladrach Mac Carthy, the wife of Fitzmaurice of Kerry, died; her funeral proceeded on Loch Lein Linfhiac laigh, and her remains were conveyed from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers, and were interred in the monastery of Airbealach (Irrelagh, or Mucruss Abbey, at the Lakes of Killarney).

Great wind, with constant rain, stormy weather, and excessive dearth, prevailed in those two years successively; this year also was remarkable for large nuts.

A company of foot soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of captain Zouch's force, were quartered at Ardfert (in Kerry), from the beginning of harvest of the present year; and although they had plenty of provisions and stores from the queen, they did not cease from consuming and wasting the country about them; and the son of the chief of each *Pobal* (clan), in the country was obliged to be sent to them as a hostage.

Patrick, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Fitz Maurice (of Kerry), were joined with the Geraldines in the war, since they had left their imprisonment in Limerick till then. On a certain night those proceeded to Ardfert, and on the following morning seized on the booty of the town; Captain Haitsein, the captain of the cavalry, rushed suddenly upon them, without waiting for his soldiers, but he was quickly encountered, and in the first onset was dismounted and dispatched by the sword. The sons of Fitzmaurice returned with their prey, and encamped at the town despite of the soldiers; a gentleman of the Clan Sheehy, who was at that time along with the sons of Fitzmaurice, namely, Murtogh, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, was slain before the door of the monastery of O'Torna (Odorney, in Kerry), by the sons of the bishop of Kerry (James Fitzmaurice, bishop of Ardfert), who were aiding the queen's people on that occasion. Fitzmaurice, (Thomas Fitzmaurice, baron of Lixnaw, and ancestor of the earls of Kerry), who was till then with the greater portion of his estate under law, when he saw his country being completely plundered, and having been informed of the death of the captain by his sons, he at once demolished Leacsnamha, Listuathail, Baille and Baile-an-Bhundenaign (the castles of Lixnaw, Listowel, Beaulieu, and Ballybunnion, in

Kerry), and afterwards joined his sons. He was not joined in that insurrection by the inhabitants of Baile-Mac-an-Chaim, or Baile-*ui-Chaolaidh*, or by the Mac Pierces. Fitzmaurice took his sons with him from the town, and both parties returned back to their woods; but they had scarcely gone when Captain Zouch came to the country, on report of the death of Captain Hatsin, and to relieve his people; when he did not succeed in overtaking them about the town, he hanged the young hostages who were in the hands of his people from the country; he then scoured the woods in search of Fitzmaurice and his sons, and on that occasion he took much prey and booty, and slew many persons; he put the inhabitants who had been along with the captain in that insurrection in possession of Leac-Bebion, which had been vacated by Fitzmaurice and his people. In some time after that, Fitzmaurice brought the earl of Desmond to the country, and having given battle to the people of Ardfert, they slew their captain, lieutenant, and ensign, and a great number along with them. Fitzmaurice suffered much above all others in that war, for his people were exterminated, and his corn, buildings, and dwellings, were destroyed; he had no security in taking refuge in the hollows of trees, or of rocks, or caves of the earth, or in underwoods, for in those recesses he dreaded his enemies might find him. Captain Zouch went to England in the month of August in this year, having left another captain in his place as governor over the people of Munster; this captain took with him all the soldiers that then were in Ardfert to Cork, and from that time there was not a company, or half a company of soldiers to overrun the country, or harass the Geraldines, to the end of this year. Captain Zouch was killed in a conflict in England before he could return to Ireland.

The earl of Desmond was located, from the middle month of harvest of the present year to the end of the year, between Druim Fingin, Aharlo, and Coill-an-Chuigidh, and his sole study and occupation during that time was to harass the Butlers by day and night, in retaliation for all the injury the earl of Ormond had committed on the Geraldines till then. It was the more easy to harass the Butlers, that the earl of Ormond was in England this year, and on that occasion he (Desmond), had his full satisfaction over the estate,

for he left the entire country in weeds and waste, from Waterford to Lothra (Loroha, in Tipperary), and from Cnauhchoill to the county of Kilkenny; this was no wonder for those lands to be waste, on account of the frequent depredations committed by the earl in the two Ormonds, the territory of Ara, Ikerrin, and South Ely (all in Tipperary), with its tributary districts, Middlethird, the Third of Clonmel, and on both sides of the river Suir, as far as the gates of Waterford. It is impossible to relate or enumerate half or one third of the desperate encounters, hard contested conflicts, and intrepid onsets, that were carried on by the Geraldines at that time, and it was then it was said that "the lowing of a cow, or the voice of a ploughman, was not heard from Dunkeen (in Kerry), to Cashel of Munster."

The earl of Desmond proceeded, in the summer of this year, to the east of Munster, and the west part of the country of the Butlers. There happened to have been at that time before him in Fiodh-Ard (Fethard, in Tipperary), the two young sons of the earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond-an-Chaladh, and Edward, who were the sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and they were brothers to the then earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, and those the earl had left over the country to protect it when he was going to England. They had with them in the town at that time an active body of cavalry, and a select and well-appointed company of galloglasses, and giomanachs (light soldiers); they resolutely prepared to attack the insurgents, and advanced to the same field where the earl was; they watched each other without engaging from Fethard to Knock Graffan (in Tipperary, between Cahir and Cashel), where the earl encountered his adversaries, and defeated the Butlers. They left a great number of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and disposal of their opponents, so that the hill on which they fought that battle was strewed over with dead bodies by the Geraldines. A lamentable death took place there, namely, Colla, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donal Oge Mac Sweeney, the chief constable of the Butlers. On the other side there fell only Gerald, the son of John Oge, son of Thomas the earl (of Desmond), and his death was much lamented in his own country.

The earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry in the harvest of this year, and remained encamped for nearly a week in the upper part of Clanmaurice; his foot soldiers proceeded from that place to seize on a prey in Pobal O'Keeffe (in Cork), but O'Keeffe, with all the neighbouring people in the vicinity, pursued the depredators during a great part of the day through the Largs of Luachair Deadhaidh (the Largs or Slopes, in Kerry, on the borders of Cork), until they came near to the earl's camp. When the earl heard the conflict of the Kerns, and the loud report of the ordnance, he quickly advanced, and defeated O'Keeffe, in the same place; and there were very few of those who came in the pursuit but were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donal, son of Art, and his son Art Oge, were taken prisoners, and another son of his, namely, Hugh, was slain; the son of the vicar O'Scully was also taken prisoner there, and was afterwards hanged.

David (Barry) of the Combat, the son of John Oge, son of John, lord of Coillmore, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the bishop of Kerry (James Fitzmaurice, bishop of Ardfert), that is to say, the sons of James, son of Richard, were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother Murtoogh, who had been formerly slain by the sons of the bishop.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge (Fitzgerald) the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas of Claonglass (in Limerick), all died this year a natural death.

Owen, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh Mac Sweeney, constable of Desmond, a meek, mild man, in company and in council, but resolute and determined in conflict and battle, died.

Torlogh Oge, the son of Torlogh, son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh Mac Sweeney, died, and there was none of his tribe in his time who had less fear of meeting any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the following year; and during his absence captain Brabazon acted as governor over the province of Connaught. That captain proceeded into Tyrawley, in the spring of this year, and laid waste and plundered the entire

country, from one end to the other, marching amongst them from one camp to another; neither the sanctuary of saint or poet, nor wood or sequestered glen, nor town or fortress, were a security against that captain or his people, and he devastated the entire country.

Mac Sweeney of Banagh, i. e. Maolmurry Oge, the son of Maolmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny, and Donal, the son of Murrough, son of Roderick More, son of Donal of the Victories Mac Sweeney, were slain on the 4th day of the month of June, on the banks of Lough Foyle, while engaged in carrying on a correspondence and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who then had two extensive encampments, with great forces, on either side of the lake; the manner in which those lamentable deaths occurred was as follows: A number of strange Scots came from O'Neill's camp, in a boat which was used for ferrying across the narrow strait of Lough Foyle, and being supposed to have come on some other errand, until they arrived at the landing place, to the forepart of the boat in which these two worthy constables were, with a few attendants, who were patiently waiting there to have their conference concluded, they were immediately put to the sword by them (the Scots), who, however, fled themselves, without a wound, or losing a drop of blood.

O'Dogherty, i. e. John, son of Phelim, son of Conor Carrach, lord of Inisowen (in Donegal), died on the 26th of May; had the deceased been a hostage to be ransomed, horses and flocks would have been given for his ransom; his son, John Oge, was appointed in his place, in opposition to Cahir O'Dogherty, and on that account the country was much plundered in its crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

2. *The Mac Clancys of Leitrim and Clare.*—The Mac Clancys of Leitrim were of the Ithian race, a branch of the Milesians of Munster, and there was another clan of the Mac Clancys in Clare who were hereditary Brehons of Thomond under the O'Briens, princes of that territory; many chiefs of the Mac Clancys of Thomond are mentioned in the course of these Annals, but they were of the race of the Dalcassians, and therefore of a different descent from the Mac Clancys of Leitrim. The Mac Clancys, lords of Dartry and Rossclougher in West Breffney, possessed the extensive territory which now forms the barony of Rossclougher, in the county of Leitrim, and was called Mac Clancy's country; they were in former times chiefs of note, and they are designated by O'Dugan as "the mighty Mac Clancys," and many of their chiefs are recorded in the course of these Annals. Their chief castle was called Duncarberry, in Irish *Dun-Cairbre*, signifying the Fortress of Cairbre, and was so named from Cairbre,

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, the wife of Sorley Buighe Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, the son of Con, son of Calvach (O'Donnell), was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry, i. e. Cathal Oge², was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

Theobald and Myler, the sons of Walter Fada (the Tall), son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, went in pursuit of a prey into Tyrawley, at the instigation of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard of the Iron, and they seized some cows; Rickard Burke, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar (in Mayo), overtook the depredators, and having attacked their forces, a fierce and desperate conflict ensued between them, and Rickard, and the most of those who accompanied him, were slain in that encounter, and the sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey triumphantly.

The son of Mac William Burke, i. e. Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the queen's party, and all persons state that that killing was not fair.

The dean O'Grady, i. e. Donogh Oge, the son of Donogh, son of Donogh, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in church and country, died.

Mac Brody, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John, chief professor in history to O'Brien (of Thomond), died, and his brother, Giollabrighe, was appointed his successor.

Dermot Ulltach (O'Donlevey of Donegal), the son of John, died.

Mac Conway, i. e. Bryan Dorcha, died on the 13th of June.

one of the sons of king Niall of the Nine Hostages, who had a fortress there in the fifth century, and he gave its name to the adjoining territory of Carbury in Sligo. There are still remaining some ruins of the castle of Duncarberry, situated on a hill near Bundrowes in Leitrim, not far from Lough Melvin on one side, and the Atlantic on the other. In Mac Parlan's Survey of Leitrim it is stated, that this castle was built by Lady Isabel Clancy, in the reign of Elizabeth. The Mac Clancys also had fortresses in several other places, as at Rossclougher, and on the islands of Lough Melvin, &c.; they formed alliances by marriage with the O'Rourkes, princes of West Breffney, and the O'Conors, lords of Sligo, but they and those powerful chieftains were also often at variance and war. The estates of the Mac Clancys were confiscated after the Cromwellian wars, but there are still some respectable families of the name in Rossclougher, and other parts of Leitrim.

A. D. 1583.

Con, the son of Calvach, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March; he was a man highly accomplished, and of great hospitality, a man of mildness and affability, a supporting pillar to the clergy and kerns, a purchaser of poetical compositions, and of laudatory poems, by his own great wealth, a man to whom least evil was ascribed, by fame or by word, of any of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, so that the Tireconnallians were, on the occasion of the death of Con, like unto a harp without a sound, a ship without a sailor, or a field of corn devoid of produce.

The earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was governor of the two provinces of Munster this year; and the earl of Desmond became more confirmed in his treason and rebellion, so that he commenced to devastate the country in his neighbourhood, during the winter and spring of this year; his people, however, were so much in dread and fear of the law, and of the sovereign of England, that they began to withdraw from him, even his married wife, children, and friends, so that he had only four persons to attend him in his movements from one cavern of a rock, or the hollow of a tree, to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, during the summer and harvest of this year. When the beginning of the winter and the long nights came on him, the lawless and rebellious of Munster began to collect about him, and to renew the war, so that it was the will of God that the time had arrived when an end and termination should be put to the war of the Geraldines, which was accomplished in the following manner:—A party of Uibh Muirceartaigh (O'Moriartys), along the river Mang

(in the county of Kerry), of the tribe of Hugh Beandain, got an opportunity of surprising the earl of Desmond, who was in a Fianbhoth (a hut), concealed in the cavern of a rock, in Glen-an-Ginntigh; this party were reconnoitering and surrounding that habitation, in which the earl was, from the beginning of the night 'till towards morning, when they rushed in on him in the cold hut, by the break of day, being on a Tuesday, and the festival day of St. Martin, (11th of November), precisely; the earl was wounded and taken prisoner by them, for he had no persons to fight or make resistance along with him, except one woman and two boys; they had not, however, gone far from the wood, when they instantly belheaded the earl, and had he not been engaged in plundering and rebelling as he was, that earl of Desmond would have been one of the greatest losses in Ireland, namely, Gerald, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda, son of James, son of Gerald-an-Dana (of the Poetry), son of Maurice, i. e. the first earl of Desmond, son of Thomas-nan-Adadh (of the Apes), son of John Caille, son of Thomas, in whom the Geraldines of Kildare and of Desmond concentrate, who was the son of Maurice, namely, the Friar Minor, son of Gerald, son of Maurice, son of Gerald. The retribution of God in the extermination of the Geraldines was not to be wondered at, as an act of justice on behalf of their sovereign, for to their ancestors had been given, as a land of inheritance, the country from Dun-Caoim (Dunqueen, in Kerry), to the Meeting of the Three Waters (at Waterford), and from Oilean-More-Arda-Neimhead, in Hy Liathain, (Great Island, or Barrymore Island, in the harbour of Cork), to Limerick.¹

Murrough Bacach, the son of Edmond, son of

A. D. 1583.

1. *The Earls of Kildare and Desmond*.—The following account of the earls of Kildare and Desmond has been collected from Lodge's Peerage, Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, Borlase's Reduction of Ireland, Ware, Wills's Illustrious Irishmen, Campion and Hammer's Chronicles, Mac Geoghegan's Ireland, Smith's Histories of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, and other sources, and many of these earls are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters. The Fitzgeralds derive their origin from the Normans of France, and some of their ancestors, from Normandy, settled in Florence, and became dukes of Tuscany. Otho, a descendant of those dukes of Tuscany, came either from Florence or Normandy to England, and was a great baron in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards appointed Castellan of Windsor, and Warden of the Forests in Berkshire, by William the Conqueror, hence some of the descendants of Otho took the surname de Windsor, and were

powerful barons, and from them were descended the de Windsors, earls of Plymouth. Otho, above-mentioned, had a son named Walter, who had a son Gerald, and from him his descendants took the name of Fitzgerald. Gerald got grants of land in Berkshire, from king Henry I., and being a valiant leader, he was sent to Wales, and having reduced the Welsh princes to obedience, he was appointed constable of the castle and governor of the county of Pembroke; he got great grants of lands in Wales, and was married to Nesta, daughter of Rees ap Grifflith, prince of South Wales, by whom he had three sons, Maurice, William, and David. From William Fitzgerald and his sons were descended the family of Gerard, earls of Macclesfield, and the de Carews of Wales and Devonshire, some of whom were earls of Cork, and there were other families of note of the name in Ireland. Raymond le Gros, the celebrated warrior who came to Ireland with Strongbow, was one of the sons of William Fitzgerald; and from Maurice, son of

Manus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, shortly after the death of the earl of Desmond, and some say it was through grief for him he died.

Raymond, were descended the great family of the Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw and earls of Kerry; from Hamon le Gros, or le Gras, were descended the Graces of Kilkenny, a family of great note, who were barons of Courtstown, and gave name to *Grace's Country* in Kilkenny. Maurice Fitzgerald, son of Gerald above-mentioned, came to Ireland with Strongbow, and an account of him has been given at p. 42, in these notes; he was a very valiant commander, and fought many battles with the Irish chiefs, and was for some time one of the chief governors of Ireland, along with Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath; king Henry II. and Strongbow, conferred on him large grants of lands in Leinster, namely, in Offaly, in Kildare, and in Wexford and Wicklow. Maurice died at Wexford, A. D. 1177, and William, one of his sons, became baron of Naas; his eldest son, Gerald, became baron of Offaly in the reign of king John, and was also chief justice of Ireland; he also got grants of lands in Sligo, and he died at Sligo in A. D. 1205. Gerald was succeeded as baron of Offaly by his son Maurice, who got the lands of Maynooth in the reign of Henry III.; he founded a Dominican monastery at Sligo, and erected a castle there; he also got lands at Youghal, where he founded a Franciscan monastery, in which he died, and was buried, A. D. 1257, having in the latter years of his life taken on him the habit of a Friar Minor, or Franciscan; this Maurice was a valiant commander in the various battles with the Irish chiefs, and also in the wars of Henry III. with the Welsh. His son, Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, baron of Offaly, got great estates in Kerry, and was ancestor of the Fitzgeralds of Munster; he died at Youghal in 1260. Maurice, brother of this Thomas, was some time lord justice of Ireland in the reign of Edward I. Thomas Fitzgerald, a grandson of the above-mentioned Thomas, became baron of Offaly, and was appointed captain of all Desmond, and so powerful that he was styled prince and ruler of Munster; he was some time lord justice of Ireland, in the reign of Edward I., and died A. D. 1296, and was buried in the monastery of Youghal; he was surnamed Nappagh, signifying of the Apes, from a remarkable incident that occurred to him when only nine months old, and at nurse in Tralee, in the following manner:—On the news of the death of his father Maurice, who was slain by the Mac Carthys of Desmond, his nurses being much alarmed, ran out of the house, and leaving the child in the cradle, he was seized by a large monkey kept in the house, which, apparently to protect him, carried the child up to the top of the castle, and in some time after brought him down safe, and laid him in the cradle; from this curious circumstance monkeys have been ever since borne in the armorial ensigns of the earls of Kildare. This Thomas was the 7th baron of Offaly, and his son John Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, was created earl of Kildare in 1316, by king Edward II., and his second son, Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, was created earl of Desmond in 1329, by king Edward III. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare, became one of the most powerful families in the kingdom, and many of them were lords justices, deputies, and chief governors of Ireland, and were eminent military commanders in Ireland, and in the wars of the English kings with the Welsh and Scots, and in the wars of the English in France; several of the family were also knights of Rhodes, and of St. John of Jerusalem. Thomas, the 2d earl of Kildare, was lord justice of Ireland in the reign of Edward II., and Maurice, the 4th earl, was lord justice and custos of Ireland several years in the reign of Edward III. Gerald, the 5th earl, was lord justice in the reign of Henry IV., and Thomas, the 7th earl, was lord deputy several years in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; he was also lord chancellor of Ireland, and his son, sir Thomas Fitzgerald, was lord chancellor in the reign of Henry VII. Gerald the 8th earl, was lord deputy of Ireland for many years in the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., being under these different kings the chief governor of Ireland for a period of about twenty-five years; he was one of the most distinguished military commanders of his

Geoffrey Carrach, the son of Donogh Bacach, son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Kerns of Inis-Caoin

time. Gerald, his son, the 9th earl, was high treasurer, lord justice, and lord deputy of Ireland some years in the reign of Henry VIII.; he was one of the most powerful and popular men in Ireland, but having given his daughters in marriage to O'Connor, lord of Offaly, and O'Carroll, lord of Ely, and formed some other alliances with the Irish chiefs, with whom he was on friendly terms, contrary to the statute of Kilkenny, he was commanded to go to England, and, on various charges of disaffection, imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died in the year 1534; and his five brothers, together with his son, lord Thomas Fitzgerald, were sent prisoners to the tower, on charges of high treason, and all hanged and beheaded at Tyburn, on the 3d of February, 1536, of which events an account has been given at p. 404, in these Annals, and in the notes annexed on the rebellion of Silken Thomas. A few years after the execution of lord Thomas, who was the 10th earl of Kildare, his brother Gerald became the 11th earl, and his successors hold the title and honours to the present day. James, the 20th earl of Kildare, was created duke of Leinster in 1766, in the reign of George III.; Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, the present and 3d duke of Leinster, is the 22d earl of Kildare, and 29th baron of Offaly. Thus it appears their high honours and possessions have been maintained by the great family of the Fitzgeralds of Kildare, for more than 600 years, and to this noble house may be applied the remark of Lord Bacon—"It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay, or to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient noble family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time." The earls of Kildare had their chief castle and residence, in ancient times, at Maynooth, but they also had several other castles in many parts of Kildare, and they founded and endowed many monasteries in that county, as those of Kildare, Clane, Castledermot, Athy, &c.

The House of Desmond.—As above explained, Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, son of Thomas, baron of Offaly, was, in the year 1329, in the reign of Edward III. created earl of Desmond, and he and his descendants got very extensive possessions in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford; Kerry was erected into a *County Palatine*, and confirmed to the earls of Desmond, to be held of the crown by the service of one knight's fee. The ancient territory of Desmond, or South Munster, as explained in the notes on Desmond at pp. 170, 179, comprised the greater part of the counties of Cork and Kerry, with parts of Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford. Several of the earls of Desmond were eminent military commanders, and lords deputies of Ireland; Maurice, the 1st earl, attended king Edward III. in his wars with France, and was some time lord justice of Ireland; he died in 1355, and was buried in the Dominican abbey of Tralee. Colin Fitzgerald, a chieftain of the house of Kildare, according to the Scotch Peerage, but of the house of Desmond according to Lodge, went to Scotland in the thirteenth century, and having fought in the army of king Alexander III. with great bravery at the battle of Largs, against the Norwegians, he got a grant of the barony of Kintail, in Rosshire, and the descendants of his son Kenneth took the name of Mac Kenneth, afterwards Mac Kenzie, and became earls of Seaforth, and earls of Cromarty, in Scotland. The great families of the Adairs in Scotland and in Ireland, are also, according to Lodge, a branch of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond. The families of the Fitzgibbons of Cork, Limerick, and Clare, were also branches of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; other branches of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond became barons of Decies, in Waterford, seneschals of Imokilly, in Cork, knights of Kerry and knights of Glynn, in Limerick. The Fitzgeralds of Desmond had numerous strong castles and fortified towns in Munster, particularly at Youghal, in Cork, at Askeaton and Kilmallock, in Limerick, at Castlemain and Tralee, in Kerry, &c., and some in Tipperary and Waterford; they founded and endowed many monasteries, as those of Askeaton, Adare, Kilmallock,

(Iniskeen, a village in the barony of Carberry, county of Cork), of the Tanistship of Hy Carberry, a week before the death of the earl of Desmond,

and it was said that the killing of Geoffrey was a forewarning of the death of the earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the

Tralee, Youghal, Dungarvan, &c. Gerald, the 4th earl of Desmond, was governor of the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, and lord justice and lord deputy of Ireland, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. James, the 7th earl, became very powerful, and was custos of the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, in the reign of Henry VI. Thomas, the 8th earl, was lord deputy of Ireland in the reign of Edward IV., but being accused of high treason for alliances and *fosterage with the Irish*, and other charges, he was attainted in a parliament held at Drogheda, and beheaded in that town on the 15th of February, 1467, by order of the lord deputy, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, of which an account has been given at p. 280 in these Annals. James, Maurice, and James, the 9th, 10th, and 11th earls of Desmond, were very powerful noblemen, sometimes in high honour with the kings of England, and sometimes in alliance with the Irish chiefs, against the English government. Thomas, James, and John, were the 12th, 13th, and 14th earls, and men of great note. James was the 15th earl, and made some resistance to the government in the reign of Henry VIII., but was afterwards appointed to the office of high treasurer of Ireland, which he held during the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Mary.

The *Geraldines* of Kildare and Desmond were by far the most powerful and illustrious of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland, and produced many men eminent for valour and patriotism; they were often in alliance with the Irish chiefs, against the English government, and having adopted the Irish language, manners, and customs, they were charged by the English of having become "*Hibernieis ipsis Hiberniores*," or more Irish than the Irish themselves. The earls of Kildare formed marriage alliances with the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone, the O'Donnells, princes of Tyreconnell, the O'Conors, lords of Offaly, the O'Moores, lords of Leix, and the O'Carrolls, lords of Ely O'Carroll; and the earls of Desmond became allied by intermarriages with the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, and earls of Clancare; the O'Briens, princes and earls of Thomond; the O'Carrolls, lords of Ely O'Carroll; the O'Sullivan, lords of Beara, in Cork; the O'Conors, lords of Kerry, and the O'Conors, lords of Sligo. As by the Act of the Anglo-Irish Parliament, called the Statute of Kilkenny, it was prohibited, under penalties of treason or felony, for any families of English descent to form alliances by marriage or fosterage with the Milesian Irish, these alliances were brought as charges against the houses of Kildare and Desmond, in consequence of which many of them, as above explained, suffered confiscation of their estates, persecution and death. The earls of Desmond were sometimes in alliance, but more frequently at war with their great rivals, the Butlers, earls of Ormond. In A. D. 1565, as related at p. 456, in these Annals, a great battle was fought in Waterford, between Gerald, earl of Desmond, and Thomas, earl of Ormond, in which Desmond, being defeated and taken prisoner, was, as mentioned by Cox, carried on a bier from the field of battle on men's shoulders, and one of the Butlers having insultingly asked him, "Where is the great earl of Desmond now?" he replied with great spirit, "Where should he be but on the necks of the Butlers." Gerald, the 16th earl of Desmond, son of James, the 15th earl, was one of the most powerful subjects in Europe, held the rank of a *Prince Palatine*, with all the authority of a provincial king, had many strong castles and towns, and his vast possessions extended about one hundred and fifty miles over the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, comprising about six hundred thousand acres of profitable land, independent of immense tracts of waste lands, so that his entire estates amounted to about one million of acres. He had a vast number of vassals, and could raise at a call a force of 2000 foot and 600 horse, and had besides in his retinue of his own kindred 500 gentlemen of the Fitzgeralds. The earl of Desmond having resisted the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, waged war against the English government, and being joined by his brothers and relatives,

they became the chief military commanders of the Irish in Munster, in the war against Elizabeth, and for a period of about 15 years of incessant contests and sanguinary conflicts, they maintained their position, but the earl with his brothers and cousins being slain, and many other leaders of the Fitzgeralds imprisoned and exiled, and all their forces dispersed and vanquished, the great Fitzgeralds of Desmond, after having maintained their possessions and power in prosperity and splendour for a period of more than three hundred years, were reduced to utter ruin, and their vast estates being confiscated by the crown, were transferred to new English settlers. Amongst the chiefs of the house of Desmond who were slain in these contests, the following were the most distinguished leaders, sir Maurice Fitzgerald, called Maurice Duv or Black Maurice, brother of James the 15th earl, was killed in the year 1563, in a conflict with the Mac Carthys; his son James, called Mae Maurice or Fitzmaurice, was a noted commander for many years in Munster, and brought over the Italians and Spaniards to Smerwick; he was slain A. D. 1579, as recorded in these Annals at that year, and his body was hanged by the English at Kilmallock. Sir James Fitzgerald, brother of Gerald, earl of Desmond, was in the year 1580 taken prisoner, hanged and quartered by the English at Cork; sir John Fitzgerald, called John of Desmond, brother of sir James, was hanged, quartered, and gibbeted by the English at Cork, in 1581; both these brothers were celebrated commanders for many years in Munster, and an account of them is given in the Annals at the above mentioned years. Gerald, the earl, was himself slain in the year 1583, as above recorded in the Annals. James Fitzgerald, the 17th earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner in 1601, and sent to the Tower of London, where he died in A. D. 1608, as hereafter mentioned. Mac Geoghegan, in his History of Ireland, says—"Such was the end of the illustrious house of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, the Maccabees of our day, who sacrificed their lives and properties in defence of the Catholic cause." The particulars of the death of the earl Gerald, above mentioned by the Four Masters, were as follows; his forces being defeated and dispersed, and his brothers and kindred slain, he was reduced to the greatest distress, and became a fugitive, with only a few followers, wandering through the woods and wilds of Kerry, concealed in glens and caves to evade his pursuers, being outlawed, and a large reward offered for him dead or alive. The earl in his misfortunes was chiefly supported by one of his faithful followers, Geoffrey Mac Sweeney, a captain of galloglasses, who being slain, the earl was greatly distressed for provisions, and some of his servants took a prey of cattle between Tralee and Castlemaine, from one of the O'Moriarty's, on which Owen O'Moriarty applied to the English governor of Castlemaine, from whom he obtained a party of 7 musketeers and 12 kerns, who pursued the cattle; this party about midnight having discovered a fire in a wood within a few miles of Tralee, they reconnoitred the place, and discovered 5 or 6 persons in a ruined house, and entering it, all the inmates fled except an aged man of venerable appearance, who sat by the fire; one Daniel Kelly, an Irish soldier, attacked the old man, and almost cut off his arm with a blow of his sword, on which he cried out—"Spare me for I am the earl of Desmond," but the base kern, regardless of his entreaties, killed him and cut off his head, which he carried to Cork, to Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, who had it sent to England as a present to the queen, who caused it to be fixed on a pole on London Bridge. This Daniel Kelly who killed the earl, was, says Cox, "a native Irishman who had been bred by the English;" he had for that service a pension of £20 a year from queen Elizabeth, but going to London, he was soon after, for some misdeeds, hanged at Tyburn. The earl was slain on the 11th of November, 1583, as mentioned in the Annals, in a sequestered glen called Glenagintigh, situated in the parish of Ballynac Elligott, between Tralee and Castleisland; his body was concealed by the people to prevent it from falling into the hands of his enemies,

earl (of Desmond), died at an advanced age while imprisoned in Limerick, on account of his sons being joined with the earl of Desmond.

and, after a considerable time, privately buried in the small church of Kilnamanagh, at Ardnegrath, near Castleisland. The great earl of Desmond was long remembered in the tales and traditions of the people under the name of *Gioroid Iarla*, or Gerald the Earl, and in their wild legends represented as not dead, but that he and his warriors were sleeping in a cave in the mountains of Kerry in complete armour, and their steeds standing beside them ready saddled, and that the earl and his champions would sometime arise from their enchanted slumber, and war with the English, as the ancient Welsh believed for ages, that their renowned hero, Arthur, king of Britain, was not dead, but gone with his warriors to Fairy-land, from whence they would one day return to liberate the *Kymri* from Saxon bondage. James, only son of Gerald the earl, was kept some years a prisoner in the Tower of London, but restored to the earldom by queen Elizabeth for a political object, and, according to Cox and Lodge, he was in the year 1600 sent over to Ireland by the advice of sir Robert Cecil, in hopes he might regain the followers of his family, and bring them under obedience to the crown. When he came to Cork, says Cox, the inhabitants, finding he was a Protestant, refused to entertain him, so that he was fain to intrude himself on the mayor; he then went to Kilmallock, where multitudes flocked to see him and do him duty, but as soon as they saw him go to church on Sunday, they all forsook him and treated him with great contumely; he was the 17th earl, and commonly called the queen's earl of Desmond; he returned to London, where he soon after died in 1601, under suspicion of being poisoned. James Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, the son of sir Thomas, and grandson of James, the 15th earl of Desmond, attempting to recover the estates and honours of his ancestors, joined the standard of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, against the queen, and in 1598 was appointed earl of Desmond by O'Neill, and hence he was called O'Neill's earl of Desmond, in opposition to the queen's earl of Desmond, but as his title was not recognised by the crown, he was designated the *Sugan Earl*, signifying the Earl of Straw. Cox says the Sугan Earl was the handsomest man of his time, and one of the most potent of the earls of Desmond; he was a valiant commander, and headed a great force for some years in Munster, but being at length defeated, he became a fugitive and outlaw, and a great reward being offered for him dead or alive, he was taken on the 29th of May, 1601, by Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight, while concealed in a cave in the mountain of Slieve Grot in Tipperary, and delivered to Carew, the president of Munster, at Shandon castle, for which service Fitzgibbon received a reward of one thousand pounds. Desmond was secured in irons and sent to Cork, where he was tried and convicted of treason, and in August 1601, transmitted prisoner to London, together with the celebrated chief Florence Mac Carthy, who, says Cox, was the greatest man of the Mac Carthys since the conquest. Desmond and Mac Carthy were both confined in the Tower, where the earl died, A. D. 1603, after an imprisonment of seven years, and was buried in the chapel of the Tower. John Fitz-Thomas, brother of this earl, was also a commander of note in Munster for some years, but fled to Spain in 1603; he was styled earl of Desmond, and died at Barcelona; his son Gerald, also styled count and earl of Desmond, was in the military service of Spain and Austria, and having died in Germany in 1632, thus terminated the illustrious house of Desmond.

Confiscated Lands.—In 1583 an Act of attainder was passed against Gerald, the great earl of Desmond, and his vast estates were confiscated, and no less than 574,623 acres were seized by the crown, together with his many strong castles, and transferred to various new English settlers, who were called Undertakers and Planters. An account of this plantation is given by Cox, and in Smith's Histories of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford. Amongst the conditions on which these grants of lands were given, the Undertakers were not permitted to convey any part of the lands to the mere Irish, and the English settlers were also prohibited to intermarry with the Irish, and none of the Irish were to be maintained

The Roche,² i. e. David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, and his wife Oilen (Ellen), the daughter of James, son of Edmond

in any family. Cox says letters were written to every county in England to encourage younger brothers to become Undertakers in Ireland; the conditions were that the queen was to grant these confiscated lands in fee at 3d. per acre in Limerick and Kerry, and 2d. per acre in Cork and Waterford; to be rent free till March 1590; and to pay but half rent for three years from thence, and no Irish to be permitted to reside on the lands. Of the Desmond estates in Cork and Waterford, sir Walter Raleigh got 40,000 acres, which afterwards passed to the family of Boyle, earls of Cork. The other English Undertakers who got grants of the Desmond estates were the following. In Cork, Arthur Robins 18,000 acres; Fane Beecher 12,000; Hugh Worth 12,000; Arthur Hyde 12,000; sir Warham St. Leger 6,000; Hugh Cuffe 6,000; sir Thomas Norris 6,000; Thomas Say 5,800; sir Richard Beacon 1,600, and Edmond Spenser, the poet, 3,000 acres.

In Kerry. Sir William Herbert 13,000 acres; Charles Herbert 4,000; sir Valentine Brown, ancestor to the earls of Kenmare, 6,000; sir Edward Denny 6,000; John Hally 4,000; captain Conway and John Campion 2,000 acres.

In Limerick. Sir George Bourchier 13,000 acres; William Trenchard 12,000; Henry Billingsly 12,000; sir William Courtenay 10,500; Francis Barkly 7,000; Edward Manwaring 3,750; Richard Fitton 3,000; Robert Anslow 2,600; and George Thornton 1,500 acres. In Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary, sir Edward Fitton got 11,500 acres. In Waterford, sir Christopher Hatton got 10,900 acres, and in Tipperary Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, got 3,000 acres.

2. *The Roches of Fermoy.*—The family of de la Rupe or Roche, according to the Irish Peerage and Rudiments of Honour, by Francis Nicholls, published in 1727, were maternally descended from Charlemagne, king of France and emperor of the West, and in the remarkable pedigree of the ancestors of this family, it is shewn that they derive their descent from the most illustrious sources, their progenitors being allied, by intermarriages, with the great earls of Flanders, the counts of Bavaria, Alfred, and other Saxon kings of England, the house of Capet in France, William the Conqueror, and other Anglo-Norman kings. The Roches came to Ireland in the reign of Henry II. along with the other Anglo-Norman chiefs, in Strongbow's time; and in the reigns of Richard I. and king John, they got large grants of lands in Cork, in the territory of Fermoy, which from them was called *Roche's Country*, and they erected a castle, and founded a Cistercian monastery at Fermoy, and they had seats at Castletown Roche, and other places. Alexander, David, John, and Maurice Fitz-John Roche, were in succession barons of Fermoy by tenure, and about A. D. 1300 the lords George and John Roche are mentioned in Lodge's Peerage on the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, as connected by intermarriage with that family. In the reign of Edward IV., about A. D. 1470, the most noble, potent, and honorable Ulick Roche was created viscount de Rupe and Fermoy; and in Lodge's Peerage, on the de Coureys, barons of Kinsale, David More Roche, viscount of Fermoy, is mentioned about the year 1490. According to the passage above in the Annals, David Roche was, in 1583, viscount of Fermoy, and his pedigree is given as son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, and his wife was Ellen Mac Pierce, of the family of the Fitzmaurices, afterwards earls of Kerry; and Jane, daughter of this David Roche, was married to Patrick Fitzmaurice, baron of Lixnaw, in Kerry. Another David Roche, viscount of Fermoy, lived in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and was a distinguished nobleman in supporting the interests of king Charles in Ireland during the civil wars, and in consequence of his loyalty his extensive estates, estimated to be worth fifty thousand pounds per annum, were confiscated by Cromwell; lord Roche retired with a regiment to France, and died on the Continent. Another David Roche, viscount Fermoy, sat in the parliament of King James II. at Dublin, in 1689, and was a steady adherent to the House of Stuart. The Roches had also the title of barons of Castletelough, and some of them were barons of Tarbert in Limerick.

Mac Piercc, died in the same month, at the end of this year; and there was not of the Fionn-Ghalla (Normans), of Ireland, who ruled over a Triochad-Cead (barony), of an estate, a couple more noble than they were.

After the confiscation of their estates in the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, the Roches of Fermoy retired to the Continent, and some of them were distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigade in France, and also in the service of Spain and Sardinia. There are still many highly respectable families of the Roches in the counties of Cork and Limerick, and accounts of them are given in Smith's History of Cork, in Windele's learned work on Cork, and in Burke's Commoners.

IX. *Danish Wars in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.*—In the preceding articles, an account has been given of the Danish wars in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, concluding with the battle of Clontarf, and in this is continued, from p. 516, an account of those wars in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, down to the termination of the Danish power, and the invasion of the Anglo-Normans. On the death of Brian Boru, at Clontarf, A. D. 1014, Malachy II. who had been deposed by Brian, and reigned only as king of Meath, resumed the crown, and became again monarch of Ireland, and reigned to his death, A. D. 1022, and during this period he fought several battles with the Danes. In A. D. 1015, king Malachy, with the Hy Niall, and O'Mulduary, prince of Tyconnell, led their forces to Dublin, and burned the fortress and the houses outside the fortress, and afterwards went into Hy Kinsellagh, laid waste the country, and carried off more than 1000 captives, with flocks of cattle, but they were attacked, and a great number of them slain.

Battle of Odbha, &c.—In A. D. 1016, king Malachy defeated the Danish forces, and their allies, the Lagenians, with immense slaughter, at a place called Odbha, in Meath, where several other great battles were fought in ancient times, and is now named Dowth, and situated between Drogheda and Slane. In the same year, according to Inisfallen, Kildare, Glendalough, Clonard, Swords of Columkill, and Arniagh, were burned by Sitric, son of Aulaf, and the Danes of Dublin, but they were attacked by Malachy and O'Neill, and great numbers of them were slain. In A. D. 1017, Brann, son of Maolmora Mac Murogh, king of Leinster, was treacherously taken by Sitric, Danish king of Dublin, who had his eyes put out, of which punishment he soon after died. In A. D. 1018, Kells was plundered by Sitric and the Danes of Dublin, and they carried off immense booty, and many captives, and slew a great number of people, in the midst of the church. In A. D. 1020, the shrine of St. Patrick and his relics, called Finnfoideach, were plundered at Armagh or Downpatrick, by the Danes, and O'Aidith and the people of Lower Iveagh, who also carried off 700 cows.

Battle of Delgany.—In A. D. 1021, Ughaire, king of Leinster, defeated the Danes of Dublin, under Sitric, in a great battle, at Delgne Mogarog, in Hy Briuin Cualann; this battle was fought at Delgany, in Wicklow, and the Danish forces were defeated with great slaughter, and several thousands of them were slain.

Battle of Athboy, &c.—In A. D. 1022, king Malachy gained a great victory over the Danes of Dublin, near Ath Buidhe of Tlachtga, now Athboy, in Meath, in which the Four Masters state that a vast number of them were slain in the evening, at the Yellow-ford. This battle was fought in the beginning of July, and king Malachy died two months after, namely the 4th of the Nones of September, on a Sunday, in the 73d year of his age, at Cro-inis, an island in Lough Annin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar. In this year a great naval battle was fought between the Danes of Dublin and Niall Mac Eochada, prince of Ulidia, in which the Danes were defeated with immense slaughter, and great numbers of them made captives and their ships taken from them. In A. D. 1023, the Danes of Dublin led their forces to South Bregia, and as far as Duleek, and they slew Ainbith O'Casey, lord of Saitne, and they treacherously took Donogh

O'Mulloy (of King's county), i. e. Theobald, died.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, lord of Muskerry, a man of good personal figure, and of fair complexion, who pos-

O'Dunn, lord of Bregia, prisoner, and carried him beyond the sea, to the east. In A. D. 1024, the men of Ossory and Leinster led their forces to Talcande, and carried off valuable articles and hostages from the Danes, and they were also defeated at Erlant. In A. D. 1025, Flaherty O'Neill, king of Ulster, led his forces to Bregia, and carried off the hostages of the Irish from the Danes, and in the following year O'Neill came to Meath, with his ally, Malachy, and having attacked the Danes, they carried off hostages from them, and having proceeded on the ice, they laid waste against the Danes Luis Mochta, now Inismott, on the lake of Ballyhoe, in Meath, on the borders of Louth and Monaghan. In this year, also, Raon, heir presumptive to the throne of Tara, defeated the Danes of Dublin in several battles in Meath.

The Battle of Lichblagh.—In A. D. 1027, Sitric, son of Aulaf, Danish king of Dublin, joined by Donogh O'Dunn, prince of Bregia, led a great force to Meath, and proceeded as far as Leic Bladbma, or Leic Blagha, and to Monaigh Iomshlain, where they were attacked by the men of Meath, commanded by Roen O'Melaghlin, prince of Westmeath, and a fierce battle being fought between them, the victory was gained over the Danes and Bregians, and an immense number were slain, together with Donogh O'Dunn, prince of Bregia, and Giolla Uasail, son of Giolla Kevin, lord of Cualann, in Wicklow. The place where this battle was fought called Leic Bladbma, is now known as Lichblagh, in Westmeath, between Castlepollard and Lough Shelin. In another engagement the Danes defeated and slew Roen, prince of Meath, with many of his men.

In 1028, Flanagan O'Kelly, prince of Bregia, and Sitric, son of Aulaf, king of the Danes of Dublin, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. In A. D. 1029, Aulaf, son of Sitric, king of the Danes was taken prisoner by Malon O'Regan, prince of Bregia, who compelled him to pay as a ransom for his liberation 1200 cows, and seven score (140) British horses, together with sixty ounces of gold, and the sword of Carolus, and sixty ounces of silver for throwing off his fetters, and eighty cows as the price of intercession, and four hostages to O'Regan himself, for making peace; and Aulaf was also compelled to give up the hostages of Ireland, both of Leinster and Leath Cuinn, with a full redemption of all hostages. Several of the O'Regans and O'Kellys, princes of Bregia, are mentioned at this time, and they were in contention with each other for that principality. In A. D. 1031, Ardbraccan, in Meath, was plundered by Sitric and the Danes of Dublin, 200 persons were burned in the stone church, and 200 more were carried off captives, together with much cattle. Gluniarn, the son of Sitric, was slain by the people of South Bregia.

Battle of the Boyne, &c.—In A. D. 1032, a victory was gained by Sitric, son of Aulaf, over the Conallians, or men of Louth, and other adjoining parts of Ulster, and 300 of them were slain or made captives; this battle was fought near the mouth of the river Boyne. In 1034, Aulaf, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, in Englund, while on his way to Rome. In 1035, Reginald, grandson of Ivar, lord of the Danes of Waterford, was treacherously slain in Dublin by Sitric; he was succeeded by Commanns, son of Raban, who was slain in 1038, and in the same year Waterford was plundered by Dermot Mac Maolnambo, king of Leinster, and Ivar was slain. In 1035, Ardbraccan was plundered by Sitric, and Swords was plundered and burned, in retaliation, by Conor O'Melaghlin.

In 1037, Skreen and Duleek, in Meath, were plundered by the Danes of Dublin; and in 1038, the island of Raghlin, off the coast of Antrim, was laid waste by the Danes.

Christ Church founded by the Danes.—According to Ware, Sitric III., Danish king of Dublin, having gone on a pilgrimage to Rome in A. D. 1030, died on his way, and was succeeded by his son Aulaf VI., who going on a pilgrimage to Rome, A. D. 1034, was

sessed most of white-walled buildings, fair, well-roofed castles, and Coarb's seats (Abbasies), of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died.

slain in England, and was succeeded by his son, Sitric IV. In A.D. 1038, according to Ware and Lanigan, and the Liber Niger, or Black Book of Trinity Church, Dublin, this Danish king, Sitric, in conjunction with Donatus, an Ostman or Dane, then bishop of Dublin, founded the Cathedral of Christ Church, which Sitric amply endowed, conferring on it the lands of Baldoyle, Raheny, and Portrane, with all their produce, cattle and corn, and the services of the villeins or serfs attached to those lands "cum villanis et vaccis et bladis," and he also gave gold and silver sufficient to build the Cathedral. In A.D. 1035, according to Inisfallen, Sitric having left the government of Dublin, went across the sea, and was succeeded by a chief named Eachmarcach, probably Emeric; and in 1038, Ivar, the son of Harold, succeeded Emeric as Danish king of Dublin. According to Ware, Sitric IV. died A.D. 1042, and was succeeded by Aulaf; this was Aulaf VII.

In A.D. 1045, Ivar, the son of Harold, and the Danes of Dublin attacked the Island of Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, and slew 300 of the Ultonians. In 1046, Ivar, the son of Harold, was expelled from Dublin by the Danes, and was succeeded as king by Emeric, son of Reginald. About this time, according to the Saga of Snorri, Thorfin, earl of Orkneys, son of earl Sigurd, who had been slain at Clontarf, with powerful forces of Norwegians, made hostile expeditions to the coasts of Ireland, and fought great battles with the Irish Danes at Waterford; this Thorfin ruled over the northern half of Scotland, while his ally Macbeth was king in the south. About this period also, various expeditions of the Irish to Wales are mentioned in the Welsh Chronicles of Caradoc, of Llan-cavan, and in Ware and Hammer. The Irish were allied with the different Welsh princes who were contending for the sovereignty of Wales, and Conan ap Iago, prince of North Wales, was married to Ranulph, daughter of Aulaf, Danish king of Dublin; Conan was expelled from Wales by Griffith ap Lewellyn, who usurped the government, but Conan being joined by his father-in-law Aulaf, they collected their forces from Dublin, and sailed to Wales about A.D. 1045, and having defeated Griffith, took him prisoner, but he was soon after rescued by his own men, and the forces of Aulaf were defeated with great slaughter, and he and Conan fled to their ships and returned to Dublin. In A.D. 1050, Conan collected another force in Ireland, and attempted to recover Wales, but his fleet was destroyed by a storm; various other expeditions of the Irish into Wales, from A.D. 1050 to 1060, are related by Hammer.

In A.D. 1052, Dermot Mac Maolnambo, king of Leinster, led his forces to Fingal, and burned the entire country about Dublin, and he fought a great battle with the Danes at their fortress, where great numbers were slain, and he remained in Dublin until Emeric, son of Reginald, king of the Danes, went beyond the sea, and Dermot then became king over the Danes. Murrough, the son of Maolnambo, soon after was appointed king over the Danes of Dublin, and he and his father were the first Irish kings who assumed authority over the Danes, but from this period, for a century afterwards, these Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, were generally styled kings of Dublin. This Murrough Mac Murrough died A.D. 1070, and in 1075 is recorded in the Four Masters the death of Donal Mac Murrough, king of Leinster and of Dublin. In A.D. 1055, Guthorm or Gorm, a Norwegian Iarl, and famous warrior, is mentioned in the Saga of Snorri as having come to Dublin with powerful forces, and entered into alliance with Murchard, an Irish king, who, no doubt, was Murchad or Murrough above mentioned, king of Dublin. Gorm and Murrough with their combined forces and a large fleet sailed to Wales, and, having plundered the country, they took away an immense quantity of silver and other booty, but Murrough having attempted to appropriate all the spoils to himself, Gorm resisted, and they fought a great battle, in which Murrough was defeated. Gorm got such a vast quantity of silver, that he offered up a tenth part of it to St. Olaf, and on his return to Norway had formed out of the silver an image of Christ 7 feet high, which he placed in the church of St. Olaf.

Intestine commotions arose in the country after the death of Cormac, some of the people supporting Callachan, the son of Teige, who claimed to take

Godred Crovan.—According to the Chronicles of Mann, in Johnstone's Celto-Norman Antiquities, Godred Crovan, son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, a descendant of the kings of Norway, with a powerful fleet, conquered the Isle of Mann in A.D. 1056, and ruled over the Isle of Mann and the Hebrides. In 1068 he subdued Dublin and a great part of Leinster with powerful forces; at this time Murrough, before mentioned, was king of Dublin, but he appears to have been dispossessed by Godred, and died in A.D. 1070. Godred Crovan died A.D. 1076, in the Island of Ila in the Hebrides, and was succeeded as king of Mann by his son Lagmann, who, after a reign of seven years, set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died.

Battle of Odhbha.—In A.D. 1072, Dermot Mac Maolnambo, king of Leinster and Leath Mogha, and of the Danes of Dublin, led his forces to Meath against Conor O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, and they fought a fierce battle at Odhbha, now Dowth, between Drogheda and Slane, in which the forces of king Dermot were totally defeated, and many hundreds of the Lagenians and their allies the Danes were slain, and Dermot himself was killed and decapitated. This battle was fought on Tuesday, the 7th of the Ides of February, according to the Four Masters, who quote some verses from one of the ancient bards, in praise of the celebrated and heroic king Dermot, saying, that after his death there was no profit or pleasure, no gladness or peace.

Godfrey Meranagh.—About A.D. 1073, Godfrey Meranagh, who appears to have been a relative of Godred Crovan, king of the Isle of Mann, became Danish king of Dublin; he was Godfrey IV., and he ruled over Dublin many years, but his authority was contested by the O'Briens, kings of Munster. In A.D. 1075, Dublin was taken by Murtoigh O'Brien, prince of Thomond, son of Torloigh O'Brien king of Munster. Murtoigh O'Brien became king over the Danes of Dublin, and he appears to have ruled over them about ten years to A.D. 1085, but Godfrey Meranagh at the same time was acknowledged by the Danes as king of Dublin. A.D. 1088, the people of Iveagh in Munster, in the south of Cork, defeated the Danes of Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford, who had gone with great forces to plunder Cork. About A.D. 1090, Murtoigh O'Brien, king of Munster, who had been king over the Danes of Dublin, again assumed authority over them, and fought some battles with the forces of Godfrey Meranagh; some of these contests are related in the Chronicle of Mann, but the chronology is not correct, as Godfrey is confounded with another king of Mann named Godred, who lived about 50 years after that time.

Battles in Leinster and at Dublin.—In A.D. 1094, Murtoigh O'Brien, king of Munster, with the forces of Munster, Ossory, and Leinster, marched to Dublin, and Donal O'Loughlin, king of Aileach, with the forces of Tyrone and Tircumell, and Donal O'Melaghlin, king of Tara, with the men of Meath, and Donogh O'Eochy, prince of Ulidia, marched to the plain of Leinster, burned Oughterard in Kildare, and gained a great victory over the men of Munster and the Lagenians. Murtoigh O'Brien and the men of Munster, again came to Dublin, and expelled Godfrey Meranagh, the Danish king, having defeated his forces, and it is stated that he had a fleet of 90 ships; Murtoigh O'Brien then appointed his own son Donal, king over the Danes of Dublin. In 1095, the nobility of the Isle of Mann sent an embassy to king Murtoigh O'Brien, requesting he would send one of his family as ruler of the Island; he appointed his nephew Donal, son of Teige O'Brien, as king of Mann, but in consequence of his tyranny, the Manks and Hebridians expelled him from the Island. Godfrey Meranagh died soon after his expulsion from Dublin, and his death is recorded in the Four Masters at A.D. 1095, as having taken place in the awful plague which prevailed over Europe in that year, and it is stated, that one-fourth of the people of Ireland were carried off by that pestilence. Donal O'Brien ruled over the Danes of Dublin for about 24 years, to A.D. 1118, when he became a monk. About A.D. 1096, according to Stanishurst, Hammer, and others, a number of Danes or Ostmen came to Dublin, and obtained either from Mac Murrough, king of

possession of the country, on account of his seniority; another party supported Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the govern-

ment of the country on the strength of his father's patent; and the third party supported the young sons of this Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cor-

Leinster, or from Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, a district on the north side of the city adjoining the Liffey, which from this colony was called *Ostmantown*, and in after times *Ormantown Green*, and comprised districts in St. Michan's and St. Paul's parishes, extending from the Four Courts to the Park, along Stoneybatter, Grangegorman, Prussia-street, Arbour Hill, &c.; which districts in those days were mostly covered with a great oak forest, and it is stated that king William Rufus obtained some of this oak to make the ceiling and roof of Westminster Hall, either from Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, or Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster; and about this time the church of St. Michan's in Dublin, was founded by Michan, an Ostman or Dane.

Battle of Moycoba.—In A. D. 1100, Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, with great forces, and a powerful fleet of the Danes, invaded Ulster, and proceeded to Easroe, in Tyrconnell, and to Derry, but they were defeated with great slaughter by the son of Mac Loghlin, prince of Aileach, and great numbers of them were slain and drowned. About A. D. 1098, Magnus, king of Norway, also became king of the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Mann; he made expeditions to the coast of Ireland, and in 1102, came with his forces and a large fleet to Dublin. The men of Ireland marched in great numbers to Dublin to attack Magnus, and his Danes and Norwegians, who had come to ravage Ireland, on which they made peace for one year with the Irish, and king Murtogh O'Brien entered into an alliance with Magnus, and gave his daughter Bebbin in marriage to Sigurd, son of Magnus, with much wealth and great presents, and Sigurd was appointed, by his father, king of the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Mann. It may be mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that in the reigns of George II. and III. some of the ladies of the O'Brien family, earls of Thomond, became countesses of Orkneys by intermarriage with the Hamiltons, earls of Orkneys. In A. D. 1103, Magnus, king of Norway, with a great fleet, some say sixteen ships, others sixty, and powerful forces invaded Ireland, for the purpose of making a conquest of the country, and it is stated in the *Chronicle of Mann*, and by Ware and Hanmer, that Magnus sent his messengers to king Murtogh O'Brien, with a pair of his shoes, commanding him to carry them on his shoulders, in his court, in the presence of the ambassadors, on Christmas day, as a token of his subjection and homage. This insolent message of the Norwegian king raised the Irish to resistance, and Magnus and his forces having overrun a great part of the country, proceeded to Ulster, where they were opposed by the Ultonians, and in a fierce battle fought at Moycoba, near Downpatrick, on St. Bartholomew's day, the 24th of August, 1103, the Norwegians were defeated, and almost all slain, together with king Magnus himself, who, according to some accounts, was buried near Downpatrick, but according to other statements, in the cathedral of that place. An interesting account of the expedition and death of Magnus is given from the *Icelandic Saga*, in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, from which the following particulars have been collected:—King Magnus fought many battles with the Irish, but was resisted with great bravery, and at length entered into a truce with the men of Ulster, and prepared his ships to sail to Norway, on condition that the Irish would give him a large supply of cattle, to be killed for the support of his men. The eve of St. Bartholomew's day, the 23d of August, was the time appointed for the Irish to supply the cattle, but not having fulfilled their promise, Magnus, with his forces, disembarked on St. Bartholomew's day, to see about the cattle. The day was calm and beautiful—the sun shining serenely in the heavens; they travelled on over marshes and bogs, making their way on little bridges, constructed of rough hewn poles and pieces of timber, and through dense woods, and having at length reached a hill, from which they had an extensive prospect, they perceived at a distance an immense cloud of dust, such as that produced by a body of horsemen; some said these were the Irish forces coming to attack them, others considered they were messengers coming with the proposed supply of cattle, and on a nearer ap-

proach they perceived a great drove of cattle coming on, which the Irish delivered up to the Northmen. It was now about noon-day, and the Northmen prepared to return to their ships, but when they came to the marshes, the Irish, who had formed an ambuscade in an adjoining wood, suddenly rushed with a fierce assault on the foreigners. King Magnus ordered Eyvinder, his chief commander, to sound the trumpet and summon all his men to the royal standard, and his warriors to close their ranks with serried shields until they passed the swamps and came to the plains, where they would be safe. Magnus and his men made their way to an old fort or entrenchment, which they reached with difficulty, and being fiercely pursued by the Irish, the Northmen were slaughtered in great numbers. The king seeing a certain champion, a man from Upland, in Sweden, by name Thorgrim, called on him, saying, "Do you with your cohort cross the rampart, and while so doing we will defend you, and when you have passed it, occupy the opposite hill, and with your skilful archers attack the enemy, until we pass onward." Thorgrim and his followers crossed the foss, but immediately placing their shields on their backs, fled to their ships. The king perceiving their flight, exclaimed—"Is it thus you fly, you coward! I was a fool to prefer you to command instead of Sigurd, the swiftfooted, who would not thus desert me." Magnus fought with great valour, but while defending himself against numbers, he was transfixed by the thrust of a javelin through both thighs, above the knees, but drawing out the weapon with his own hands, he broke it between his feet, exclaiming, "Thus we young warriors can break these twigs; fight on bravely, my men, and fear no danger for me." Soon after, however, the dauntless king received a powerful stroke of a battle-axe on the neck, and fell. On the death of Magnus, the remnant of the Norwegians fled to their ships, but Vidkunner, the son of John, killed the man who had given the mortal blow to Magnus, after he had himself received three severe wounds, but he succeeded in carrying off to the ships the king's sword and the royal standard. An immense number of the Northmen, together with their king, were slain, and also several Iarls, as Swerker, Eyvinder, Ulfr, Dago, and other chiefs, and the remnant fled to their ships along with Sigurd, son of Magnus, earl of Orkneys. King Magnus, who was then about the 40th year of his age, is represented as having been a man of great strength, fine form, and handsome features, and his dress and appearance are described as follows, in the *Saga of Snorro*:—King Magnus had his head covered with a helmet, and carried on his arm a red shield, on which was impressed the image of a golden lion; he wore in his belt a sword of surpassing sharpness, the name of which was Legbitir, signifying the Limb-cutter; the hilt was of ivory, and the handle ornamented with gold, in a twisted form; in his hand he held a javelin, and over his coat of mail he wore a short silken cloak, of a scarlet colour, in which was interwoven the image of a lion, worked in yellow silk, and all acknowledged that whether viewed at back or front, none could be seen superior to him in strength of body, dignity, and beauty.

In A. D. 1103, the Danes of Dublin were defeated with great slaughter, and Torstan, the son of Erie, Paul, the son of Amund, and many other chiefs were slain. In A. D. 1115, Donal O'Brien and the Danes of Dublin gained a great victory over the Lagenians, in which Donogh O'Maolnambo, prince of Ily Kinsellagh, and Conor O'Conor, prince of Offaly, with many others, were slain.

In A. D. 1118, Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, led his forces to Dublin, and having defeated the Danes, carried off all the hostages they had in their hands, and also Donal O'Melaghlin, son of the king of Tara; and O'Conor then became king over the Danes of Dublin, for about seven years, as successor to Donal O'Brien. In A. D. 1126, Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, marched with his forces to Dublin, and having reduced the Danes and Lagenians to subjection, he appointed his son Conor king of Dublin, but Conor O'Conor was expelled in a year or two after from Dublin. At this time Torlogh O'Conor was king of Con-

mac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and his mother Judith, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile, the son of James, son of Ed-

mond Mac Peirce; but notwithstanding all that, Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, succeeded.

naught, and afterwards became monarch of Ireland, but it appears he was able to exercise only a limited authority over the Danes of Dublin, who had at the same time their own lords, and several of the Norwegian earls of the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, became Danish kings of Dublin. In A. D. 1124, according to the Annals of Ulster, Thorfinn, son of Thorkil, king of the Danes of Dublin, died in the prime of life, of a sudden disease; he appears to have been one of the earls of Orkneys. In A. D. 1127, the Danes of Dublin carried off the shrine of St. Columkille, but restored it to its own church in a month afterwards. In A. D. 1130, the precious relics and valuable articles of Clonmacnois were found with the Danes of Limerick, after they had been carried off by a Dane named Giolla Comghain, who was hanged by O'Brien, king of Munster.

Battle of Fennor, &c.—In A. D. 1133, Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, with a great force of the men of Louth and Farney, marched into Fingall, and defeated the Danes with great slaughter at *Fionnabhair*, and amongst the slain were Reginald, the son of Paul, and many other chiefs. This battle was fought at Fennor, in Meath, near the Boyne, about a mile or two south of Slane. In A. D. 1133, Conor O'Melaghlin, son of the king of Meath, was slain in battle by Donogh Mac Giollamocholmoge, heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster, and the Danes of Dublin, but Giollamocholmoge was slain in a month after by the men of Meath, and they burned the stone church of Lusk, full of people and valuable articles, to be revenged on the Fingallians for the death of O'Melaghlin; and Murrough O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, to avenge the loss of his son, laid waste Fingall and eastern Leinster.

Battles at Dublin.—About A. D. 1135, Murrough Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, had great contentions with the Danes of Dublin, over whom he assumed authority, and having exercised great tyranny on them, and exacted large tributes, they, in revenge, according to Camden and others, sent for Godred, king of Mann and the Islands, to rule over them, and he having arrived with his fleet, they received him with great joy, and appointed him king. Mac Murrough collected his forces, encamped at his chief town, Cortchelis (probably Carlow), and detached three thousand of his cavalry, under command of his uterine brother, O'Siblen, who was prince of Offaly, to Dublin, against Godred; they fought a furious battle, in which the Irish were defeated, and O'Siblen himself, with a great number of his forces, were slain. These circumstances are mentioned in the Chronicle of Mann, but their chronology is not correct, and they confound Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, with Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster. This Godred was son of Aulaf, and grandson of Godred Crovan, who had been king of Dublin and of the Isle of Mann, as before mentioned. Godred II. did not long remain king of Dublin, but returned to the Isle of Mann; he was married to Finguala, daughter of Murtogh Mac Loughlin, king of Ulster, and died in 1189, and was buried at Iona; his daughter, Afreca, was married to John de Courcy, earl of Ulster. According to the Chronicles of Hammer, Stanilurst, and Grace, the Danes of Dublin afterwards became apparently reconciled to Mac Murrough as their king, and having invited him to a banquet, they treacherously slew him, about A. D. 1140, and, in contempt, buried his body along with that of a dog; his son, Dermot Mac Murrough, many years after, avenged his death on the Danes, and in conjunction with his Anglo-Norman allies, under Strongbow, &c., took from the Danes the city of Dublin. About this time, according to Hamner, there was a famous warrior named Harold, who was brought up amongst the Danes of Ireland, and was supposed to be a son of Magnus, king of Norway; he collected great forces, went to Norway, and the Norwegians made him their king, but he was soon after slain.

Battle at Waterford.—In A. D. 1137, Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, Conor O'Brien, prince of the Dalcassians, together with the Danes of Dublin and Wexford, brought their forces by sea, with a fleet of 200 ships, and attacked and took Waterford, and they carried off the hostages of Donogh Mac Car-

thy, of Desies and Waterford. In the same year, Cormac Mac Carthy led his forces against O'Brien and the Danes of Limerick.

Battles in Meath, &c.—In A. D. 1138 the Methians and Laginians, together with the Danes, proceeded to Inismochta, now Inismott, in Meath, on the borders of Louth, at the lake of Ballyhoe, and great numbers of them having crossed over in their boats, and some by swimming in the lake, attacked and plundered the island and its abbey, but the people of the island having sailed in their boats, attacked them, and slew and drowned great numbers of them, and expelled the rest from the island. In A. D. 1140 the Danes of Dublin gained a victory over the Danes of Waterford, and slew the grandson of Tomar. In A. D. 1141, Conor O'Brien, prince of Thomond, led his forces to Dublin, and the Danes received him as their king. In A. D. 1142, Oittir, a lord of the Danes of the Hebrides, came with great forces to Ireland, and took and plundered Kells and Dublin. In A. D. 1146 the Danes of Dublin were defeated with great slaughter by the men of East Meath, and 200 of them were slain, together with Reginald, high steward of Dublin, the son of Thorkil, and another chief named Humphrey. This was Reginald II., Danish king of Dublin, and he was succeeded by Oittir, a Danish lord of the Hebrides, who was killed A. D. 1148 by the sons of Mac Thorkil. In the same year Ceallach O'Kelly, lord of Bregia, was slain by Flaherty O'Casey, and the Danes of Dublin.

Battle in Wales.—About A. D. 1147, according to Ware and Hamner, from the Welsh Chronicles, Owen Gwynneth, prince of Wales, and his brother Cadwallader, having come to Ireland, collected a great force of Irish and Danes from Dublin, under Oittir their king, with a body of Scots called Red Shanks, and they went to Wales, but a peace having been concluded between the two brothers, Oittir and the Irish kept Cadwallader prisoner until he would pay the *two thousand marks* he had promised for their services, and in lieu of it compelled him to deliver two thousand head of cattle; but prince Owen attacked the Danish forces, slew a great number of them, and recovered the cattle, and the remnant of the Danes returned to Dublin. Gray, in one of his Odes, gives a poem from the Welsh on this subject:

"Owen's praise demands my song,
Owen swift, and Owen strong;
Fairest flower of Roderick's stem,
Gwyneth's shield and Britain's gem.
Big with hosts of mighty name,
Squadrons three against him came,
This the force of Erin hiding,
Side by side, as proudly riding,
On her shadow, long and gay,
Lochlin plows the watery way;
There the Norman sails afar
Catch the winds and join the war;
Black and huge along they sweep,
Burthens of the angry deep.
Dauntless on his native sands
The Dragon-Son of Mona stands;
In glittering arms and glory drest,
High he rears his ruby crest.
There the thundering strokes begin,
There the press, and there the din;
Talymalfra's rocky shore
Echoing to the battle's roar.
Where his glowing eye-balls turn,
Thousand banners round him burn;
Where he points his purple spear,
Hasty, hasty, Rout is there,
Marking with indignant eye,
Fear to stop, and shame to fly.
There Confusion, Terror's child,
Conflict fierce, and Ruin wild,
Agony, that pants for breath,
Despair, and honorable death."

The bishop of Kerry (James Fitz Maurice, bishop of Ardferf), died, namely, James the son of Richard, son of John, and that bishop was a vessel

full of wisdom; his origin was of the Clan Peirce, viz., the tribe of Raymond (Raymond le Gros), the son of William (Fitzgerald), son of Gerald, and

In A. D. 1149 Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and the Danes of Dublin, laid waste Duleck, and slew Dermot, son of Manus O'Loghlin, tanist of Aileach, and his body was buried in Armagh. In the same year Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, and O'Loghlin, prince of Aileach, marched their forces to Dublin, and Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, came to their camp, and a peace was established between the Danes and Irish. In A. D. 1150 Torlogh O'Brien, king of Munster, marched with his forces to Dublin, and the Danes came to his camp, and made their submission to him.

Battle at sea on the Coast of Ulster.—In A. D. 1154, Torlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, with a great fleet and powerful forces, sailed along the coasts of Connaught to Ulster, and laid waste Tircomell and Inisowen; but the people of Tirconnell and Tyrone collected their forces under Murtogh O'Loghlin, prince of Aileach, and hired a Danish fleet from Arrann, Cantyre, the Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, under the command of Mac Seelling, their Admiral, and when they arrived at Inisowen a fierce naval battle was fought between them, which continued from daylight till noon, and a great number of the Conacians were slain, together with their chief commander, Cosnamhaeh O'Dowd, but a great victory was ultimately gained over the foreign fleet, and an immense number of their forces were slain, and their ships taken; Mac Seelling's teeth were all drawn, as a punishment for his having lost the battle. In the same year Murtogh O'Loghlin marched with his forces to Dublin, and the Danes submitted to him as their king, on which he presented them with 1200 cows, as a reward for their services.

In A. D. 1156 Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and the Danes of Dublin, and Donogh O'Melaghlin, with their united forces, laid waste Meath, and took away great spoils and preys of cattle from Ardraccan, Slane, Tailten, Donoghpatrick, &c.; and in the same year a victory was gained in Cuasan, at Lios Luighidh in Ily Laoghlaire in Meath, against Tiarnan O'Rourke and the men of Brefney, by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, assisted by the Danes of Dublin and the men of Meath, under Donogh O'Melaghlin, and great numbers of the Brefnians and of their chiefs were slain. In A. D. 1157, Murtogh O'Loghlin, king of Ulster, marched with his forces to Leinster, to Desmond, and to Thomond, and compelled their kings and princes to give him hostages and tribute, and having reduced the Daleassians to subjection, he attacked Limerick, which was delivered to him by the Danes, and having expelled Torlogh O'Brien, they accepted O'Loghlin as their king. In A. D. 1160, Brodar, son of Thorkil, king of the Danes of Dublin, was slain in battle by Maolerou Mac Giollasechnaill, and the men of South Bregia. In A. D. 1161 Murtogh O'Loghlin, king of Ulster, having led his forces through Brefney, and to Lieblagh in Westmeath, the Danes of Dublin, and the Lagenians, with their king, Dermot Mac Murrough, came to his camp, and made their submission. In the same year, Donal Cavenagh Mac Morrough, and the men of Ily Kinsellagh, defeated the Danes of Wexford with great slaughter. In A. D. 1162, Murtogh O'Loghlin, king of Ulster, at the head of the Northern Irish, the men of Meath, and some Conacians, laid waste Fingall, and marched to Dublin against the Danes, but peace was soon afterwards made between the Danes and the Irish, and 140 ounces of gold were given by the Danes to O'Loghlin, and 100 ounces of gold were given to Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, by Dermot O'Melaghlin, as a tribute for Westmeath.

Battle in Scotland.—In A. D. 1164, according to Innisfallen, the Danes of Dublin were slaughtered in great numbers by the men of Scotland, and Sorley, the son of Giollabrigbhe, king of the Hebrides, and of Cantyre, together with his son, Giollabrigbhe, were slain.

In A. D. 1166, Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, and monarch of Ireland, marched with his forces, consisting of the Conacians, the men of Meath and of Teflia, to Dublin, and was received there as king, with greater honour and dignity than any

king of Ireland ever had been before; and he presented the Danes with *four thousand oxen*, as a reward for their service and submission to him; the Danes, on that occasion, proceeded with their forces, along with king Roderick, as far as Drogheda, where Donogh O'Carroll and the chiefs of Oirgiall came to his camp, and gave him hostages. In the same year, Tiarnan O'Rourke, with the men of Brefney, and Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, with the men of Meath, the Danes of Dublin, and some of the Lagenians, marched to Ily Kinsellagh, and they expelled Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, beyond the sea, and destroyed his fortress at Ferns, in revenge of the carrying off of the wife of O'Rourke. In A. D. 1167, Roderick O'Conor assembled a great national convention of the princes, bishops, clergy, and people of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, at Athboy, in Meath, which was attended by *thirteen thousand horsemen*, and amongst those Reginald, the son of Reginald, lord of the Danes of Dublin, came with one thousand horsemen. In A. D. 1169, Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, of Offaly, of Offelan, and of the Danes of Dublin, was slain by Donal O'Melaghlin, and the men of Bregia.

English Invasion.—Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, in consequence of his abduction of Dervorgilla, daughter of Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, and wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, and his having committed various other acts of violence, was attacked by the forces of king Roderick O'Conor and of O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, and being defeated, was forced to fly from Ireland, in A. D. 1166; having gone to England, he sought the aid of king Henry II., and having obtained some forces, he returned in A. D. 1167, according to the Four Masters, with an army of Foreigners from England, and fought some battles in Wexford and Carlow with the forces of king Roderick O'Conor and Tiarnan O'Rourke, and it is stated that in one of these battles, Griffin, or Griffith, son of the king of Wales, one of the most famous warriors of the British Islands, was slain on the side of Mac Murrough. In A. D. 1169, according to the Four Masters, a fleet of the Flemish, or people of Flanders, came from England to the assistance of Dermot Mac Murrough, and sixty of them were covered with coats of mail. Roderick O'Conor and Tiarnan O'Rourke, aided by the men of Meath and the Danes of Dublin, had some conflicts in Leinster with Mac Murrough and his foreign allies, and they compelled him to give his son as a hostage to O'Conor. In A. D. 1169, according to some accounts, or 1170, according to others, Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, collected his forces in Wales, and came to the assistance of Dermot Mac Murrough, who, in the year 1170, gave his daughter Eva in marriage to Strongbow, at Waterford, with the reversion of the kingdom of Leinster. King Dermot also obtained the assistance of various other Anglo-Norman chiefs of Wales, as Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, Myler Fitz-Henry, Hervey de Montmorency, Maurice Prendergast, David de Barry, &c., and these, with their forces, amounting to about 500 men, knights, archers, &c., according to Hammer, landed in three ships at the Bay of Baunow, or Bag-and-Bun, in the county of Wexford, in May, 1169. According to the Annals of Innisfallen, Maurice Fitzgerald had a force of ten Knights, thirty Esquires, and 1000 Archers, thus amounting in all to 1040 men, which is more than twice the number stated by Hammer and others. King Dermot, who was then at Ferns, joined them with a force of 500 picked men, and these combined troops attacked the town of Wexford, which was bravely defended by the Danish and Irish inhabitants for three days, but was at length taken. Dermot having collected a powerful army, amounting to 3000 men, according to the account of Maurice Regan, king Dermot's secretary, as given in Harris's *Hibernica*, marched, together with his English allies, against Donal Mac Gillpatrick, prince of Ossory, whose forces he defeated, after great slaughter on both sides, and Dermot ravaged various parts of Leinster. In 1170, on the first of May, Raymond le Gros, and other Anglo-Norman leaders, landed at the Rock of Dundonnell, or Dundrone, in Wexford, a few miles from

that William, the son of Gerald, whom we have mentioned, was brother of Maurice (Fitzgerald), who came in the first invasion, from the king of England into Ireland, to aid Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and from him (William), are descended most of the Geraldines of Clan Maurice (the Fitz Maurices, earls of Kerry).

O'Keeffe (of Cork, *see note on Desmond*), i. e. Art, the son of Donal, son of Art, son of Owen, a distinguished man, was killed; and his son Art Oge was appointed his successor.

The son of Mac Auliffe (of Cork), namely, Donogh Baun, the son of Malachy, son of Dermot, son of Malachy, and his brother's son Teige, the son of Conor, fell by each other.

John Carrach, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, an heir to a property along the river Suir (in Tipperary), who continued in treason till this time, came in on protection; after the death of the earl of Desmond, he went in pursuit of prey into the country of the Geraldines, and did not halt till he arrived at Adare (in Limerick), where he collected all the cattle of the town; the guards of the town rose out to attack the plunderers; John with his small party of horsemen, having turned on the

guards, was struck on the head with a sure aim by the shot of a ball through his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse; his party, however, carried off the prey, but left John behind them; he was afterwards brought to Limerick, where he was hanged by the commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige, of Ormond, (in Tipperary), i. e. Conor-an-Chuain (of the harbour), the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Duim O'Kennedy, died; he was a skilful, comfortable, and domestic man, without reproach through life; Philip, the son of Dermot Rarofaladh O'Kennedy, was nominated the Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan, i. e. Gerald, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac, an intelligent young man, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fionn, namely, by Murrough, the son of Bryan, son of Donal.

The countess do Roiste (de Roche), namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David de Roche, the wife of the earl of Thomond, i. e. of Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, died in the summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Onora, the daughter of Donal, son of Conor, son

Waterford, near the river Suir, with a force, it is said, of about 130 knights and archers, and being joined by the Anglo-Normans of Wexford under Hervey de Montmorency, they attacked Waterford, which was defended by the Danish and Irish inhabitants, who were defeated, it is said, chiefly by stratagem of the English, who had collected together a great number of cows, which they drove furiously against the approaching troops, who were discomfited with great loss, and amongst the slain was O'Ryan, lord of Idrone, in Carlow. Amongst the prisoners were seventy of the principal citizens of Waterford, whose limbs were first broken by the English, and their bodies then cast over the rocks into the sea. In 1170, on the 23d of August, the eve of St. Bartholomew's day, Strongbow landed at Waterford with a force of 1500 men, according to some accounts, but the Annals of Inisfallen say 200 knights, and 2000 archers. These forces consisted of knights, archers, and cavalry, called men-at-arms, who were all covered with armour, helmets, coats of mail, &c. These were joined by the troops of Raymond le Gros, and on the next day they attacked and took Waterford, which was then governed by two Danish chiefs, named Reginald and Smorth, who defended the city with their Danish forces, aided by the Irish, under Malachy O'Felan, prince of Desies. The Anglo-Normans were twice repulsed, but took the city on the 25th of August, and it is stated that 700 of the Danes and Irish were slain, and amongst the prisoners were Reginald, the Danish king, and Malachy O'Felan, prince of Desies, both of whom they condemned to death, but O'Felan's life was saved through the intercession of Dermot Mac Murrough, who according to previous agreement arrived on that day at Waterford, and gave his daughter, Eva, in marriage to Strongbow, with the inheritance of the kingdom of Leinster, as his successor. In A. D. 1170, according to Inisfallen, Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, on receiving intelligence of the taking of Waterford, marched with his forces, and the chiefs of Desmond, to attack the English, and they fought a fierce battle at Waterford, in which great numbers fell on both sides, and amongst the slain on the

side of the Irish were, Cathal O'Donoghoe, lord of Lough Lein, Artgal O'Riordan, Ivor Mac Cathail, Coillen O'Cullen, Donogh O'Mahony, and Mac Con O'Driscoll, with many others. It is further stated that Mac Carthy defeated them in three battles. On the 18th of October, A. D. 1171, not 1172, as erroneously stated by several historians, king Henry II. landed at Waterford with a fleet of 400 sail, according to Littleton, but only 240 ships according to others, and a force of 4000 cavalry, or men-at-arms, and 500 knights; he was attended by Strongbow, Hugh de Lacy, afterwards lord of Meath, William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, ancestor of the Burkes, lords of Connaught and earls of Mayo and Clanrickard, together with several other Anglo-Norman barons. King Henry having received the submission and homage of Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, and other princes of Munster and of Leinster, proceeded to Dublin; an account of king Henry's progress in Ireland, and other matters connected with the English invasion, has been given at p. 197, in the notes on Ormond and Desies. The following is the last notice connected with the Danes in Munster:—In A. D. 1174, the forces of Strongbow and Raymond le Gros having plundered many parts of Waterford and Cork, dispatched the booty by sea, to Waterford, under the command of Adam de Hereford; the Danes of Cork equipped thirty-five vessels, and attacked the English fleet near Dungarvan, but after a severe engagement they lost the victory, chiefly through the valour of Philip Welsh, who boarded the admiral's ship, and killed Gilbert, the son of Turgesius, the Danish commander. In A. D. 1177, king Henry II. granted to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan, for the service of sixty knights, to himself and his son John, and their heirs, the entire kingdom of Cork and Desmond, with the exception of the city of Cork and the adjoining cantreds, which belonged to the Ostmen or Danes of that city, which the king resolved to hold in his own hands.

Dublin taken by the Anglo-Normans.—In A. D. 1170, Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and his English allies,

of Torlogh O'Brien, who had been wife of O'Conor Kerry, i. e. of Conor, died, and was buried on Inis Cathaigh (Iniseatry, an island in the mouth of the Shannon, in the county Clare, opposite Kerry).

The people of sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick and John, marched with a very great force into Iochtar Tire (the Lower Country), and Umhall of O'Malley, (barony of Burrishoole, in Mayo), and immense was the booty they seized on that expedition; they burned and completely plundered Cathair-na-Mart (the Stone fortress of the Oxen, now Westport in Mayo), on that occasion.

The son of the earl of Clanrickard, i. e. John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxanaeh, son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knoek Tuagh, was unkindredly slain by his brother, Ulick Burke, in a nocturnal attack. Alas! how woeful it was that a brother should be induced to kill his brother on account of the partition of a territory, for all are mortal in the hour of this life; it was lamentable that Ulick had not pondered in his mind the saying "*Gur bo maol guala gan brathair*," that is, that a shoulder is bare (unprotected), without a brother, and that a person alone is not a host;

to that, however, he paid no regard, but pierced his body and speared his side, so that he left him dead on the spot; and it was with difficulty persons could be found to convey him to Athenry, where the beloved man was buried. The death of that man was a source of heartfelt sorrow to the people of his own country, on account of his distinguished good sense, personal figure, lineage, hospitality, nobleness, and good actions.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard of the Iron, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a man noted for depredations, conflicts, marches, and valorous deeds, who often forced the dangerous pass against his enemies, and who was also often defeated, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was appointed his successor.

O'Reilly, i. e. Hugh Conallach, the son of Maol-mora, son of John, son of Cathal, a person who spent his period of government without opposition, and his time without misfortune, and who kept Brefney without being endangered by the attacks of his English and Irish neighbours while he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan; and his wife Isabel (Isabella) Barnwell, died, at the same time along with him. The son of that

having resolved to take Dublin, marched with their combined forces from Waterford, Wexford, and Ferns, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, through the mountains of Glendalough in Wicklow. According to the account of Maurice Regan, published in Harris's Hibernica, their forces were as follows: Milo de Cogan commanded the vanguard at the head of 700 men, and Raymond le Gros followed next with 800; in the rear was earl Strongbow with 3000 men, thus making 4,500 of the Anglo-Normans or English. Dermot Mac Murrough had 1000 Irish of chosen men, and his son, Donal Cavenagh, had another large body of Irish, more than 1000, their entire army thus amounting to about 7000 men, well armed and disciplined. King Roderick O'Conor, with Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, and Murtoigh O'Carroll, prince of Orgiall, led a powerful army against the Lagenians and their English allies, and having encamped at Clondalkin, they remained there prepared for battle for three days, but, according to the Four Masters, an accidental fire happened in Dublin at the time, and the Danes who defended the fortress, having deceived the Conacians and Ulster forces, king Roderick retired without defending the city or giving battle to the invaders who advanced against Dublin; Strongbow and Dermot encamped at some distance, but Milo de Cogan came close to the walls. Strongbow and Dermot sent Maurice Regan as a herald to summon the city to surrender, and to demand 30 hostages. Aseulph Mac Thorkil, then the Danish king of Dublin, prepared his forces to defend the city, but fearing the issue of a siege, promised to deliver up the city and the hostages; in the mean time Laurence O'Toole, then archbishop of Dublin, went to the English camp to intercede for the inhabitants with Dermot Mac Murrough, who was much incensed against them, the Danes having some years before ignominiously put to death his father, Murrough, king of Leinster, and buried his body in derision, with that of a dog. The time of parley having passed while they were disputing about the hostages, Milo de Cogan and Raymond le Gros led their troops suddenly and treacherously against an undefended point of the walls, and having entered the

city by assault, they massacred great numbers of the inhabitants in the midst of their fortress. This event took place, according to Maurice Regan, on the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, namely, the 21st of September, A. D. 1170, and Dermot Mac Murrough and earl Strongbow having entered Dublin, seized there great abundance of provisions, of wealth, of gold and silver, and other valuable articles; after a few days stay in Dublin, king Dermot returned to Ferns, where he died in the course of the same year. Milo de Cogan was appointed the first English governor of Dublin, and Strongbow having proceeded with his forces to Meath and the borders of Brefney, plundered and burned Clonard, Kells, Taitlen, Slane, Kilsuire, and other churches, and carried off many captives, and great spoils and preys of cattle to their camp. It appears that at this period there was no co-operation between king Roderick O'Conor and the Danes of Dublin, hence Roderick retired with his forces without defending the city. On the taking of Dublin, the Danish king Aseulph Mac Thorkil, with many of the wealthy citizens, fled to their ships in the Liffey, and sailed to the Isle of Mann and Orkneys with their treasures and valuable effects. Aseulph, determined to attempt the recovery of Dublin, collected a great force of Danes and Norwegians from the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Mann, and, about Whitsuntide, A. D. 1171, landed at Dublin with a fleet of 60 ships and 10,000 men, according to Regan; one of their chief commanders was a famous Norwegian warrior of immense strength, and gigantic stature; he is called by some John le Dene, and by others John Wode, signifying John the Mad or furious. The Danish champions are thus described by Hammer from Cambrensis:—"They were all mighty men of war, and well appointed after the Danish manner, being harnessed with good Brigandines, Jacks, and coats of mail; their shields, bucklers, and targets were round and coloured red, and bound about with iron, and as they seemed in arms, so were they no less in mind, iron-strong and mighty." The garrison of Dublin was commanded by Miles and Richard de Cogan, and they were assisted by an Irish prince named Giollamocholmoge, who lived

O'Reilly, namely John Roe, was endeavouring to assume the government of the country, through the influence of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maolmora, who was the senior according to the custom of the Irish, and the result was that the country and lordship were divided between the tribe of Maolmora.

The son of O'Connor Sligo, i. e. Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh, was treacherously slain by a party of the O'Harts.

The son of O'Connor Don, i. e. Torlogh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caoch, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in imprisonment with O'Rourke, namely, Bryan, the son of Bryan, son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath, i. e. Port-an-Oilein (now probably Inishdooy, or Owey, off the north western coast of Donegal), was taken by Mac Sweeney of the Districts i. e. Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donal, from the sons of Donal, the son of Donogh, and the sons of Donal were slain there.

The town of O'Neill, i. e. of Torlogh Luinech, namely, Strathban (Strabane, county of Tyrone), was burned by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus; and he did great damages to O'Neill be-

sides plundering the town, for it was on that occasion O'Coinne (O'Quinn), and the son of Mac Hugh, together with many others, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donogh, the son of the Calvach O'Donnell, was killed by the crew of a Scottish fleet.

Bryan, the son of Donogh, son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht Maguire, a man who bore a good name for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Buighe, the son of Mac Donnell (of Antrim), by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacach O'Neill, by Mac Quillan, and the English; Sorley Buighe, and his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the preys, and defeated all those before them, and took the preys from them; Hugh, the son of Felim Bacach, was slain on that occasion, together with one or two companies of the English, and the rest of them fled without prey or victory.

Torlogh, the son of Donal O'Brien, and John Roe, the son of Hugh Conallach, son of Maolmora O'Reilly (of Cavan), went to England, and were installed in the degrees of knighthood on one day, in the summer of this year, in the presence of queen Elizabeth.

Donogh, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. Torlogh, was killed by the O'Malleys, at Iniscaoil.

near Dublin. John le Dene, at the head of his Norwegians, gave a furious assault at the east gate, afterwards called Dames-Gate, from the ancient church of St. Mary les Dames, which was situated there near the castle. The place was vigorously defended by Miles de Cogan, and after great numbers were slain on both sides, de Cogan was repulsed; in the meantime Richard de Cogan rapidly rushed out at the south gate with his cavalry and charged the Danish forces in the rear, who were defeated with great slaughter, and then fled to their ships. John the Furious, scorning to fly, fought with amazing valour, and slew great numbers with his own hand; amongst his feats it is recorded by Regan and others, that with a single blow of his battle-axe he cut off the thigh of an English horseman, so that the limb fell to the ground on one side, and the body on the other, but the heroic John at length overcome by numbers was slain by Miles de Cogan and Walter de Riddlesford. These events took place in the month of June, A. D. 1171, and it is stated by Regan and others, that 2000 of the Danish forces were slain in the attack on Dublin, and but few of the English; but the Four Masters state that great numbers were slain on both sides, and it is probable, therefore, that at least 1000 of the English fell in the engagement. It appears the Anglo-Normans or English were superior to the Danish forces in discipline, though not in valour, and gained their victories chiefly through the strength of their cavalry who were covered with armour, and called Men-at-Arms, while the Danes had no horse troops to contend against them. Asculph attempting to escape to his ships was taken prisoner and brought back to Dublin, where refusing to pay a ransom for his life, and uttering some threats of defiance against the English, with more bravery than prudence as he was in their power, he was by order of Miles de Cogan hanged and beheaded on the strand in sight of his own men, on board their ships. Thus fell Asculph Mac Thorkil, the last Danish king of Dublin, and with him

terminated the rule of the Northmen, after they had maintained their position in Dublin for about 330 years from the time of Turgesius, and their power passed to the Anglo-Normans.

In the course of the year 1171, some time after the capture of Dublin and the death of Mac Thorkil, king Roderick O'Connor with Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, Murrough O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, and Mac Dunlevey, prince of Ulidia, collected a great army to attack and take Dublin from the English; Roderick was joined, according to Regan and others, by some of the princes of Munster and Leinster, and it is said that their combined forces amounted to 30,000 men. Roderick encamped at Castleknock, and had part of his forces at Finglas; O'Rourke, O'Carroll, and Mac Dunlevey, were stationed at Clontarf; Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, encamped at Kilmalinham, and Murrough, prince of Hy Kinsellagh, with the Lagenians, were located at Dalkey. Godred, king of the Isle of Mann, was also in alliance with Roderick, and came to Dublin with his forces and a fleet of 30 ships, which guarded the harbour; these combined forces besieged Dublin, according to some accounts, for two months, and the Four Masters state, that they fought with the English garrison many engagements for the space of a fortnight. The city was defended by a strong garrison under earl Strongbow, Raymond le Gros, Maurice Fitzgerald, Miles and Richard de Cogan, Myler Fitz-Henry, Maurice Prendergast, Robert de Quincy, standard-bearer of Leinster, Walter de Riddlesford, &c.; and they had also a large force of Irish allies from Leinster under Donal Cavenagh, son of the late king Dermot Mac Murrough, together with two chiefs from Wicklow named Mac Geley and Auliff O'Carvy. The garrison being hard pressed by the besiegers, and in great want of provisions, held a council and came to a resolution, according to the advice of Strongbow, as stated by Regan, of sending the archbishop Laurence O'Toole to king Roderick's camp with a proposal that if Roderick

Fearfeadha, the son of Torlogh Meirgeach Mac Sweeney, died in the town of Mac Sweeney, of Banagh (in Donegal).

O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh Luineach, was at Strabane with a great party of the English along with him, and they were contemplating and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in retaliation for the burning of Strabane before that time. When O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, received intelligence of that affair, he quickly collected his forces to oppose them, and immediately marched to Druim Lighéan (Dromlín, near Lifford, in Donegal), where he encamped, in the month of June, precisely. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry often came to carry on skirmishes and attacks against O'Donnell's cavalry, which were promptly resisted by O'Donnell's people, so that some fell between them each day. It happened on a certain occasion that all the select cavalry forces of O'Neill marched with vigour and boasting, and with scorn and contempt, against the Tirconnallians, and did not halt in their career until they crossed the river Finn, and through Port-na-d-Tri-Namhad, and to the vicinity of O'Donnell's camp. The people of O'Donnell were at that time somewhat dismayed, but, however,

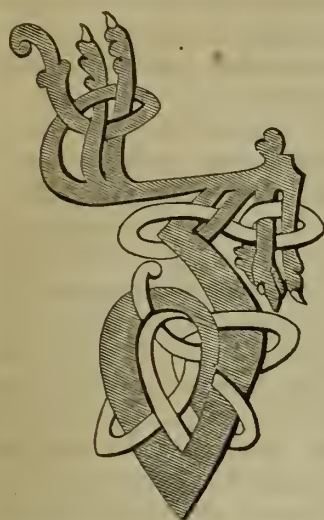
they at once prepared to meet those troops, and they made a charge on them; a fierce and violent conflict and onset ensued, which lasted for a long time, but O'Neill's cavalry were at length put to flight towards the Finn, across which they had come, and were closely pressed in the pursuit, without relaxation, surrounded and circumvented, so that they were not able to gain the ford, and were, therefore, obliged to face the river before them, where they all rushed; great numbers of O'Neill's people were slain and drowned on that occasion, among whom were O'Gormley, i. e. Cormac; Mac Hugh, and Maolmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the most prized hostage of O'Neill and of the Tyrionians; for his father, and O'Neill himself, were born of the same mother, and all O'Neill's wealth was under his controul, on account of his relationship to him; and he (O'Neill), would not have hesitated to give three times the usual amount of all sorts of wealth for his ransom, if he could be redeemed; he was wounded and drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were greatly rejoiced and gratified at his having fallen by them.

raised the siege, Strongbow would consent to hold Leinster in subjection to him, but Roderick refused these terms, and insisted that the English should evacuate Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, and all the castles and forts held by them, and depart from Ireland. Archbishop O'Toole, with great ardour and patriotism, advised and excited king Roderick and the Irish chiefs to expel the English, and he afterwards even joined the Irish forces. Strongbow and his chiefs would not consent to the conditions proposed by king Roderick, and resolved to defend Dublin to the last extremity; having laid their plans, they prepared for a sudden sally against the camp of Roderick, and early in the morning led their best troops, consisting of knights, men-at-arms, and archers, commanded by Strongbow, Raymond le Gros, Maurice Fitzgerald, Miles and Richard Cogan, &c., towards Pinglas, where part of king Roderick's forces were encamped, and the rest at Castleknock. The Anglo-Normans surprised the camp, the Irish being unprepared for any attack, and king Roderick himself it is said was nearly taken prisoner, being at the time preparing to take a bath. After the Irish were dispersed, the Anglo-Normans plundered the camp, where they found great abundance of provisions, and they returned with much booty in triumph to Dublin. The Four Masters give a different and more probable account of this affair, and state that king Roderick, with the cavalry of Brefney and Orgiall, went to carry off and burn the corn of the English, and that while absent on this expedition, earl Strongbow and his forces surprised and took the camp of the northern Irish, and slew great numbers of them. The other Irish chiefs encamped at Kilmainham and Dalkey, it appears withdrew their forces without fighting a blow, but the Irish kings and chiefs never acted with any cordial unanimity or concert, being always influenced by mutual jealousies, and their councils full of dissension and discord. Besides the Irish troops were very undisciplined, and though equal to the Danes and Anglo-Normans in valour, they were often defeated, and the invaders appear to have had better disciplined forces, particularly the

Anglo-Normans, whose knights, cavalry, and archers, were all completely armed and covered with armour. The Irish under king Roderick being thus defeated, his ally Godred retired with his ships to the Isle of Mann. In A. D. 1171, another attempt was made to recover Dublin by Tiarnan O'Rourke at the head of the men of Brefney and Orgiall, who fought some conflicts against the Anglo-Normans under Miles de Cogan, but after great numbers had fallen on both sides the Irish were defeated, and Hugh, son of Tiarnan O'Rourke, tanist of Brefney, O'Quinn, and other chiefs were slain. In A. D. 1172, Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, was treacherously slain by the English at a conference near Athboy, with Hugh de Laey, lord of Meath, and his head was cut off and placed over the castle gate of Dublin, and his body gibbeted with the feet upwards, at the north gate of the city, according to the annalists, "a most woful spectacle to the Irish."

Destruction of men and property during the Danish wars.—In the preceding articles a full account has been given of the various Danish invasions and wars, which continued, it appears, from the latter end of the eighth, to beyond the middle of the twelfth century, comprising a period of 377 years, from their first invasion in A. D. 794, to the taking of Dublin by the Anglo-Normans, and the death of Aseulph Mac Thorkil in A. D. 1171. The Northmen or Danes and Norwegians were a very warlike and valiant people, and at the same time very politic and crafty, and though not superior to the Irish in valour, they appear to have generally overmatched them in policy. It has been shewn in the preceding accounts that the Danes and Norwegians held the cities of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, and had powerful fleets at these harbours, and on the great lakes and bays throughout Ireland, as Loughs Neagh, Belfast, Strangford, Foyle, Swilly, and Erne, in Ulster; Lough Corrib, the Bay of Galway, &c. in Connaught; Lough Ree on the Shannon, in Meath; Lough Derg, and the bay of Limerick, on the Shannon, in Munster, and also at

A. D. 1584.



ERALD, the son and heir of the earl of Kildare, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, governor of the province of Connaught, died in Athlone about Shrovetide; he was a man learned in languages and in the tongues of the islands of western Europe, a valiant and battle-tri-

umphant man, throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign, and that

the bays of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Drogheda, and Dundalk. They had also numerous strong fortresses in the cities and towns along the sea coasts, and near the great lakes, and issuing forth from their ships and strongholds, they repeatedly ravaged the entire country, plundering, laying waste, and burning the abbeys, churches, colleges, and towns, carrying away or destroying the crops, corn, and cattle, committing many massacres on the monks, clergy, and people, and carrying off many thousands into captivity, dispersing the Bards, Brachons, and learned men, burning their books, and destroying various works of art, the entire of Ireland thus presenting, during their time, a continued scene of rapine and slaughter. The amount of property destroyed during the devastations of these ruthless robbers, for many centuries, must have been enormous, and the inroads of these fierce and semi-barbarous invaders reduced the country to a complete state of anarchy, and retarded all civilization. In the various battles which have been described, accounts are given of four of the monarchs of Ireland, about twenty of the provincial kings, and a vast number of princes and chiefs, who were slain; and also of about ten of the Danish kings, and an immense number of their earls and chiefs, who were killed. In the incessant warfare and sanguinary contests with the Northmen throughout all parts of the country, for a period of 377 years, it is probable that in the almost innumerable fierce battles, conflicts, and massacres recorded by the historians, and in many other engagements, the accounts of which are lost, there fell three hundred thousand of the invaders, and two hundred thousand of the Irish, making in all *half a million of men* slain in Ireland during the Danish wars.

The Danish Kings of Dublin.—In the preceding articles on the Danish wars, an account has been given of the various kings and Iarls who ruled over the Northmen, or Danes and Norwegians in Dublin; and in the notes, from p. 481 to 487, and also pp. 508, 509, 535, an account has been given of the Danish kings and lords of Waterford and Limerick. This is the first attempt to give a full catalogue and accurate chronology of the Danish kings of Dublin. Ware has given an account of them, but it is very imperfect, many of them being altogether omitted, while it is difficult to distinguish between the different kings of the same name, there being mentioned three or four Aulafs, three or four Sitrics, and several Godfreys, but no distinction made, such as Aulaf I. and II., Sitric I. and II., and so on. In the present catalogue, partly collected from Ware, but chiefly from the Annals of the Four Masters, of Ulster, and of Innisfallen, and also from the ancient histories of Denmark, and Norway, and from Johnstone's Celto-Scandinavian and Celto-

was a profitable service for him, for he received a suitable good payment from the queen, viz., the constablership of the town of Athlone, the governorship of the province of Connaught for seven years before his death, with Roscommon and Beal-Atha-na-Sluaigheadh (Ballinasloe, in Galway), in perpetuity to himself and his heirs, in succession; but, however, it was from the sons of the earl of Clanrickard he first procured Ballinasloe. Captain Brabazon succeeded in the place of Sir Nicholas, until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland, as high commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June of the following summer.

Torlogh, the son of Anthony, son of Malachy O'Loghlin, (lord of Burren, in Clare), was taken prisoner in the beginning of the month of March of this year, on Muic-Inis (Hog Island), by Torlogh, the son of Donal O'Brien, and he was after-

Norman Antiquities, and the Chronicle of the Kings of the Isle of Mann, and of the Norwegian Earls of the Orkney Islands, the number of Danish kings of Dublin of each name is given, and chronologically arranged, and accounts are also given of the Irish kings who occasionally ruled over the Northmen in Dublin, as the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster, the O'Briens, kings of Munster, and the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. The Danish kings ruled over the city of Dublin, and a considerable part of the country called Fingall, extending along the sea-coast between Dublin and Drogheda, as far as Balbriggan, and comprising the greater part of the baronies of Coolock, Nethercross, and Balrothery, and they also possessed the places along the coast south of the Liffey, in the county of Dublin, with some parts of Wicklow, and they had fortresses at Dunleary, Dalkey, Bray, and Delgany; they also had a fortress at Clondalkin, and appear to have extended their power into Kildare, as far as Athy. The Irish kings frequently reduced the Danes of Dublin to subjection, and often had opportunities of altogether expelling them from the country, but it does not appear they were anxious to do so, but rather permitted them to reside in Dublin for purposes of commerce, and they often obtained tributes from them, and many of the kings of Meath and Leinster formed alliances and intermarriages with the Danish kings of Dublin; and it may be observed that many of the Irish chiefs, adopted Danish names, such as Aulaf, Sitric, Ivar, Godfrey, Reginald or Ranall, Lochlin, &c., as they afterwards took the English names of Henry, William, Edward, Edmund, Richard, Charles, George, &c. The kings of the Danes or Northmen in Dublin were mostly Norwegians, and many of them were also kings over the Danes and Norwegians of Northumbria, the Isle of Mann, the Hebrides, and Orkney Islands. As shewn in the notes at p. 467, the Northmen first took possession of Dublin, A. D. 836, and Asculph Mac Thorkil, the last Danish king of Dublin, was slain A. D. 1171; thus they ruled over Dublin for 335 years, as appears from the following chronological catalogue of their kings:

1. *Turgesius*, a Norwegian, ruled over Dublin about 10 years, from A. D. 836 to 846, when he was slain by Malachy, king of Meath—(see note p. 467).
2. *Aulaf I.*, a Norwegian prince, became king of Dublin 17 years, from 853 to 870, when he died at Dublin.
3. *Icar I.*, lord of the Danes of Limerick, and brother of Aulaf, succeeded as king of Dublin for 2 years, and died in 872.
4. *Ostin*, son of Aulaf, succeeded as king of Dublin for 3 years, and was treacherously slain in 875 by some of his own people.

wards put to death by captain Brabazon, at the following summer sessions in Ennis.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of

5. *Godfrey*, or *Godefrid I.*, son of Ivar, succeeded for 13 years, and was slain in 888, by the contrivance of his brother *Sitric*.

6. *Sitric I.*, son of Ivar and brother of Godfrey, succeeded 4 years, and was slain by the Danish people in 892.

7. *Geoffrey Merle*, a Danish lord of Dublin in 892, had great contentions with *Sitric*, and they divided the city between them, *Sitric* ruling over one half, and *Geoffrey* over the other.

8. *Aulaf II.*, son of Ivar, and brother of *Sitric*, succeeded about one year, and was slain in 893, in a battle in Ulster with the men of *Tircennell*.

9. *Thorhild*, son of Harold Harfager, king of Norway, became king of the Northmen in Dublin, about 3 years, from 903 to 906, when he was slain by the Irish (see note p. 481).

10. *Aulaf III.*, called *Aulaf the Fair* in the *Icelandic Saga*, a son or grandson of Harold Harfager, king of Norway, became king of the Northmen in Dublin for two or three years, but was slain in battle with the Irish about A.D. 909.

11. *Reginald I.* succeeded as king of Dublin A.D. 910; he was son of Hingvar or Ivar, the Danish king of Northumbria, and this Ivar was son of Ragnar Lodbrog, the famous king of Denmark, of whose exploits an account has been given at pp. 460, 462, in these notes.

12. *Barith*, or *Burredo*, the son of Oittir, a Norwegian chieftain of the Isle of Mann, became, along with Reginald, joint ruler over the Northmen of Dublin, but in A.D. 913, having contended for the supremacy, they fought a fierce naval battle at the Isle of Mann, in which the forces of Barredo were totally defeated, and himself slain. Reginald ruled about 10 years, and died at Dublin, A.D. 921.

13. *Sitric II.*, brother of Reginald, and son of Ivar, Danish king of Northumbria, succeeded as king over the Northmen of Dublin, and was at the same time Danish king of Northumbria. *Sitric* was a powerful prince, and was married to a sister of Athelstan, king of England; he is called by the Four Masters *Sitric Gale*, that is *Sitric the Valiant*, and he commanded in the great battle near Dublin, A.D. 917, in which the Irish were defeated, and the monarch, Niall Glundubh, was slain. *Sitric* ruled over Dublin about 5 years, and died A.D. 926.

14. *Godfrey II.*, son of *Sitric II.*, succeeded as Danish king of Dublin, and also of Northumbria; he ruled over Dublin 6 years, to his death, A.D. 932, and is called by the annalists "the most cruel king of the Northmen."

15. *Aulaf IV.*, son of Godfrey II. succeeded; he was called *Aulaf the Red*, and *Aulaf of Brunanburgh*, having fought that great battle against the Anglo-Saxons, as described in the notes at p. 483; *Aulaf* was married to a daughter of Constantine, king of Scotland; he was a very valiant warrior, and ruled over Dublin about 11 years, to his death, A.D. 943, and he was some time Danish king of Northumbria.

16. *Blacar*, brother of *Aulaf IV.*, succeeded, and having ruled over Dublin about 3 years, was slain in a great battle with the Irish, near Dublin, A.D. 946.

17. *Godfrey III.*, son of *Sitric*, and grandson of *Sitric II.*, succeeded 5 years, and was slain in battle with the Irish in 951. This Godfrey and many of his people were converted to the Christian faith, and he was the first Christian king of the Danes of Dublin.

18. *Aulaf V.*, brother of Godfrey III., succeeded, and ruled over the Danes of Dublin 30 years; in A.D. 981, he retired to the abbey of St. Columbkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides, where he soon after died in penitence and pilgrimage. He was a powerful and valiant prince, and is often mentioned by the Irish writers, under the name of *Aulaf Cuaran*, and he was called by the Danish writers, *Aulaf Quaran*; he was married to Gormflaith, sister of Maolmora Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and this Gormflaith, called by the Danish writers Kornlodra, was, after the death of *Aulaf*, married to Brian Boru.

Clan-Cuilein (in Clare), namely, Donogh, the son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died; he was a man most dreaded by his

19. *Gluniarn*, son of *Aulaf V.*, succeeded 7 years, and was slain, A.D. 988, by one of his own people; he was called by the Irish *Glun-Iarain*, which signifies Iron-knee, probably from his wearing iron armour on his limbs.

20. *Sitric III.*, brother of *Gluniarn*, and son of *Aulaf V.* and Gormflaith, succeeded as king of Dublin 40 years, to A.D. 1028, when, having set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, he died on his way. He is called by the Danish writers *Sitric of the Silken Beard*, and he was also called *Sitric of Clontarf*, having commanded in that celebrated battle, and conspired with his mother, Gormflaith, and her brother, Maolmora Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, to dethrone Brian Boru, who had been married to Gormflaith after the death of *Aulaf*.

21. *Aulaf VI.*, son of *Sitric III.*, succeeded as king of Dublin about 6 years, and having, in the year 1034, set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, was slain in England.

22. *Sitric IV.*, son of *Aulaf VI.*, succeeded 7 years; in 1038 he founded the Cathedral of Christ Church, in Dublin, and died A.D. 1042.

23. *Aulaf VII.*, son of *Aulaf VI.*, succeeded about 2 or 3 years to A.D. 1045.

24. *Ivar II.*, son of Harold, is mentioned in the Annals at this time as king of Dublin.

25. *Emeric*, called by the Irish writers *Eaehunarcach*, son of Reginald, was also king of the Danes of Dublin for some years at this time. The period of Ivar II. and Emeric, was from about A.D. 1045 to 1060, but they were partly in subjection to the Mac Murroughs, kings of Leinster.

26. *Murrough Mac Murrough*, son of Dermot Mac Maolnambo, king of Leinster, and his father, assumed at this time authority over the Danes, and were the first Irish kings over the Danes of Dublin. The Mac Murroughs partly ruled over the Danes of Dublin for about 20 years, and Murrough Mac Murrough died at Dublin in 1070.

27. *Godred Crovan*, king of the Isle of Mann and the Hebrides, and son of Harold the Black of Iceland, a descendant of the kings of Norway, in the year 1068 took Dublin, and conquered part of Leinster, and he ruled as king of Dublin about 8 years, from 1068 to 1076; he chiefly resided in the Isle of Mann, and died in 1076, at the Island of Ila, in the Hebrides.

28. *Donal Mac Murrough*, king of Leinster, assumed authority for a few years over the Danes, and was styled king of Dublin; he died in 1075.

29. *Murtogh O'Brien*, prince of Thomond, son of Torlogh O'Brien, king of Munster, was appointed by his father king of Dublin, and he ruled over the Danes for about 10 years, to A.D. 1085.

30. *Godfrey Merenagh*, who was Godfrey IV., and a relative of Godred Crovan, king of Dublin, on the death of Godred in 1076 was appointed by the Danes of Dublin as their king, and he ruled over them for about 18 years to A.D. 1094, but his authority was much diminished by Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and O'Brien, king of Munster, who assumed power over the Danes, and called themselves kings of Dublin. In A.D. 1094, Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, expelled from Dublin Godfrey Merenagh, who soon after died, and he appointed his own son Donal as king of Dublin.

31. *Donal O'Brien* ruled as king over Dublin for about 24 years, from 1094 to 1118, when he became a monk and retired to the monastery of Lismore, where he died A.D. 1135, at a very advanced age.

32. *Torlogh O'Conor*, son of Roderick, king of Connaught, reduced the Danes of Dublin to subjection, and ruled over them nominally as king for 7 years from 1118 to 1125.

33. *Conor O'Conor*.—In 1126 Torlogh O'Conor marched to Dublin and appointed his son Conor as king over the Danes, but he ruled there only about one year, as the Danes revolted and deposed him in 1127.

enemies in the field of action, of any other of all the Clan Cuilein.

Roderick Carrach, the son of Maolmurry, son of

Donogh son of Torlogh Mac Sweeny, was put to death in Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed all over Ireland,

34. *Thorfinn*, son of Thorkil or Torcal, a Norwegian earl of the Orkneys, was at this time about 6 years acknowledged as their king by the Danes of Dublin, to his death in 1124, but his authority was to a great extent superseded by the O'Conors, kings of Connaught.

35. *Murrogh Mac Murrogh*, king of Leinster, about A. D. 1128, assumed the authority of king over the Danes of Dublin, but having ruled tyrannically, they sent for Godred, king of Mann, son of Aulaf, and grandson of Godred Crovan, who in 1134 came to Dublin with great forces and defeated Mac Murrogh.

36. *Godred II.*, was only about a year or two king of Dublin, and returned to the Isle of Mann; Mac Murrogh again succeeded but was treacherously slain by the Danes of Dublin about A. D. 1136, after he had ruled over them for about 7 years; he was father of Dermot Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, who brought over the English.

37. *Conor O'Brien*, king of Munster, having marched to Dublin in 1141, reduced the Danes to subjection, and ruled as king over them for about 2 years.

38. *Reginald II.*, son of Thorkil, and brother of Thorfinn, ruled partly as Danish king of Dublin for 10 years, from A. D. 1136 to 1146, when he was slain in battle by the men of Meath.

39. *Ottir*, a Danish earl of the Hebrides, became king of Dublin for about 2 years, from 1146 to 1148, when he was slain by the sons of Mac Thorkil.

40. *Brodar*, brother of Reginald II., became Danish king of Dublin about 10 years, from 1150 to 1160, when he was slain in battle by the men of South Bregia in Fingal.

41. *Dermot Mac Murrogh*, king of Leinster, assumed authority over the Danes of Dublin at different times, from A. D. 1150 to 1160.

42. *Torlogh O'Brien*, king of Munster, came to Dublin in 1150, and the Danes received him as king for about a year or two.

43. *Murtogh O'Loughlin*, king of Ulster, marched with his forces to Dublin in 1154, and assumed the authority of king over the Danes for a few years, and he gave them as a reward for their services 1200 cows.

44. *Roderick O'Conor*, king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland, marched to Dublin in 1166, and was acknowledged as king by the Danes, and received with greater honours than any of their kings ever had been before, and for their military services king Roderick gave them, as a reward, four thousand oxen.

45. *Dermot O'Melaghlin*, king of Meath, about 1167 became king of Dublin, and died in 1169, having ruled two years over the Danes.

46. *Asculph Mac Thorkil*, son of Reginald II., nephew of Brodar, and grandson of Thorkil, hence called Mac Thorkil, or Mac Torcal, a descendant of the Norwegian earls of Orkneys, was acknowledged as king of Dublin, by the Danes, for about 10 years, from A. D. 1161 to 1171, but he was partly in subjection to the Irish kings above-mentioned. *Reginald*, another Danish lord, was in authority in Dublin at this time, and in 1167 attended with one thousand horsemen at the great national convention assembled at Athboy by king Roderick O'Conor. In 1170, Dublin was taken by the Anglo-Normans, under Strongbow and Dermot Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, and in 1171, Asculph Mac Thorkil, the last Danish king of Dublin, in attempting to recover the city, was slain by the Anglo-Normans.

The Danish Bishops.—There were many Danish bishops in the sees of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and it is remarkable that those Danish bishops all went for consecration to Canterbury, and promised canonical obedience to the archbishops of that see, while all the Irish bishops were under the jurisdiction of the see of Armagh, and were consecrated mostly in Ireland, but many also at Rome. The jurisdiction of the Danish bishops did not extend over each diocese as at present constituted, but was confined to the cities of Dublin,

Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, and some small parts of the adjoining territory. The following account is taken from Ware's Bishops by Harris, Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History, D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin, &c.

In Dublin, the following were the Danish bishops:—*Donatus* was the first bishop of the Danes of Dublin, from A. D. 1038, to his death in 1074, and he, by the aid of Sitric, the Danish king of Dublin, founded the Cathedral of Christ Church. *Patrick*, a Danish bishop, succeeded from 1074 to 1084, when he was drowned on his passage to England. *Donatus O'Haingly*, an Ostman, according to Ware, studied in Ireland, and became a Benedictine monk of Canterbury; he was appointed bishop of Dublin, and sat from 1085 to his death in 1095. The three fore-mentioned bishops were all consecrated by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, and it appears as this bishop O'Haingly was a Dane, that some of the Danish families at this time took Irish surnames, and many of them prefixed O' and Mac to their names. *Samuel O'Haingly*, nephew of Donatus, a native of Ireland, and a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Alban's, in England, was consecrated by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, as bishop of Dublin, over which he presided from 1095 to his death in 1121. *Gregory*, who was the first archbishop of Dublin, was an Ostman, and consecrated at Lambeth, by Ralph, archbishop of Canterbury. Gregory presided over the see of Dublin forty years, from 1121 to his death in 1161; he was the last Danish bishop of Dublin, and was succeeded by the celebrated St. Laurence O'Toole.

In Waterford, *Malchus*, a Dane, who had been a Benedictine monk, of Winchester, was consecrated by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, as bishop of Waterford, where he sat from 1096 to 1110, and founded the cathedral church of the Trinity of that city. *Melisa O'Hanmire*, Danish bishop of Waterford, died A. D. 1136. *Tostius*, an Ostman, was bishop of Waterford in 1152.

In Limerick, *Gille*, or *Gilbert*, supposed to be an Ostman, was bishop of Limerick from A. D. 1110 to 1140, and was also Apostolic Legate of Ireland. *Patrick* succeeded as Danish bishop of Limerick, and was consecrated by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. *Harold*, a Dane, succeeded as bishop of Limerick, and died in 1151. *Torgesius*, a Dane, succeeded, and *Briccius*, another Dane, was after him bishop of Limerick; and in 1179, attended the Council of Lateran.

In Cork, *Gregory* and *Reginald*, considered to be Danes, were bishops from about A. D. 1170 to 1190.

Danish Families.—Many families of Danish origin took Irish surnames, prefixing O and Mac, so that their descent cannot now be ascertained, and several of their chiefs took Irish Christian names, particularly that of Patrick, in honour of the patron saint of Ireland. The Danes and Norwegians being in possession of Dublin, and some other parts of the country, and having maintained their colonies there for more than 300 years, there is, consequently, much of the Danish blood in the counties of Dublin and Meath, particularly in Fingall, and there are many families of Danish descent mixed by intermarriages with the old Milesian Irish. The Plunkets, earls of Fingall, and harons of Louth and Dunsany, are of Danish descent; the name is very numerous and there are still many respectable families of the Plunketts in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Longford, and Cavan. The Palmers, Sweetmans, Gilberts, Cruises, Dowdalls, and Everards, of Dublin and Meath; the Dromgooles and Blackers of Louth, and the Betaghs of Moynalty, in Meath, all families of note in former times were of Danish descent; the Fagans or O'Fagans, formerly a family of note at Feltrim, in Fingall, are said to have been of Danish descent, but others consider the O'Fagans were Irish, and the name is still numerous in Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath. *In Cork*, the Coppingers, Goulds, Galways, Skiddys, and Terrys, all families of note, and many of them in former times lord mayors of that city, were of Danish descent. The Harolds, Godfreys, Stacks, and Trants, families in Limerick and Kerry, are also con-

and particularly in the two provinces of Munster, after the beheading of the earl of Desmond, as we have before stated. It resulted from that proclamation, that people from the neighbouring districts flocked in to reside in Connello, Kerry, and in the county of Limerick, and there was not a man who bore arms of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald in Ireland, who had been engaged in plunder and insurrection, that did not come under the law, except alone Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the earl (of Desmond), and he even came under peace, on the word of the earl of Ormond, and having after that separated from his people, he fled, accompanied by five persons, across the Shannon of blue streams, northward through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he arrived in the Routes of Mac Quillan (in Antrim), with Sorley Buighe, the son of Mac Donnell; from thence he went to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died in the course of time.

A new lord justice, namely, Sir John Perrott, arrived in Ireland on the 21st of June; and there

came along with him Sir John Norris, as president over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as governor over the province of Connaught. The lord justice did not spend a month entirely in Dublin when he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway, to which town the nobles of Connaught had come to meet him, and to welcome and acknowledge him as their governor and commander from the sovereign. After the lord justice had remained for some time in Galway he prepared to go to Limerick and he remained the first night after leaving Galway in Kilmacduagh; on the second night he arrived at Cuinche in Clan Cuilein (Quinn, in the barony of Bunratty county of Clare); the nobles of the county of Clare received him there, such of them as had not gone to him to Galway; the sheriff of the county was also there, namely Cruise, and the sheriff had at that time imprisoned Donogh Beag, the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Brien, the high traitor and ringleader of the despoilers of the province of Connaught before that time;

sidered to be of Danish origin. It is traditionally stated that great numbers of the Northmen were *red-haired*, particularly the Norwegians, who generally had fair or redish hair, and florid complexions, and to the present time, red-haired persons in Ireland are considered by the common people to be of Danish origin.


Danish Remains.—The Northmen erected many fortresses and strongholds for their defence in Ireland, one of which of *stone*, namely Reginald's Tower, still remains at Waterford, and they are considered to have constructed many of those circular earthen ramparts commonly called *Forts*, or *Danish Rathes*, but though they may have constructed many of those raths, most of them throughout Ireland were erected by the ancient Irish themselves, as fortresses and habitations, many centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. The sepulchral Mounds, commonly called *Moats*, have been attributed to the Danes, but these earth works were chiefly constructed by the Irish as sepulchres for kings and warriors in the Pagan times. Ledwich, and some other antiquarians, have absurdly attributed the erection of almost all the ancient stone buildings in Ireland before the English invasion to the Danes, and amongst other structures they have maintained the absurd theory that the Danes built the *Round Towers*, and many of the old stone churches, but instead of building, the Danes more probably destroyed many of the Towers, and they demolished many hundreds of the churches; but after their conversion to Christianity they built a few churches, amongst others Christ Church and St. Michan's, in Dublin, and some in Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. Some of the ancient weapons of bronze and iron, bronze pots, and other culinary utensils, war trumpets, &c. found in bogs, lakes, and other places, are supposed by some to be Danish remains, but it is much more probable that they were mostly Irish; some of them, no doubt, may have been Danish, but it is very difficult now to determine whether those remains are Danish or Irish antiquities. The Danes are traditionally said to have brewed a kind of *strong beer*, and to have used the tops of the heath as one of the ingredients, probably as a substitute for hops.

Danish Coins.—There are to be found in various museums, and in the cabinets of the curious, numerous coins considered to have been struck by the Danish kings of Dublin, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and accounts of them are given in Simon's work on Irish Coins, by Mr. Lindsay of Cork, and Dr. Aquila Smith of

Dublin. Some of those coins are inscribed with the names of Sitric, Ivar, and Aulaf, Danish kings of Dublin; they are all of silver, about the size of a sixpence, and were silver pennies, and most of them being marked with a cross, were coined, it appears, after the Danes were converted to Christianity. There is a collection of these Danish coins in the Royal Irish Academy, and also in the possession of Dr. Aquila Smith; Thomas L. Cooke, Esq. of Parsonstown, in the King's county, has also a large collection of coins, ancient and modern, of various nations, amongst which are many coins of the Danish kings of Dublin.

Amongst the notices of the Northmen it may be mentioned, that in the tenth and eleventh centuries they carried off to Norway and Denmark a vast number of Irish MSS. and ancient records, many of which are said to have been preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

The Danish Wars are now completed, and the account of them should be read as an *Introduction* to this part of the Annals of the Four Masters, which would be otherwise incomplete until the first part is published, in the course of some time. As the Danish wars end where the Anglo-Norman wars commence, therefore the history of the Anglo-Norman, or English period, may be considered as a continuation of the Danish period, hence the necessity that arose of introducing into those annotations an account of the Danish affairs, for the Anglo-Norman invasion, and the chain of events which preceded it, could not be satisfactorily explained without giving an account of the Danes and Norwegians, the ancestors of the Normans of France, and of the Anglo-Normans, who were in fact Danes and Norwegians under a new name, who conquered England, and make a most remarkable figure in the history of Ireland. The accounts of the Danish wars have been accurately collected from the Annals of the Four Masters, of Inisfallen, Ulster, &c. and from various other works already quoted; and as the history of these important events has never before been published, it will be found extremely interesting to the general reader, and the materials will prove of great value to the historian.

 **ERRATUM.**—At p. 530, on the Geraldines, for *Hibernicis* read *Hibernis*, a mistake being made by the printer.

his ill fate attended him, for he was executed on a cart (or scaffold), and his bones were dislocated and smashed in pieces with the back of a weighty thick large axe, and his body, completely broken and half dead, was tied with hard tough hempen ropes, and placed on the top of the *Cloccas* (belfry), of Quinn (the church of Quinn), under the feet of the birds and fowls of the air, in order that it might be a warning and example to evil doers to see him in that state. The lord justice proceeded on the following day to Limerick, and resolved to spoil and chastise a great number of gentlemen about Limerick, until dispatches overtook him informing him that a Scottish fleet had landed, in the north of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Buighe, the son of Mac Donnell, and were plundering and devastating the country about them; and the cause for which they had come was, that Sorley Buighe, who was in possession of the Routes, (in Antrim), for thirty years before that time, received intelligence that the council of England laid an injunction and command on that new lord justice, to confer the Routes on its own rightful inheritors, and to expel Sorley to his own paternal stock in Scotland; and not that alone, but that he would not suffer any foreigners to make settlements in Ireland while he should be in the service of the sovereign. As to the lord justice, he left Limerick with all despatch, and commanded that all men fit for service, from the Boyne to Beirre (Bear, in the county of Cork), should meet him, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that, at Drogheda. These commands were obeyed by the men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, for they came numerous, and fully equipped, to that place, and they all marched for Ulster. When Sorley received intelligence that the forces of Ireland were marching towards him, he left the Routes, and carried off with him his herds of cattle, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Chon-Cadh-an (Glenconkene in Derry), and left neither herding nor watching in the country, or guarding of any town in the Routes, except alone Dunlis (Dunluce castle); and although that was the stronghold of the province, it was taken by the lord justice in two days and nights after he had laid siege to it, and he put the queen's guards into it. After the lord justice had been ten days in the Routes, he left thirteen Banna (bands or compa-

nies) quartered in Ulster against Sorley, and he himself returned to Dublin, and disbanded the men of Ireland, and sent them to their homes.

Contentions arose in West Connaught between the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty and the tribe of Murrogh, the son of Bryan Nanoinscach O'Flaherty, and the cause of that dispute was, that the tribe of Owen, namely, the O'Flaherty, i. e. Teige, the son of Teige-Nabuile, son of Murrogh, son of Owen, and the sons of Donal Anchogaidh (of the War), the son of the Giolladuv, son of Murrogh, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-Hinnse (in Galway), from Teige, the son of Murrogh-na-dTuagh (of the Battle-axes), son of Teige, son of Murrogh O'Flaherty; for the tribe of Owen maintained that that island was theirs by right, and that it was by trespass against them that Teige was keeping and maintaining it, but whoever was in the right, Teige made an attack on them, after their taking it, and did not leave the least head of cattle on the portion of their country that he overran, that he did not slaughter or carry off with him; they also did great damage to Teige, though they were not equal in power. That Teige, the son of Murrogh, happened one time to go with the crew of a boat on a nocturnal attack, in the month of June, in pursuit of the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty, to Aran (the Island of Aran, off the coast of Galway), and Teige overtook them early in the morning, entirely unprepared, and between asleep and awake, on each side of the very stem of the ship, and unfriendly was the appearance he exhibited to them on that shore, and the island was not worth all the evil that had been done on that day concerning it, for there was slain there Murrogh, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh, the chief man of Leitir Meallain (Lettermullen, an island off the coast of Galway, in the parish of Killinan), who had joined the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty; there were also slain there the son of the seneschal of Clan Maurice (in Mayo), who was along with them on the same plundering expedition, and the son of O'Flaherty himself, i. e. of Teige, namely, Murrogh Sallach; a great number of the people of the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides those chiefs; and they continued after that manner fighting with each other until peace was established between them by the English, in the following harvest, and the

island was given to the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtogh Garv, the son of Bryan, son of Teige O'Brien, died in the first month of harvest, at Craig Corcraín; he was a sensible unassuming young man, who got no reproach, blemish, insult, or abuse, from his birth till his death, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The Cosnamhach, son of Perigrine, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a man of respect and affluence, kept an excellent house of hospitality for some time in Thomond, and also for some time in Tirconnell, until he died at Fuarchosach in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried, under the protection of God and St. Bernard, with the monks, in the monastery of Easroc (the Cistercian monastery of Ballyshannon, in Donegal.)

A. D. 1585.

The earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, the son of Gerald, son of Gerald, son of Thomas, son of John Cam, died in England; that earl had been five years under an arrest, kept from his patrimonial estate, until he died at that time; Henry his son was nominated his successor by the English council, and was permitted to return to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke,¹ i.e. Richard, the son of

Oliver, son of John, died, and none was appointed in his place but the blind abbot, who considered himself his successor, despite of the English.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Rourke, namely, the daughter of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige O'Rourke, a woman who was connected with her equals as husbands; a prosperous, kind hearted woman, who did not incur the provocation or expression of reproof by ecclesiastics or professional men, nor any other reproach regarding her hospitality or her soul, died.

Bryan, the son of Teige, son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke, marched with a force into Dartry of Mac Clancy (in Leitrim), in the very beginning of the month of January, and he sent forth scouring parties into the fastnesses of Dartry, to collect preys; and they procured immense booty. Mac Clancy, with a powerful force of Scots and Irish, overtook him, and Bryan continued a defensive retreat, during which skirmishing conflicts were carried on between them until they came in collision with each other at Beanna-Bo, in Brefneý (Benbo mountain, parish of Drumlease, in Leitrim). When the men of Brefneý and the people of O'Rourke heard that Bryan had gone into Dartry, they collected to meet him in a certain narrow pass, by which they expected his coming towards them, and found him slowly advancing,

A. D. 1585.

1. *Mac William Burke and Grace O'Malley*.—As explained at p. 132, in the note on South Connaught, the great Anglo-Norman families of de Burgo or Burke, sometimes written Bourke, and by others de Burgh, were descended from William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, who came to Ireland in the time of Strongbow. They were descended from a half brother of William the Conqueror, and were earls of Cornwall and earls of Kent in England. The descendants of William Fitz-Adelm got extensive possessions in Ireland, and became lords of Connaught and earls of Ulster. In the 14th century, according to Lodge's Peerage on the earls of Clanrickard and Mayo, the Burkes of Connaught became divided into two great branches, one in Galway and the other in Mayo; the head of the Galway branch was called Mac William Eighter, and was ancestor of the earls of Clanrickard, and the head of the Mayo branch was called Mac William Oughter, and was ancestor of the earls of Mayo, but it appears Lodge translated the Irish word *Uachtar*, which signifies Upper, into *Eighter*, and the word *Iochtar*, which signifies Lower, into *Oughter*. They adopted the Irish language, laws, manners, and customs, and hence they took the surname Mac William from their ancestor William de Burgo, and several of them were styled the *Lords Mac William*, under the laws of Tanistry. Some branches of the Burkes of Connaught took the surnames Mac Phillin or Mac Phillips, others that of Mac Hugo, Mac Hoberd, Mac David, Mac Gilhon, and Mac Scoinin or Jennings. Many chiefs, lords, and earls of the Burkes of Connaught are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and they make a remarkable figure in Irish history. The ancient titles of the Burkes were lords of Connaught, and earls of Ulster,

and they afterwards became earls and marquesses of Clanrickard, viscounts of Galway, earls and viscounts of Mayo, viscounts of Clanmorris, in Mayo, barons of Naas in Kildare, barons of Dunkellin and of Leitrim in Galway, and barons of Brittas; branches of the Burkes got extensive possessions in Tipperary and Limerick, and from them the baronies of Clanwilliam in Tipperary and Limerick took their name, and some of them were created barons of Castleconnell in Limerick. The Burkes formed powerful families and had extensive possessions, and the name is still very numerous in Connaught and in Munster, and is to be found in all parts of Ireland; they were one of the three greatest of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland, these being the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond; the Butlers of Ormond, and the Burkes of Connaught. The Burke above mentioned in the Annals, was, according to Lodge, called by the Irish, *Risdeard-an-Iarain* or Richard of the Iron, and he is also mentioned in the Annals at A. D. 1583, and was sir Richard Burke, ancestor of the earls of Mayo; he was a military commander in Connaught on the side of the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, and a man of note in his time. As mentioned by Lodge, the lord deputy, sir Henry Sydney, in his despatches on the state of affairs in Connaught in 1576, says, that Mac William Oughter came to him, and that he could speak *Latin* very well, but not English, and Sydney states, that he ruled over a territory three times in extent of the lands of the earls of Clanrickard. Mac William Oughter here mentioned, ruled over a great part of Mayo, and the earl of Clanrickard possessed a considerable portion of Galway, or the territory called *Clanrickard*, which got its name from Rickard or Richard de Burgo, one of their ancestors, and comprised, according to Ware and others, the baronies of Clare,

heavy laden, and bearing the oppressive attacks of his enemies ; and although by right his own followers should aid him, they did not do so, but rather gave their full support to his enemies, and the valiant hero being attacked on both sides, the brave man was met by shouts before and behind him, and was completely surrounded on all sides, so that he could not move a step forward or backward. Many were slain around him in that conflict, and a company of galloglasses of the Mac Sheeheys who were along with Bryan on that day were cut down, and they were the remnant and residue of the galloglasses of the Geraldines who were bartering their services from one country to another after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been hitherto employed, and their attack would have been irresistible were it not that they were outnumbered and overpowered by their opponents. The men of Brefney and the people of O'Rourke gave quarter to Bryan, on the

point of danger, and they carried him off under their protection to guard him, and the resolution they came to on the third day was to kill him in a treacherous and malicious manner, after he had been under their clemency and protection, and O'Rourke was censured for being implicated in that bad deed.

Edmond Dorcha, the son of Donal, son of Murrough, son of Roderick More, and Torlogh, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Torlogh Mac Sheehey, were both put to death in Dublin.

A great quantity of rain fell in this year, so that the greater portion of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermod, the son of Donal Mac Congail, (Mac Connell), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation for a Parliament was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to attend in Dublin precisely in May, for most of the men of Ireland were obedient to their sovereign,

Dunkellin, Loughrea, Kiltartan, Athenry, and Leitrim, in the county of Galway. Amongst other chiefs who attended along with Mac William Burke, Sydney says, "O'Malley came likewise, who is an original Irishman, strong in galleys and seamen." This sir Richard Burke was married to Grace O'Malley, daughter of Owen O'Malley, chief of Umaile, now the baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk, in the county of Mayo, over which territory the O'Malleys were the ancient chiefs and celebrated mariners. Grace O'Malley, called in Irish *Graine-ni-Mhaile*, commonly pronounced *Granu Weal*, is celebrated in Irish history ; she was first married to O'Flaherty, chief of West Connaught, and secondly to sir Richard Burke, by whom she had a son Theobald, who was a commander of note on the side of the English in Connaught, in the reign of Elizabeth ; he was called sir Theobald Burke, and was created viscount of Mayo by Charles I. In the *Anthologia Hibernica* for 1793 and 1794, an account is given of Grace O'Malley ; her father, Owen O'Malley, was a noted chief, and had a small fleet with which he made many expeditions, partly for commercial purposes, but chiefly in piracy. Grace in her youth frequently accompanied her father on these expeditions, and after his death, her brother being a minor, she took upon herself the command of her galleys, and made with her crews many bold expeditions ; her chief rendezvous was at Clare Island off the coast of Mayo, where she kept her large vessels moored, and had a fortress, but she had her small craft at Carrigahooly castle, which was her chief residence and stronghold, and there was a hole to be seen in the ruined walls through which a cable was run from one of her ships, for the purpose of communicating an alarm to her apartment on any sudden danger. It is said that her piracies became so frequent that she was proclaimed, and £500 offered as a reward for her apprehension, and troops were sent from Galway to take the castle of Carrigahooly, but after a siege of more than a fortnight they were forced to retire, being defeated by the valour of Grace and her men. Lodge says that Grace O'Malley was a lady much renowned by the natives of Connaught, who relate many adventures and remarkable actions which she performed on the sea with great courage and undaunted spirit. These exploits were performed by Grace before and after her marriage with O'Flaherty, but after his death and her marriage with sir Richard Burke, she became reconciled to the government, and with her followers assisted the English forces in Connaught, and for her services it is said that queen Elizabeth wrote her a letter of invitation to the court, in con-

sequence of which Grace, with some of her galleys, set sail for London about the year 1575, and she was received at court with great honours by the queen, who offered to create her a countess, which honour Grace declined, answering with great spirit and dignity, that both of them being Princesses they were equal in rank, and they could, therefore, confer no honours on each other, but Grace said her majesty might confer any title she pleased on her young son, a child which was born on ship-board during her voyage to England, and it is said the queen knighted the child, who was called by the Irish *Tioboid-na-Lung*, signifying Theobald of the ships, from the circumstance of his being born on ship-board, and this sir Theobald Burke was created viscount of Mayo by Charles I. On her return from England a curious circumstance is mentioned to have taken place on her landing at Howth for some provisions ; on proceeding to the castle she found the gates closed, the family being at dinner ; Grace was indignant at this dereliction of Irish hospitality, and happening to see a little boy, with an attendant, near the sea shore, she enquired whose child it was, and being answered he was the young heir of Howth, she had him carried off by her men to the ships, and conveyed him to Connaught, and it is said she would not consent to restore the young heir till his father, lord Howth, had entered into a stipulation that the gates of his castle should never be closed at dinner time : hence it is said, that ever since the gates are left open when the family go to dinner. The abduction of the young heir of St. Lawrence by Grace O'Malley is said to be represented in one of the paintings at Howth castle. Grace endowed a monastery on Clare Island off the coast of Mayo, where she was buried, and it is said some remains of her monument are still to be seen there. Grace O'Malley has been long famous as an Irish heroine in the traditions of the people, and her name is still remembered in song ; in various poetical compositions, both in English and Irish, her name is celebrated, and in these songs Ireland is generally personified under the designation of *Granu Weal*. Many of these poetical productions have obtained great popular celebrity, and it is stated in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, that in the year 1753, during the political contests in the duke of Dorset's administration in Ireland, a very popular song was composed, partly in Irish and partly in English, to the old air of *Granu Weal* ; and another very popular song to the same air was composed by the celebrated Jacobite Munster Bard, Shane Clarach Mac Donnell.

so that they all came to meet each other in Dublin at that command. Thither came the chiefs of Tirconnell and Tyrone, namely, O'Neill (prince of Tyrone), i. e. Torlogh Luineach, the son of Niall Conallach, son of Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Owen; and Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Conn Bacach, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Owen, namely, the young baron O'Neill, who was nominated earl of Tyrone at that Parliament; and O'Donnell (prince of Tirconnell), i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine; Maguire (prince of Fermanagh), i. e. Cuchonacht, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas; O'Dogherty (lord of Inisowen, in Donegal), i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carrach; O'Boyle (chief of Boylagh in Donegal), i. e. Torlogh, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh Oge, son of Torlogh More; and O'Gallagher (a chief in Tirhugh in Donegal), i. e. John, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Roderick, son of Hugh. To this convention went Mac Mahon (prince of Oirgiall, in the counties of Louth and Monaghan), namely, Rossa, the son of Art, son of Bryan-na-moicheirghe (of the Early Rising), son of Redmond, son of Glaisne; O'Kane (lord of Oireacht-I-Chathain, or O'Kane's country, in the county of Derry), namely Roderick, the son of Manus, son of Donogh the Hospitable, son of John, son of Avney; Conn, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Hugh Buighe, of the O'Neills of Clannaboy (O'Neill, lord of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and Antrim); Mac Genis (lord of Iveagh, in the county of Down), namely, Hugh, the son of Donal Oge, son of Donal Ciar (of the Dark Brown Hair). Thither went the chiefs of Gairblthrian (the Rough districts), of Connaught, namely, O'Rourke (prince of West Brefney, or the county of Leitrim), i. e. Bryan, the son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke; O'Reilly (prince of East Brefney, or the county of Cavan), i. e. Sean Ruadh (John Roe, or the Red-haired), the son of Hugh Conallach, son of Maolmora, son of John, son of Cathal; and also his father's brother, namely, Edmond, the son of Maolmora, both of whom were in contention with each other about the lordship of the country; also the O'Ferralls, (anciently princes and lords of

Annaly, or the county of Longford), of both sides, namely, O'Ferrall Baun (the Fair), i. e. William, the son of Donal, son of Cormac; O'Ferrall Buidhe (the Yellow), i. e. Fachtna, the son of Bryan, son of Roderick, son of Cathal. Thither went the Siol Murray (the O'Conors of Roscommon), with the chiefs of their tribes, namely, the son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caoch, son of Felim Geangach; O'Conor Roe, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe; O'Conor Sligo, i. e. Donal, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donal, son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtoigh; the deputy of Mac Dermott, of Moylurg (prince of Moylurg, or the barony of Boyle, in Roscommon), namely, Bryan, the son of Roderick, son of Teige, son of Roderick Oge (Mac Dermott), for Mac Dermott himself, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was an old man far advanced in age; O'Beirne (chief of Hy Briuin of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon), namely, Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Malachy. Thither went Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, (prince of Hy Maine, in Galway, and Roscommon); O'Madden (lord of Siol Anmcha in Galway, now the barony of Longford, and the parish of Lusmogh, in King's county), namely, Donal, the son of John, son of Breasal. Thither went the earl of Clanrickard (in the county of Galway), namely, Ulick, (Burke), the son of Rickard, son of Ulick of the Heads; and the two sons of the Giolla Duv O'Shaughnessy (chief of Kinel Aodha and Gort in the county of Galway), namely, John and Dermot. No one of note went thither from the western territory of the province of Connaught, except Murrogh-na-Dtuagh (of the Battle-axes), the son of Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Roderick O'Flaherty. Thither went the earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, and Sir Torlogh, the son of Donal, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, having been elected a knight of Parliament for the county of Clare. There went thither Torlogh, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, and the lord of the western part of Clan Cuilein (in the county of Clare), namely, Mac Namara, i. e. John, the son of Teige; and Boetius, the son of Hugh, son of Boetius

Mac Clancy, the second knight of Parliament from the same county. Thither went the son of O'Loghlin of Burren (lord of Burren, in the county of Clare), namely, Rossa, the son of Anthony, son of Malachy, son of Roderick, son of Ana; Mac I-Brien of Ara (in Tipperary), namely, Murtoth, bishop of Killaloe, the son of Torloagh, son of Murtoth, son of Donal, son of Teige; O'Carroll (anciently prince of Ely O'Carroll, in Tipperary and King's county), namely, the Calvach, son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Maolroona, son of John; Mac Coghlan (lord of Dealbhna Eathra, or barony of Garrycastle, in King's county), namely, John, the son of Art, son of Cormac; O'Dwyer of Coill-na-Manach (lord of Kilnamanagh, in Tipperary), namely, Philip, the son of Anthony. Thither went the son of O'Brien of Cuanagh (lord of the barony of Coonagh, county of Limerick), namely, Murtoth, the son of Torloagh, son of Murtoth; the lord of Carrigogonell and of Fasaigh Luimnigh (districts adjoining Limerick, in the barony of Pubblebrien), namely, Bryan Duv, the son of Donogh, son of Mahon, son of Donogh, son of Bryan Duv O'Brien; Conor-na-moinge (of the Long Hair), the son of William Caoch, son of Dermot O'Mulrian, lord of Uaithne O'Maoilriain (O'Ryan, lord of the baronies of Ownney and Ownneybeg, in Tipperary and Limerick). Some of the chiefs of the race of Eogan Mor (the Eugenians of Desmond, descended from Eogan Mor, or Eugene the Great, king of Munster in the second century), and of their subordinate chiefs, went to that Parliament, namely, Mac Carthy More (in ancient times prince of Desmond, in Cork and Kerry), i. e. Donal, the son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladrach (the Hasty); Mac Carthy Cairbreach (lord of Carberry, in the county of Cork), namely, Owen, the son of Donal, son of Fingin (Florence), son of Donal, son of Dermot-an-Dunaidh (of the Fortress); and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donal, the son of Cormac-na-Haine, and Fingin, the son of Donogh. Thither also went the two who were in contention with each other about the lordship of Duithche Ealla (the Mac Donoghs, a branch of the Mac Carthys, who were lords of the barony of Duhallo, county of Cork), namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donogh-an-Bhothair (of the Road), son of Owen Mac Donogh, and Donogh

son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Mac Donogh. Thither also went OSullivan Beire (O'Sullivan, in ancient times prince of Beara, now the baronies of Bear and Bantry, in Cork), namely, Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Donal, son of Donogh, son of Dermot Balbh (the Stammerer); O'Sullivan More (lord of Dunkerron, in Kerry), i. e. Owen, the son of Donal, son of Donal-na-Sgreadaighe; O'Mahony of Fuinn Iartharach (or the Western District, in the barony of Iveragh, county of Kerry), namely, Conor, the son of Conor Finn Oge, (young Conor the Fair), son of Conor Finn, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More (lord of Baltimore, in the county of Cork), namely, Fingin (Florence), the son of Conor, son of Fingin, son of Conor. Thither went Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory (Fitzpatrick, in ancient times prince of Ossory, in Kilkenny, and Queen's county, afterwards barons and earls of Upper Ossory), namely, Fingin, the son of Bryan, son of Fingin; Mac Eochagain (Mac Geoghegan, in ancient times prince and lord of Kinel Fiacha, comprising the barony of Moycashel, with parts of Rathconrath, and Fertullagh, in Westmeath), namely, Conla, the son of Conor, son of Laighne; O'Mulloy (lord of Fercall, in King's county), namely, Conall, the son of Cahir. It is not recorded that any one of note went to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leandmore, the son of Conall Kearnach (the O'Moores, princes of Leix, in the Queen's county, and partly in Kildare); of the race of Rossa Failge, the son of Cahir More, from Hy Failge (the O'Conors, princes of Offaly in the King's county, and some adjoining parts of Kildare and Queen's county); nor either of the race of Daire Barrach, the son of Cahir More, namely, of the O'Cavenaghs (Mac Murroghs, or O'Cavenaghs, ancient princes and lords of Leinster, in Wexford and Carlow); O'Byrnes, O'Tooles (of Wicklow and Kildare); O'Dunn, (of the barony of Tinnehinch, in Queen's county); or O'Dempsey (lord of Clanmalire, in the King's and Queen's counties, and partly in Kildare), on that occasion. But, however, there came to that Parliament the senior representative of the tribe of Ragnall (the Ranelagh branch of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow), namely, Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), the son of John, son of Donal Glass of Glenmalure. These nobles all assembled in Dublin, where they remained for a considerable

time; the Parliament, however, not being terminated this year, they afterwards returned to their homes².

2. *The Irish Parliaments and Peerage.*—An account of the *Conventions of Tara*, and of the great legislative assemblies held in other parts of Ireland, constituting the Parliaments of the ancient Irish, has been given at p. 297, in the notes on Meath and Bregia; and at p. 318 an account has also been given of the Irish, or rather Anglo-Irish, Parliaments of the *Pale*, which, in early times, were attended only by the great Anglo-Irish lords of English descent, as earls, barons, archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots, who assembled to make laws and regulations for the English of the *Pale*, and such of the Irish in those territories as were under the English government; but the great majority of the Irish princes and chiefs did not acknowledge the English authority, and regulated their own affairs according to the ancient Irish laws of Brehonism and Tanistry, down to the end of the reign of Elizabeth; but in the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., the laws of Tanistry were abolished by act of parliament. At an early period many of the Anglo-Irish lords adopted the Irish laws and customs, but all those of English descent were prohibited, under penalties of treason, felony, &c., to use the Irish customs or laws of Tanistry, by the act called the Statute of Kilkenny, passed in A. D. 1367, in the reign of Edward III. In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, and in the Tracts of sir John Davis, who was attorney-general to James I. in Ireland, accounts are given of various great Councils or Parliaments, convened in Ireland at an early period by the different Lords Lieutenant and Deputies, and held in the various towns of the English *Pale*, or such places as were in possession of the English, as Dublin, Drogheda, Trim, Kildare, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, Kilkenny, Cashel, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. These Parliaments, it appears, were confined to Meath, Leinster, and Munster, as the English authority was not sufficiently established in Ulster and Connaught. In A. D. 1172, king Henry II. held a great Council or Parliament at Lismore, in Waterford, and also convened a Council of bishops and clergy at Cashel. In the reign of king John some Councils, called Parliaments, were held; and in 1264, in the reign of king Henry III., a Parliament was held at Kilkenny. In 1295, in the reign of Edward I. John Wogan, lord justice, convened a Parliament at Dublin, which was attended by 27 of the Anglo-Irish barons, whose names are given by Cox, as the Fitzgeralds, Burkes, Butlers, Barrys, Roches, le Poyers, Pureells, de Vernons, de Laeys, de Carews, Stauntons, and Berminghams. In 1302 a great Parliament was held in Dublin, attended, according to Cox, by 156 of the barons, bishops, mitred abbots, &c. In the reign of Edward II., A. D. 1309, a Parliament was held in Kilkenny, under sir John Wogan, lord justice, and Cox considers this was the first regular Parliament assembled in Ireland; and another Parliament was held in 1310 at Kildare. In 1315, on the invasion of Ireland by the Scots under Edward Bruce, a great Parliament was convened in Dublin by the lord justice, sir Edmond Butler, to enact measures for opposing the progress of Bruce; and, according to Cox, it was attended by almost all the nobility of English descent, with the four archbishops, ten bishops, &c., and likewise by some of the Irish lords, as O'Neill of Tyrone, O'Donnell of Tirconnell, and O'Hanlon, lord of Orior, in Armagh. This is the first time any of the Irish chiefs are mentioned to have attended the Parliaments; and, according to lord Mountmorres, in his history of the Irish Parliament, and sir John Davis, this was the first Parliament regularly assembled in Ireland. Sir John Davis, in his Tracts, p. 306, says that, "before the reign of Henry VIII., no persons were permitted to attend Parliaments but the English of blood, or English of birth, for the mere Irish, in those days, were never admitted, and the state did not hold them fit to be trusted with the counsel of the realm; and as for the bishops and archbishops, such as were resident in the mere Irish counties, and did not acknowledge the king to be their patron, were never summoned to any Parliament." Sir John Davis is not quite correct in this statement, for some of the Irish chiefs occasionally attended the Parliaments, as before stated, though seldom, but in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Eliza-

The governor of the province of Connaught (sir Richard Bingham), with a number of honorable men, and of the council of Dublin, proceeded into

beth, several of the Irish princes and chiefs having made their submission to the crown, received peerages, and attended the Parliaments. In 1316, Cox says the Irish or Anglo-Irish petitioned for an annual Parliament, and Davis says, that in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. Parliaments were held almost every year, and sometimes two or three Parliaments were summoned in the compass of a year, which was such a trouble and charge, that a special law was made that there should be but one Parliament held in a year. According to Cox, there were grand and petty Parliaments held, the former being the regular Parliaments, where the three estates were assembled, while the latter were only Councils occasionally called, and attended only by a few, such as the chief officers of the government, &c., but the grand Parliaments were attended by the lords spiritual and temporal, the knights, citizens, and burgesses. In early times it appears that the representatives, both nobility and commons, sat all together in one assembly, but either in the reign of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, they had two separate houses, the barons and Bishops sitting in the House of Lords, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses in the House of Commons, as representatives of counties, cities and boroughs, or corporations; there was also a third place of meeting for the clergy called the House of Convocation; besides the bishops, the mitred abbots and priors also sat as spiritual peers; and the archdeacons, deans, and proctors also attended Parliament. In the note on the suppression of monasteries, at p. 407, an account has been given of the 24 mitred abbots and priors who sat as spiritual peers in the Irish Parliament. In 1317, the lord deputy, Roger Mortimer, assembled a Parliament at Kilmaham, and in the reign of Edward III., various Parliaments were held at Dublin and Kilkenny, as mentioned by Cox and Davis. In 1367, in the reign of Edward III., the lord lieutenant, Lionel, duke of Clarence, held the celebrated Parliament at Kilkenny, which was attended by almost all the Anglo-Irish barons, earls, archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots, and in which were passed the acts called the *Statute of Kilkenny*, enacting very severe penal laws against the Irish and Anglo-Irish, prohibiting all persons of English descent, under penalties of treason, felony, imprisonment, forfeiture of lands and goods, &c., from entering into intermarriages, fosterage, or other alliances with the native Irish. The Anglo-Irish were also prohibited from using the laws of Tanistry, or Brehonism, or adopting the Irish language, dress, manners, or customs, or to permit the Irish to pasture their cattle on their lands, or to promote Irish ecclesiastics to any benefice, or to appoint them bishops, or abbots, &c., or to entertain any Irish minstrels or Bards. In 1369 sir William de Windor, lord deputy, held a Parliament at Kilkenny, and another at Baldoyle, near Dublin, and at this time, according to Cox, the price of a cow was about 10 groats, or 3s. 4d., and the pay of a soldier was 2d. a day, whereof he paid a penny for his victuals. In 1394 and 1399, king Richard II., when in Ireland, held great Councils or Parliaments at Dublin. In the reigns of Henry IV., V. and VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., many Parliaments were held at Dublin, Drogheda, Trim, Kildare, Kilkenny, and other chief towns and cities of the English *Pale*. In A. D. 1494, in the reign of Henry VII., a great Parliament was held at Drogheda by the lord deputy, sir Edward Poyning, in which was passed the Act called *Poyning's Law*, which rendered the Irish Parliament completely subordinate to the Parliament of England, and no Act could be passed into a law in the Irish Parliaments until first submitted for assent to the king and council of England. The Irish Parliament was, to a great extent, independent of the Parliament of England till the passing of Poyning's Law, which continued in force for a period of 288 years, namely, to 1782, when the Independence of the Irish Parliament was obtained by the Irish Volunteers, under the earl of Charlemont, the duke of Leinster, Grattan, Flood, and other eminent men, but after a period of eighteen years the Irish Parliament was extinguished, and became merged in that of Great Britain in 1800, by the Act of Union. In A. D. 1525, in the reign of

the province of Connaught, and they in the first place came to hold a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare, in which they

enacted extraordinary decrees, viz., ten shillings were decreed for the queen out of every quarter (120 acres), both of lay and ecclesiastical lands in

Henry VIII., a Parliament was convened in Dublin by the lord deputy, Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, which is mentioned in these Annals, and it was attended by the O'Neill, namely, Conn, and the O'Donnell, namely, Hugh, and many others of the Irish chiefs. In A. D. 1537, a great Parliament was held at Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Cashel, by different adjournments under the lord deputy, Leonard Grey, in which an Act of Attainder was passed against the earl of Kildare, and others of the Geraldines, and also an Act to abolish the Pope's authority in Ireland, and to appoint Henry VIII. supreme Head of the Church, to grant to the king the lands and revenues of the religious houses, and to suppress the abbeys and monasteries. In 1541, a great Parliament was assembled in Dublin by the lord deputy, sir Anthony St. Leger, in which the title of *King of Ireland* was conferred on Henry VIII., and his successors, the kings of England being until that time only styled *Lords of Ireland*; in this Parliament the abbeys and all religious houses were suppressed, and their revenues placed at the king's disposal. This Parliament was attended by almost all the earls, barons, and bishops, of English descent, and also by many of the Irish chiefs, amongst others Bryan Mac Gillpatrick, who had been created baron of Upper Ossory, and took the name of Fitzpatrick; O'Moore, lord of Leix; O'Cavanagh of Carlow; Donogh O'Brien of Thomond, and several others. Amongst those who attended, the *Great O'Reilly* is mentioned in the state papers, in the dispatch of St. Leger, and he recommends the king "to create O'Reilly *viscount of Cavan*, because he was a man of great power in his own country;" it is not, however, certain if O'Reilly was created a peer, but it is traditionally said that some of the O'Reillys were barons or earls of Cavan. Maolmora, or Miles O'Reilly, prince of East Brehney, or Cavan, was the person who attended this Parliament, and St. Leger mentions in his dispatch that O'Reilly appeared in a splendid dress, which had been sent him as a present by his majesty. Cox mentions a curious circumstance, that the Irish chiefs and lords who attended Perrott's Parliament in 1585, were obliged to wear robes in the English fashion, but it appears they had a great aversion to use the English dress, as they esteemed it a mark of subjection, but the better to reconcile them to it, the lord deputy bestowed robes on several of them, amongst others, on Torlogh Luineach O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, but Cox says, "the Irish noblemen embraced the dresses like fetters, so that O'Neill desired the deputy to make his chaplain walk the streets along with him in *Trowsers*, for then, said he, the boys will laugh at him as well as at me." In A. D. 1560, in the reign of Elizabeth, a Parliament was held in Dublin by the lord deputy, the earl of Sussex, chiefly to promote the Reformation. In A. D. 1569, the lord deputy, sir Henry Sydney, held a great Parliament in Dublin for the same purpose, and also to extinguish the name and power of O'Neill, and confiscate the greater part of Ulster to the crown. In 1585 was held the great Parliament above mentioned in the Annals, and in 1613, in the reign of James I., the lord deputy, sir Arthur Chichester, convened, in Dublin, one of the greatest Parliaments that ever met in Ireland till that time, which was attended by the nobility and men of rank of English descent, and also by the representatives of many of the great Milesian families. In the account of *Perrott's Parliament*, as above in the Annals, it is to be observed that the passages inserted in *parenthesis* are not in the Four Masters, but are all additions to the text, explanatory of the territories and rank of the various Irish princes and chiefs who attended this Parliament, as by these additions the text is more easily and conveniently explained for the reader than by a great number of small notes, which would otherwise be necessary. Full accounts of the titles and territories of all the Irish princes, lords, and chiefs, have been given in the course of the topographical annotations appended to these Annals. Perrott's Parliament was convened, according to Davis, chiefly to pass Acts of Attainder against the earl of Desmond; Fitz-Eustace, viscount

of Baltinglass, and their adherents, who had joined in the war against Elizabeth, and to confiscate their extensive estates. Cox gives an account of the Acts passed in this Parliament, and amongst others, he says there was an Act against *witchcraft* and sorcery. This Parliament was the greatest that till then had assembled in Ireland, and Taaffe remarks that it was the most independent and respectable that ever met in Ireland since the *Conventions of Tara*. According to Cox and Lodge, the following noblemen sat in the House of Peers, in this Parliament:—Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; Butler, earl of Ormond; Burke, earl of Clanricard; Preston, viscount of Gormanstown; Barry, viscount of Buttevant, ancestor of the earls of Barrymore; Roche, viscount of Fermoy; Butler, viscount of Mountgarrett; Butler, baron of Dunboyne; Butler, baron of Cahir; Burke, baron of Castleconnell; Birmingham, baron of Athenry; de Courcy, baron of Kinsale; Fitzmaurice, baron of Lixnaw, ancestor of the earls of Kerry; le Poer, baron of Curraghmore, in Waterford; St. Lawrence, baron of Howth; Plunkett, baron of Killeen, ancestor of the earls of Fingall; Plunkett, baron of Dunsany; Plunkett, baron of Louth; Fleming, baron of Slane; Barnwall, baron of Trimlestown; and Nugent, baron of Delvin; of the Irish, the following—O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; O'Brien, earl of Thomond; Mac Carthy, earl of Clancare; O'Brien, baron of Inchiquin, and Fitzpatrick, baron of Upper Ossory. According to Cox, twenty bishops attended, and the four archbishops, who were the following: John Long, archbishop of Armagh; Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin; Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel; and William Lally, or O'Mulally, archbishop of Tuam. The Anglo-Irish representatives of counties and of 30 cities, and boroughs, were mostly from Meath, Leinster and Munster; and the chiefs of the old Irish race who attended were mostly from Ulster, Connaught, and Munster, but many also from Meath and Leinster. The members of the great Anglo-Irish families of the Pale who attended Perrott's Parliament, as representatives for counties, cities, &c., were the Bellevues, Barnwalls, Burnells, Netervilles, Nugents, de Gernons, Taylors, Tyrrells, Flemings, Dowdalls, &c., of Dublin, Meath, and Louth; the Talbots, Trants, Whites, Walshes, Sarsfields, Butlers, Brabazons, le Poers, Sherlocks, &c., in Leinster and Munster; and the Browns, Dillons, Lynches, &c., in Connaught.

The Milesian Peerage.—As above stated, several of the Irish princes and peers who attended Perrott's Parliament, sat in the House of Lords, holding the rank of earls and barons, but most of the Irish chiefs were representatives of counties and districts, and sat in the House of Commons, holding the rank of knights. In the old *Irish Pentarchy*, the monarch or supreme sovereign was styled *Ard-Righ*, signifying the High-King, and each of the five provincial kings of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, was called *Righ* or king. A prince was also generally designated *Righ*, as holding a rank next to that of the provincial kings, and some of these princes had in their own territories all the power and authority of kings. These principalities varied in extent, some containing a territory equal to at least two or three baronies in modern times; others as large as a county, and some comprised a territory equal in extent to two or three counties. The chief of these princes were the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, and princes of Tir-Eogain, lords of Clannaboy, &c., in the counties of Tyrone and Derry, with parts of Donegal, Down, and Antrim; the O'Donnells, princes of Tircconnell in Donegal, with part of Sligo; the O'Carrolls, princes of Oirgiall, in Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh; and the Mac Mahons, afterwards princes of Oirgiall, and lords of Monaghan; the Mac Dunlevys, princes of Ulidia in Down and Antrim; the Maguires, princes of Fermanagh; the O'Reillys, princes of East Brehney or Cavan, and the O'Rourkes, princes of West Brehney or Leitrim. The O'Conors, kings and princes of Connaught in Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo; the Mac Dermotts, marshals of Connaught, and princes of Moylurg in Roscommon, with parts of Sligo and Mayo, and in modern times styled

the country, except the liberties, which they themselves consented to confer on the gentlemen of the country; and five shillings to the lord of Thomond in succession to the queen's rent, out of every quarter of land profitable and unprofitable, in the entire country, except alone the liberties and church lands. They took the Triocha Cead Kinel Fearmaic (barony of Inchiquin), from the lord of Thomond, which was a rental land with his ancestors ever 'till then, and they gave the lordship of that Triochad Cead (barony) to the baron of Inchiquin, namely, to Murrogh, the son of Murrogh, son of Dermot O'Brien; they also ordained and decreed, in like manner, that the rents and the court of Corcomroe should be given to Torglogh, the son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, in succession to his father, to whom that country had been originally given from the lordship of

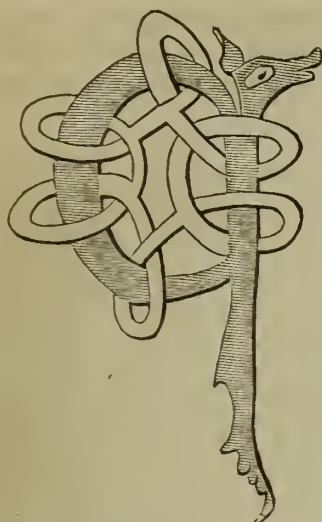
Thomond by the earl of Thomond, namely, by Conor, the son of Donogh O'Brien; they deprived every chief of a Pobal (a district or clanship), and every lord of a Triochad Cead (barony) throughout the country, of their rents and titles (under the laws of tanistry), except John Mac Namara, lord of the western part of Clan Cuilein, who did not put his hand to that composition which they decreed; they made the same composition in the county of Galway, in the county of Roscommon, in the county of Mayo, and in the county of Sligo.³

O'Conor Don, i. e. Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caoch, died in Ballintober of St. Bridget (in Roscommon), at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the tomb of his ancestors at Roscommon.

princes of Coolavin in Sligo; the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maíne in Galway and Rosecommon; the O'Dowds, princes of Hy Fiachra in Sligo and Mayo; the O'Heynes, princes of Hy Fiachra Aidhne in Galway. The O'Melaghins, kings of Meath, princes of Tara, of Bregia, and of Clan Colman in Meath and Westmeath; the Mae Geoghegans, princes of Kinel Fiachra in Westmeath; the O'Ferralls, princes of Annaly or Longford. The O'Conors, princes of Offaley in King's and Queen's counties, and Kildare; the O'Moores, princes of Leix, in Queen's county and Kildare; the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely O'Carroll, in King's county and Tipperary; the Mae Gillpatrickes or Fitzpatrickes, princes of Ossory in Kilkenny and Queen's county. The Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster, and princes of Hy Kinsellagh in Wexford, Carlow, &c.; the O'Tooles, princes of Imaile in Wicklow and Kildare. The O'Fellans, princes of Desies in Waterford and Tipperary; the O'Briens, kings of Munster, and princes of Thomond in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary; the Mae Namaras, princes of Clan Cuilein in Clare, and marshals of Thomond. The Mae Carthys, kings and princes of Desmond in Cork and Kerry, and some of their ancestors kings of Cashel; the O'Conors, princes of Kerry; the O'Donoghues, princes of Lough Lein, and the O'Sullivans, styled princes of Beire or Beara in Cork, and lords of Dunkerron in Kerry. These princes held a rank equal to the princes, dukes, marquesses, and earls of England and other countries, and there were several other great chiefs sometimes styled princes in ancient times, but some of them should more correctly be called lords. The second class of the old Irish aristocracy may be designated *Lords*, the term *Tighearna*, or *Tiarna*, signifying a Lord. There were in Ireland of these lords about 200, each possessing a territory equivalent to a barony or sometimes two baronies, and they held a rank equal to barons. The third class of the Irish aristocracy were denominated chiefs, the term in Irish being *Taoiseach*, and of these chiefs there were 600 or more in Ireland, all heads of clans, and each possessing a district equal in extent to about a parish or sometimes two parishes or more, and varying on an average from ten thousand to thirty thousand acres; and these chiefs held a rank similar to that of the principal landed gentry of the country in modern times. All these lords and chiefs were subordinate and tributary to the princes, as the princes themselves were subordinate and tributary to the provincial kings, and the kings subject and tributary to the supreme monarch. The term *Flaith* was also sometimes applied to princes, lords, and chiefs, but mostly to military commanders and warriors. The term *Tanaiste* or *Tanist* was applied to the successor elect of a prince, lord, or chief, and *Rioghdamhna* or *Roydamna*, was the designation of an heir apparent or presumptive to any of the five provincial kingdoms, or to the monarchy.

The following are the Milesian princes, lords, and chiefs on whom peerages have been conferred by the sovereigns of England. The O'Neills, earls of Tyrone, and barons of Dungannon, and, in modern times, viscounts and earls O'Neill in Antrim; the O'Donnells, earls of Tireonnell; the Mae Donnells, earls of Antrim, who were Scots of Irish descent; the Maguires, harons of Enniskillen; the O'Reillys, viscounts of Cavan (?); the Magenisses, viscounts of Iveagh, in the county of Down. The O'Haras, barons of Tyrawley and Kilmaine in Mayo; the O'Dalys, barons of Dunsandle in Galway. The O'Malones, harons of Sunderlin in Westmeath; the O'Sionaechs or Foxes, barons of Kileoursey in King's county and Westmeath; the O'Carrolls, barons of Ely in King's county and Tipperary. The Mae Murroghs of Carlow, harons of Balian; the Mac Gillpatrickes or Fitzpatrickes, barons of Gouran in Kilkenny, and earls of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; the O'Dempseys, viscounts of Clanmalire, and barons of Philipstown in the King's and Queen's counties. The O'Briens of Clare and Limerick, earls and marquesses of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, viscounts of Clare, &c. The Mac Carthys of Cork and Kerry, earls of Clancare and Clancarthy, and viscounts of Muskerry and Mountcashel; the O'Callaghans of Cork and Tipperary, viscounts of Lismore in Waterford; the O'Quinns of Clare, barons of Adare, and earls of Dunraven in Limerick, and the O'Gradys of Clare and Limerick, viscounts of Guillamore. An account of all the Irish princes, lords, and chiefs, and the territories possessed by each, has been given in the topographical annotations in the course of these Annals, and their territories can be all ascertained on reference to the *Index* and *Map* appended to this work.

3. *State of Connaught and Thomond in 1585.*—According to Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, issued a commission to sir Ricbard Bingham, governor of Connaught, and 20 other gentlemen, authorising them to compound between the Queen and the Subject, and between the Lord and Tenant, for cess, cuttings, and other uncertain exactions, and to bring the inhabitants of Connaught and Thomond (county of Clare), to a composition of paying 10 shillings per annum for every quarter of land containing 120 acres, besides a certain number of soldiers amongst them on every *Rising out* or *Hosting*; they proceeded by inquisition by a jury to find out the number of ploughlands, and the county of Mayo was found to contain 1448 quarters of land, and paid £600 per annum, and contributed 200 foot and 40 horse at their own charge, when required, and 50 foot and 15 horse in such manner as the peers and English bishops ought to do, and this was done by indenture, whereby they voluntarily renounced the Irish captainships, styles, and titles, and abolished the Irish *Gavelkind* and *Tanistry*, and agreed to hold their lands by Pa-



A. D. 1586.

SESSION (or As-sizes), was held by Sir Richard Bingham, and by the council of the province of Connaught, at Galway, in the month of January, and seventy men and women were put to death at that session, amongst whom were Donal, the son of Murtogh Garv, son of Bryan,

son of Teige O'Brien, and the son of O'Hara Buighe, i. e. Bryan, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll, from Gallen of Connaught (Gallen, in Mayo), together with a number of gentlemen besides.

tent, according to law, and they likewise did so in the rest of Connaught. The whole province of Connaught was found to contain 8169 quarters of land, whereof 2339 being exempted, there remained 6836 liable to annual rent of £3418, and to contribute 1054 foot, 224 horse, to the general Hostings in Connaught, and 332 foot and 88 horse at any time for forty days, any where in Ireland. Thomond for 1259 ploughlands agreed to pay £5430 10s. per annum, and to find 200 foot and 40 horse armed, at all Hostings in Thomond, and 15 horse and 50 foot at all general Hostings, and that all Irish titles and tenures should be abolished.

X. *The Kingdom of Ulster.*—In the articles on Ulster in these annotations, at pp. 337, 361, 388, 412, 436, the ancient history of that province has been given from the earliest times to the eighth century, and in the articles at pp. 457, 481, 508, 532, on the Danish wars, the various battles with the Danes in Ulster, as well as other parts of Ireland, from the 8th to the 12th century, are recorded.

The Irish Kings from the 8th century to the English Invasion.—As an account of the Irish monarchs during this period is intimately connected with the history of Ulster, the following catalogue of them, and a view of the chief events in the different reigns, will be necessary. The chronology followed is that of O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, which, it is to be observed, sometimes differs 2 or 3 years from that of the Four Masters. The latinised names of these kings is given from the *Ogygia*, and from Dr. O'Connor's *Annals of the Four Masters*. The monarchs of Ireland during this period were mostly all of the *Hy Níall* race, descendants of Níall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the 5th century.

Congal or *Congallus II.*, surnamed Cinn Maghair, from a place so called in Donegal, was a prince of the Connallian race, or O'Donnell branch of the North Hy Níall, and reigned 7 years, from A. D. 704 to 711.

Fergal or *Fergallus*, a prince of the Eugénian race, that is, of the O'Neill or Tyrone branch of the North Hy Níall, succeeded as monarch, and, after a reign of 11 years, was slain A. D. 722, in the great battle of Allen in Kildare, as described at p. 221 in these notes.

Fogartach, a prince of the race of Clan Colman, or Meath branch

The same governor, Sir Richard (Bingham), laid siege to Cluan Dubhain (Clan Owen castle in Clare); the person who was in that castle was Mahon, the son of Torlogh, son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the tribe of Mahon are called. A certain number of the governor's people were left there, who continued to besiege the castle for three weeks, and on the 22nd day of the same month, set about actively and perseveringly to take the castle; Mahon was then on the battlements of the castle, hurling down stones and rocks on the people who were at the base of it, applying engines and machinery to it; and it happened to him, that, being directly aimed at with the shot of a ball, he was killed on the spot. After Mahon had been killed, the guards delivered up the castle, and although they expected quarter, they did not obtain it; and the western part of the castle was pulled down from the top to the bottom. That exploit exalted the fame and honour of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not

of the Hy Níall, called the South Hy Níall, after a reign of 1 year, was slain in battle by Cionaoth, son of Iorgalach.

Cionaoth, anglicised Kinneth, and latinised Kinethus, a prince of the South Hy Níall, reigned 3 years; his forces were defeated, and himself slain, by his successor Flahertach, A. D. 727, in a great battle at Drom Coreain.

Flahertach, a prince of the Tirconnell or O'Donnell branch of the Hy Níall, after a reign of 7 years, resigned the sceptre in A. D. 734, and retired to the monastery of Armagh, where he died A. D. 760.

Aodh Allan or *Ollan*, latinised Aidus or Aedus Allanus, and anglicised Hugh Allan, son of king Fergal of the Tyrone Hy Níall, succeeded, and after a reign of 9 years was slain A. D. 743, by his successor Donal, in a great battle fought at Magh Seir, near Kells in Meath.

Donal III., of the race of Clan Colman, reigned 20 years, and died A. D. 763, and, according to the Four Masters, was buried in the monastery of Dermagh, now Durrow in the King's county.

Níall II., surnamed *Frasach*, which signifies of the Showers, was so called from some remarkable showers recorded to have fallen in his reign, some of which it is said resembled blood; his name has hence been latinised Níallus Nimbosus, and Níallus pluviarum. He was one of the sons of king Fergal, and brother of king Hugh Allan; after a reign of 7 years, Níall of the Showers resigned the crown in A. D. 770, and retired to the monastery of Iona, where he became a monk, and died A. D. 778. Several of the kings of the race of Hy Níall are recorded to have retired in these ages to the monastery of Iona in the Hebrides, which had been founded in the 6th century by their countryman and relative the celebrated St. Columkille, who was of the race of the Connallians, or Tirconnell branch of the Hy Níall. The Irish kings, according to Buchanan, were buried at Iona, in a sepulchre termed *Tumulus Regum Hibernia*, or the Tomb of the Kings of Ireland.

Donogh or *Donchadus*, son of king Donal III., of the race of Clan Colman, succeeded, and reigned 27 years, to his death A. D. 797, in the 64th year of his age.

Aodh Oirdnidhe, son of king Níall Frasach, succeeded, and after a reign of 22 years, died A. D. 819. In his reign the Northmen or Danes and Norwegians frequently invaded Ireland, and he defeated them in many battles.

on dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable castle than Cluain Dubhain. The governor afterwards marched against Caslen-na-Caillighe in

Concovar or *Conor*, son of king *Donogh*, of the race of *Clan Colman*, succeeded 14 years, and died A. D. 833; he also fought many battles with the Danes.

Niall III., surnamed *Caille* or *Cailne*, son of king *Hugh Oirnidhe*, of the Tyrone branch of the *Ily Niall*, succeeded as monarch 13 years, to his death in A. D. 846; he was drowned in the river *Calne* or *Callan*, near *Armagh*, from which it is said was derived his surname *Cailne*. *Niall* was a valiant prince, and defeated the Danish forces in many battles.

Maolseachlin or *Malachy I.*, a prince of the house of *Clan Colman*, king of *Meath*, grandson of king *Donogh*, and nephew of king *Concovar*, succeeded *Niall* as monarch, and after a reign of about 16 years, died A. D. 863, on Tuesday the 30th of November, and was buried in the cathedral of *Clonmacnois*. *Malachy* was a valiant prince, he defeated the Northmen in many battles, and put to death their famous king, *Turgesius*.

Aodh Finnliath, the son of king *Niall Caille*, succeeded, and after a reign of 16 years, according to *Ogygia*, died on Friday the 12th of December, A. D. 879. He was married to *Malmara*, daughter of *Kinneth Mae Alpin*, the celebrated king of *Scotland*, by whom he had a son named *Niall Glundubh*, who was afterwards monarch of *Ireland*, and from him the *O'Neills*, princes of *Tyrone*, and kings of *Ulster*, took their name. *Hugh* was surnamed *Finnliath*, from the colour of his hair, signifying white or grey-haired; he died at *Druiminesclain* in *Criche Conaille*, now *Droimiskin* in *Louth*, where there was in ancient times a great monastery.

Flann Sionna, son of king *Malachy* of the House of *Clan Colman*, succeeded, and after a reign of 37 years, died at *Tailtean* in *Meath*, on Saturday, the 24th of May, A. D. 916, in the 68th year of his age. *Flann* is highly praised by the annalists for the beauty of his person, and great valour; he fought many battles during his time with the Danes and with the provincial kings, as recorded by the historians.

Niall IV., surnamed *Glundubh*, the son of king *Hugh Finnliath*, of the *Eugenian* or *O'Neill* branch of the *Ily Niall*, succeeded, and, after a reign of 3 years, this valiant prince was slain on Wednesday, the 17th of October, A. D. 919, in a great battle with the Danes near *Dublin*. From this king *Niall* the chiefs his descendants took the name of *O'Neill*.

Donogh II., the son of king *Flann*, of the House of *Clan Colman*, succeeded 25 years, to his death, A. D. 944. During the reign of *Donogh* many fierce battles were fought with the Danes.

Congalach or *Congal III.*, of the *Meath Ily Niall*, succeeded 12 years; he was a valiant warrior, and defeated the Danes in many battles, but was at length slain, A. D. 956, in a great battle with these invaders, as before recorded in the account of the Danish Wars.

Donal O'Neill, son of the famous warrior, *Murkertach Mae Neill*, and grandson of king *Niall Glundubh*, succeeded, and reigned 24 years, to his death, A. D. 980, at *Armagh*, whither he had retired in penitence. *Donal O'Neill* was distinguished for his valour, and during his time fought many battles with the Danes, and against the provincial kings.

Malachy II., grandson of king *Donogh II.*, of the House of *Clan Colman*, succeeded, and after a reign of 22 years, was deposed A. D. 1002, by *Brian Boromhe*, king of *Munster*, who became monarch of *Ireland*.

Brian Boromhe, that is *Brian* of the *Tributes*, commonly called *Brian Boru*, and latinised *Brianus Boromeus*, and *Boruma*. *Brian Boru*, king of *Munster*, of the tribe of the *Dalcassians* of *Thomond*, and race of *Heber*, was one of the most renowned of the Irish kings; after having traversed with his victorious forces all parts of *Ireland*, and reduced the provincial kings and princes to subjection, and compelled them to do him homage, and give him hostages and tributes, he finally, after various contests, subdued the monarch, *Malachy II.*, and having deposed him in A. D. 1002, assumed the crown of *Ireland*, and marching with his victorious

Lough Masg (*Hag's Castle*, in *Lough Mask*, county of *Mayo*), which castle was the stronghold of the province of *Connaught*; the persons who were

troops to *Tara*, had himself proclaimed monarch on the *Rath* of the ancient kings. When *Brian* threatened the throne of *Malachy*, the latter applied for aid to the *Eugenians* of *Ulster*, but their king, *Hugh O'Neill* of *Tyrone*, indignant at the exclusion of his own House, refused to give *Malachy* any assistance, and thus replied—"When the race of *Eogan* were kings of *Ireland* they maintained the crown against all competitors; if the *Clan Colman* are not able to sustain the sceptre of *Tara* let them resign." By the abdication of *Malachy*, and the accession of *Brian*, the sceptre passed from the *Heremonians* to the race of *Heber*, after the royal line of *Ily Niall*, descended from king *Niall* of the *Hostages*, had, with the exception of two kings of the House of *Ily Fiachra*, namely, *Dathi* and *Oilioll*, in the 5th century, ruled over *Ireland*, to the number of about fifty kings, from the 5th to the 11th century, for a period of 600 years. *Brian Boru*, after a reign of 12 years, was slain at the battle of *Clontarf*, in A. D. 1014, as described at p. 510 in these notes.

Malachy II.—On the death of *Brian Boru*, *Malachy II.*, who was then king of *Meath*, resumed the monarchy, and reigned 8 years and a few months, making his reign altogether about 30 years; he fought several battles with the Danes and provincial kings, and having retired to the abbey on the island of *Inisero*, on *Lough Annin*, now *Lough Ennell*, near *Mullingar*, adjoining which was his palace of *Dun-na-Sciath*, or the *Fortress of the Shields*, he died in A. D. 1022, on Sunday, the 4th of the Nones of September, in the 73d year of his age. After the death of *Malachy* there was no monarch elected for a long time, and according to *O'Flaherty* and others, there was an *Interregnum* of 70 years, but *Ware* and others make it only 20 years; during this period several of the provincial kings exercised, to a great extent, the authority of monarchs, but their rights were disputed, and the kingdom fell into great disorder and anarchy, there being no legitimate king generally acknowledged as monarch, and many competitors contested the crown. Those kings who were not generally acknowledged were designated *Righe go Freasabhra*, that is, kings with opposition, while the acknowledged monarchs were styled *Lain-Righe*, or *Full Kings*.

Cuan O'Lochain.—On the death of *Malachy* in 1022, the *Ily Niall* elected, under the title of *Protector*, or *Regent* of the Kingdom, *Cuan O'Lochain*, the celebrated chief *Bard* and *Antiquary* of *Ireland* at that time, and a man highly distinguished for his great abilities and virtues; after having ruled about 2 years, he was slain A. D. 1024, in *Teflia*, or *Westmeath*. *Corcran Cleireach*, or *Corcran* the *Clerick*, who was abbot of *Inis Caltra*, an abbey on that island, in *Lough Derg*, on the *Shannon*, in *Clare*, and who was styled *Primate* of the *Irish Anachorites*, and the most eminent ecclesiastic of western Europe, was appointed as co-regent of the kingdom, along with *Cuan O'Lochain*; *Corcran* died A. D. 1040, at the monastery of *Lismore*, in *Waterford*.

Dermod Mac Maolnambo, of the race of the *Cahirians*, king of *Leinster*, was a powerful and warlike prince at this period; he was married to *Dervorgilla*, a daughter of *Donogh O'Brien*, king of *Munster*, and having reduced to subjection the kings of *Munster*, *Connaught*, and *Meath*, and likewise the Danes of *Dublin*, he became king of the southern half of *Ireland*, and was likewise generally acknowledged as monarch for a period of about 30 years, from A. D. 1042 to 1072, when he was slain in a great battle fought at *Odbha*, or *Dowth*, in *Meath*, between *Drogheda* and *Slane*, as before mentioned under the Danish wars. In the *Welsh Chronicle* of *Caradoc of Llanearvan*, king *Dermod* is mentioned as follows—"Dermotum optimum et dignissimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit," "Dermod was the best and worthiest prince that ever reigned in *Ireland*."

The O'Briens, Kings of Munster.—On the death of *Brian Boru*, his sons, *Donogh* and *Teige O'Brien*, contended for the crown of *Munster*, but at length, by the mediation of the clergy, were reconciled, and agreed to rule conjointly over that province, which they did till A. D. 1023, when new disorders having arisen between

guarding it at that time were Richard Burke, commonly called Deamhan-an-Chorrain, who was the son of Rickard, son of Richard, son of William, son of

Edmond, son of Rickard Ui Cuairsgi, and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard Ui Cuairsgi, who had gone into

them, Teige was slain, and Donogh became sole king of Munster; he carried on contests with the kings of Leinster, Meath, and Connaught, and partly reduced them to subjection, and becoming very powerful, was for some years acknowledged king of Leath Mogha, or Leinster and Munster. Torlogh O'Brien, son of the deceased Teige, and nephew of Donogh, a very valiant prince, being supported by the kings of Leinster and Connaught, aspired to the throne of Munster, and after many fierce contests between himself and his uncle, Donogh was finally victorious, and in A. D. 1063, Donogh abdicated the throne of Munster, after a reign of 49 years, and retired on a pilgrimage to Rome, and took a religious habit in the monastery of St. Stephen, where he died in a few years after, in the 88th year of his age.

Torlogh O'Brien, grandson of Brian Boru, on the abdication of his uncle Donogh, as before stated, became king of Munster in 1064, and on the death of Dermot Mac Maolnambo, in 1072, he was acknowledged as titular monarch, being then the most powerful of the provincial kings, and having collected his forces, and traversed various parts of the kingdom, and received homage and hostages from the kings and princes of Leinster, Meath, and Connaught, and likewise from Godfrey, Danish king of Dublin, whom he defeated, and appointed his son, Murtoth O'Brien, king over the Danes. Turlogh made incursions into Ulster, but his forces were defeated by the O'Neills, and that province did not acknowledge his authority. After a reign of 14 years as monarch, and 22 years as king of Munster, Torlogh died at his palace in Kincora, in Clare, in July, 1086, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of Killaloe, according to the *Annals of Inisfallen*. Torlogh is celebrated as a wise, just, pious, and valiant prince; a letter addressed to him by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, commences as follows—"Magnifico Regi Hiberniæ Tordelvacho," "To Torlogh the magnificent king of Ireland," and another by Pope Gregory VII., commences thus—"Gregorius Episcopus servus servorum Dei, Tordelvaco inclyto Regi Hiberniæ." "Gregory the Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to Torlogh the illustrious King of Ireland."

Murtoth O'Brien.—On the death of Torlogh, the kingdom of Munster was divided among his three sons, Teige, Murtoth, and Dermot, but Teige the eldest, dying soon after, and Dermot being banished into Connaught, Murtoth became king of Munster. He led his forces through Leinster and Meath, and reduced their kings to subjection, and likewise the Danes, and appointed his son Donal as king of Dublin and Fingall. Murtoth thus became king of Leinster, Munster, and Meath, and had frequent and fierce contests for the monarchy with Donal Mac Loughlin, king of Ulster; he made hostile incursions into Ulster, and Donal Mac Loughlin, in his turn, joined by the troops of Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, marched to Munster with powerful forces, defeated the Memonians, burned Limerick, and likewise the palace of Kincora, the celebrated seat of the kings of Munster, which, in A. D. 1088, he demolished to the ground. Murtoth O'Brien soon after laid waste Leinster and Connaught, and proceeded with a powerful force to Ulster, but in A. D. 1090, he and Mac Loughlin held a convention on the banks of Lough Neagh, and having amicably arranged their disputes, it was mutually agreed upon that Murtoth O'Brien should be king of Leath Mogha, or Leinster and Munster, and Donal Mac Loughlin king of Leath Cuinn, or Meath, Ulster and Connaught. These two great rivals soon after renewed their fierce contests, and in 1094, O'Brien again invaded Leinster and Meath, defeated the forces of the Methians, and slew their king, Donal O'Melaghlin. In the year 1099, O'Brien marched into Ulster with an immense force, and was met near Slieve Fuadh, or the Few's Mountains, in Armagh, by Mac Loughlin, at the head of the Ultonians. Both armies being on the point of engaging in fierce conflict, were fortunately prevented by the archbishops of Armagh and Cashel, who, with their clergy, interposed between the enraged opponents, and succeeded in making peace. In the year 1100 war recommenced between the kings, and O'Brien having led a

powerful force of the men of Munster, Leinster, Meath, and Connaught, to Ulster, marched to Easroe, or Ballyshaunon, and thence to Inisowen and Donegal, in A. D. 1101, and having taken the famous fortress of Aileach, the ancient residence of the kings of Ulster, he demolished it to its foundations, in retaliation for the destruction of Kincora. In A. D. 1103, O'Brien mustered a great army, and marched against Ulster, but was defeated by Mac Loughlin and the Ultonians with great slaughter on the plains of Moy Coba in Dalaradia, near Downpatrick. In this manner these rival kings, during their fierce contests of more than 20 years, repeatedly ravaged the various provinces of Ireland. The reign of Murtoth O'Brien is remarkable for some great regulations made in the church. In A. D. 1001, Murtoth convened a great assembly of the chiefs, hishops, and clergy of Munster at Cashel, and solemnly made a donation to the church in honour of God and St. Patrick, of the city of Cashel, the ancient seat and patrimony of the kings of Munster, and in the year 1111, a great national synod, or council of bishops, clergy, chiefs, &c., was convened by king Murtoth, at Uisneach in Westmeath. After he had reigned over Munster, and a great part of Ireland for 30 years, he resigned the kingdom of Munster to his brother Dermot, in 1116, and retired to the monastery of Lismore, where he died in 1119, at an advanced age, and was buried with great pomp in the cathedral of Killaloe.

Donal Mac Loughlin.—As already explained in the account of the race of Hy Niall, a branch of the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, took the name of Mac Loughlin, the first prince of that name being Donal, the son of Ardgall, son of Loughlin O'Neill, from whom they took the surname Mac Loughlin, and some of them also were called O'Loughlin. This Donal Mac Loughlin, a prince of great abilities and valour, was head of the North Hy Niall, and had the titles of prince of Aileach and king of Ulster, and became king of Leath Cuinn. His contests for the monarchy with Murtoth O'Brien, king of Munster, have been above related, and, on the death of O'Brien, he was acknowledged monarch of Ireland; he retired to the monastery of Columkille at Derry, where he died on the 9th of February, A. D. 1121, in the 73rd year of his age, the 11th of his reign as king of Ulster, and 7th as monarch of Ireland. He is extolled by the annalists for his great valour, fine person, wisdom, munificence, and charity.

Torlogh O'Conor.—After the death of Donal Mac Loughlin, there was an interregnum of 15 years, during which there were several competitors for the crown. On the abdication of Murtoth O'Brien, in A. D. 1116, as above stated, his brother Dermot became king of Munster, and in A. D. 1120, Conor O'Brien, son of Dermot, succeeded his father as king of that province, and having extended his power likewise over Leinster, was styled king of Leath Mogha. Torlogh, son of Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, succeeded his brother Donal as king of that province in A. D. 1106, and being a very warlike, politic, and valiant prince, extended his power not only over Connaught, but over parts of Ulster and Meath, and was acknowledged as king of Leath Cuinn. He had various contests with Dermot O'Brien, and his successor Conor O'Brien, kings of Munster, and having finally reduced the kings and princes of Munster, Leinster, Meath, and Ulster, to subjection after long contests and many fierce battles, he was acknowledged as monarch of Ireland in the year 1136. Amongst the great battles he fought with the O'Briens, kings of Munster, may be mentioned that of Moin Mor, near the river Blackwater in Cork, in which the troops of the Dalcassians of Thomond, under king Torlogh O'Brien, were totally defeated, and upwards of seven thousand of them slain in A. D. 1151, as described at p. 149 in the notes to these Annals. The day after that battle Torlogh O'Conor marched with his victorious forces to Limerick, and Torlogh O'Brien submitted, gave him hostages, and did him homage, and was likewise obliged to pay for his liberty a ransom of 200 ounces of gold, with many precious articles, amongst others the Horn of Brian Boru. O'Brien retired in exile to Ulster, where he was honourably received by Murtoth Mac Loughlin, king of that

that castle to avoid the session, and to protect their persons. The governor laid siege to the castle, and sent the crews of four or five boats of the best

men in the camp, at mid-day, to attack the castle, but it was of no avail to them, for some of their people were slain, and they left after them one of

province, who in A. D. 1152, collected the forces of Ulster, and marched into Meath, where they were attacked by the troops of king Torlogh O'Conor, and a fierce battle was fought at Fordruim, in which O'Conor's forces were defeated with great slaughter, and many of the Connaught chiefs fell on the field of battle. After this victory Mac Loughlin restored Torlogh O'Brien to the throne of Munster. Torlogh O'Conor having reigned king of Connaught 50 years, and 20 years as monarch of Ireland, died at Dunmore in Galway, A. D. 1156, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried with great honours and solemnity in the cathedral of St. Kieran at Clonmacnois. He is designated by the historians the Augustus of Western Europe, and highly praised for his valour, wisdom, munificence, and piety, and the annalists enumerate various costly gifts and valuable articles, great quantities of gold and silver, goblets, chalices, vases, gems, &c., which he bequeathed to Clonmacnois and other churches. The reign of Torlogh O'Conor is remarkable for the great synod or council of the Irish church held in A. D. 1152, at Kells in Meath, which was attended by the Pope's Legate, cardinal John Paparo, together with 3000 ecclesiastics, bishops, monks, and clergy, at which the four archbishops' sees of Ireland were established, and many other regulations made with respect to the church.

Murtogh Mac Loughlin or *O'Loughlin*, grand-nephew of Donal, former monarch of Ireland, was then a powerful prince, and carried on contests with king Torlogh O'Conor for the monarchy, and on the death of Torlogh, was acknowledged as monarch of Ireland by all the provincial kings except Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, the son of Torlogh, who carried on contests with Mac Loughlin, and many battles were fought between them. Murtogh Mac Loughlin had various contests with Eochy Mac Dunlevey, prince of Ulidia, and, in the course of their conflicts, Eochy was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out by order of Murtogh, in violation of their treaty of peace, to avenge which outrage Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, joined by the men of Brefney and the Ulidians, marched at the head of nine thousand men into Tyrone. King Murtogh having in the meantime collected his forces, both armies met, and in A. D. 1166, fought a fierce battle at *Litterluin*, near Lough Neagh, on the borders of Tyrone, in which the monarch's forces were defeated, and himself slain, together with many of his chiefs, and an immense number of common soldiers. King Murtogh Mac Loughlin thus fell in the 10th year of his reign; he was a valiant prince, and is styled by the annalists the Thunderbolt of War, and the Hector of Western Europe, victor in every battle he ever fought, but this alone, when, forgetting his solemn vows, he fell a sacrifice to justice. King Murtogh was a munificent benefactor to the church, and in his time A. D. 1157, was held at Mellifont in Louth, a great synod of bishops, clergy, princes, and chiefs, convened at the consecration of that celebrated Cistercian monastery, on which occasion king Murtogh gave the monks extensive grants of land, together with 140 oxen, and 60 ounces of gold; Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, also gave 60 ounces of gold, and 60 ounces more were presented by Dervorgilla, the wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, and daughter of Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; she also gave a golden chalice for the altar of the Virgin, and silver chalices, rich vestments, and various ornaments for each of the nine altars of the great church. This Dervorgilla, called the Irish Helen, was the princess so celebrated in Irish history, whose abduction from her husband by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, led to the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers; the death of Dervorgilla is recorded at A. D. 1193, in these Annals, in the 85th year of her age; she spent the latter part of her life in penitence in one of the monasteries of Drogheda, and was buried at Mellifont.

Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, son of king Torlogh, succeeded as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 1166, on the death of Murtogh Mac Loughlin; he had several contests with the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, with the O'Briens, kings of Thomond,

the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, and Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, all of whom refused to acknowledge his authority; but having finally reduced them to submission, and having also marched to Dublin he reduced the Danes to subjection, and was then generally acknowledged as monarch. In A. D. 1167, king Roderick assembled a great national convention near Athboy, in Meath, which was attended by many of the princes and chiefs of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, together with many bishops and clergy, and an immense number of the people; according to the Four Masters, no less than thirteen thousand horsemen attended this assembly, of which an account has been given at p. 298 in these notes. In A. D. 1168, king Roderick revived the celebrated assembly which had been held for many ages in ancient times at Tailtean, in Meath. The abduction of Dervorgilla, wife of Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Brefney, by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, took place about A. D. 1166, though that event is erroneously placed ten years sooner by some modern historians; this event led to the Anglo-Norman invasion, under Strongbow and his followers, in the years 1169, 1170, and under king Henry II., in 1171 and 1172. An account of the contests of Roderick O'Conor, with Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, and his Anglo-Norman allies, is given in the various histories of Ireland, and the chief occurrences at the English invasion have been mentioned from p. 1 to 40, and also at pp. 196, 197, in these Annals, and in the annotations. Roderick O'Conor, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, after various contests with the Anglo-Norman or English invaders, abdicated the throne A. D. 1184, in the 18th year of his reign, and retired to the monastery of Cong, in Mayo, where, after a religious seclusion of 14 years, he died A. D. 1198, according to the Ogygia, on Sunday, the 27th of November, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried at the north side of the great altar, in the cathedral of St. Kieran at Clonmacnois. In nine years after his remains were exhumed, and placed in a stone coffin, as recorded at the year 1207 in these Annals.

Fall of the Monarchy.—The disorganization and anarchy in church and state, and the derangement both of civil and ecclesiastical authority, produced by the sanguinary and destructive Danish wars, incessantly continued for more than three centuries, together with the fierce and interminable feuds, discords, and ruinous contests of the kings, princes, and chiefs, amongst themselves, inevitably paved the way for the downfall of the Irish monarchy. The contests of the Irish Kings were as fierce, and far longer protracted, than those of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster for the crown of England. During those contests, continued incessantly through the 11th and 12th centuries, from the deposition of the monarch Malachy II., by Brian Boru, in the year 1002, to the reign of Roderick O'Conor and the English invasion in 1172, a period of 170 years, it is probable that, in the innumerable conflicts and battles, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men were slain. But, the middle ages were times of tumult, anarchy, and violence, over the various nations of Europe, as well as Ireland, and the contests of the kings of the Irish Pentarchy were not more fierce, barbarous, and bloody, than the feuds of the Anglo-Saxon kings of the Heptarchy, as is abundantly evident from Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, from which a single passage may afford a striking specimen, in the reign of Ethelred, in the ninth century:—"Of all the Anglo-Saxon governments, the kingdom of Northumbria had been always the most perturbed; usurper murdering usurper, is the pervading incident. A crowd of ghastly monarchs pass swiftly along the page of history, as we gaze, and scarcely has the sword of the assassin been cleansed from its horrid pollution, before its point is turned upon its master, and he is carried to the sepulchre which he had just closed upon another. In this manner, during the last century and a half, no fewer than 17 sceptred chiefs hurled each other from their joyless thrones, and the deaths of the greatest number were accompanied by hecatombs of their friends." The learned Charles O'Conor, in his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, makes the following reflections on the fall of the mo-

their boats; and the other party returned to the camp in a drowning condition. After those had departed, the resolution the Burkes came to was,

not to continue guarding any castle against the sovereign of England, and two boats full of women and children proceeded to the other side of the

narchy:—"Since the death of Malachy II. this nation was falling into a state of political reprobation; each province set up for itself, the monarchy grew indifferent, and the monarch hateful to the majority of the chieftains. When Roderick mounted the throne, their measure of iniquity was full; he laboured to unite all parties, for common defence, against a desperate provincial tyrant (Dermod Mac Murrough, king of Leinster), and his foreign allies, but the Oligarchs of the time were rather unanimous in rejecting their king, than the common enemy; they loved their country only in the second place; domestic animosities and personal revenge were uppermost, and to the gratification of these passions they sacrificed every consideration, favourable to their native country, or useful to their own common safety. What ensued was very natural, although, on a superficial view, it appears extremely surprising. The majority of the chieftains delivered up the nation as a prey to a handful of foreign freebooters, and deserted the reigning prince, under whose standard they could have easily preserved their liberties." Such are the judicious remarks of O'Connor, but still it may be observed, that the fall of the Milesian monarchy, in the 12th century, was not so sudden or surprising as that of England in the 11th century, under the Saxons, who were subdued, with Harold their king, in one battle at Hastings, and the Anglo-Saxon sceptre transferred to the Normans under William the Conqueror in a single day, while the Anglo-Norman kings and warlike barons, the descendants of the Normans of France, who so quickly made a complete conquest of England, could only effect a partial subjugation of Ireland, after fierce contests of many centuries. Of the contests of the Irish kings and chiefs amongst themselves, for many centuries, abundant accounts are given in the course of these Annals, and these contests were continued even with greater violence and fury after the English invasion, which added fresh elements of discord. It appears that the great Anglo-Norman families, as the Fitzgeralds, Butlers, Burkes, &c., carried on almost as fierce contests amongst themselves as the Irish chiefs; and Cox, speaking of those dissensions, both of the English and Irish, amongst themselves and against each other, in the 13th century, says—"That it appeared as if some malignant star had influenced all the inhabitants of Ireland to contention." In the various articles in preceding notes on the Danish wars, it has been shown that those contests were continued more than 300 years; and the wars of the Anglo-Normans and English in Ireland were continued incessantly for 500 years, thus, for more than eight centuries, violent wars were carried on, with enormous destruction of property, cattle, corn, &c., burning of churches, cities, and towns, and innumerable fierce contests, furious battles, conflicts, and massacres, took place, so that the history of Ireland, during a period of more than 800 years, through which the people fought against foreign foes, presents a continued scene of rapine and slaughter.

The Anglo-Normans in Ulster.—At the commencement of these Annals, an account is given of Strongbow and his followers, and their progress in various parts of Ireland. John de Courcy, and his forces, first attacked Ulster, of which territory he got a grant from King Henry II. of as much as he could conquer. Sir John de Courcy was descended from the Dukes of Lorraine, in France, and his ancestor came to England with William the Conqueror; he was the most renowned leader of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, a man of immense bodily strength, gigantic stature, and indomitable valour. Holinshed says, "de Courcy was mighty of limb, and strong of sinews, very tall, and broad in proportion, a most warlike soldier, the first in the field, and the foremost in the fight, a noble and right valiant warrior." Campion, in his Chronicle, says, "John de Courcy was a warrior of noble courage, and in pitch of body like a giant." Holinshed and others state that he rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, in order to fulfil a prophecy made by Merlin the Welsh enchanter, that a knight riding on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first of the English who, with force of arms, would enter and conquer Ulster. De Courcy was

accompanied to Ireland by his valiant brother-in-law Almeric de Tristram, or St. Laurence, ancestor of the earls of Howth; soon after their landing at Howth, in A.D. 1177, they marched with their forces to Ulster, and were accompanied by Roger le Poer, and other chiefs. De Courcy and his forces carried on fierce contests for many years with the northern princes and chiefs, as the O'Carrolls, Mac Mahons, and O'Hanlons of Louth, Monaghan and Armagh; the Mac Dunleveys, O'Flinns, Magennises, and Mac Cartans, in Down and Antrim; the O'Neills and O'Loughlins of Tyrone; the O'Kanes of Derry, and the O'Donnells of Donegal; but at length de Courcy and his followers succeeded in conquering part of the country, and made settlements in Oirgiall, or Louth, Monaghan and Armagh, and in Ulidia or Dalaradia, in parts of Down and Antrim. Many of de Courcy's battles with the Irish chiefs in Ulster, for a period of more than 20 years, are recorded in these Annals, and some also in Hanmer's Chronicle, of which the following were the most remarkable.

Battle at Downpatrick.—Hanmer, in his Chronicle, relates two of de Courcy's battles fought at Downpatrick with Mac Dunlevey, or O'Dunlevey, whom he and Cox erroneously call O'Donnell. The chief commanders of the English in these battles were de Courcy, sir Armoric de St. Laurence, and his son, sir Nicholas, Roger le Poer, and Geoffrey de Montgomery, the standard bearer; their forces consisted of cavalry called men-at-arms, who were covered with armour, and armed with spears, swords, &c., and archers, some of whom were mounted on horses, and others on foot. The Irish galloglasses, or heavy infantry, were armed with swords and battle-axes, and the Kerns, or light foot, with spears, darts, slings, &c.; they were commanded chiefly by Mac Dunlevey and Conor O'Loughlin. The battle was fierce and long continued, and the slaughter great on both sides, and, amongst the English, Lionel St. Laurence and other leaders were slain; but Hanmer says the Irish were at length defeated. This battle was fought in A.D. 1177, and, according to the Four Masters, in the same year John de Courcy plundered Downpatrick, and erected a castle there, and he had many conflicts with the Irish chiefs, several of whom were slain, namely, of the Mac Dunleveys, O'Donnells, O'Carrolls, &c., and of the O'Flahertys, who appear to have been a branch of the O'Neills, and, therefore, different from the O'Flahertys of Connaught.

Battle of Glenrighe.—In A.D. 1178, John de Courcy, with his foreigners, marched to Machaire Conaill, or the Plain of Louth, which they plundered, and encamped at Glenrighe, or the vale of the Newry river, on the borders of Louth and Down; but they were attacked by the Irish forces, under Murrough O'Carroll, prince of Oirgiall, and Cu-uladh Mac Dunlevey, prince of Ulidia; the English were defeated, and 450 of them slain, and of the Irish 150 fell on the field of battle. Shortly after, de Courcy's forces were defeated with great slaughter by the Irish, under Cumidhe O'Flinn, lord of Hy Tuirtre, a territory near Lough Neagh, on the borders of Down and Antrim; de Courcy himself with difficulty escaped from the battle, and fled to Dublin, covered with wounds. These battles, and many others fought by de Courcy, in Ulster and Connaught, are recorded by the Four Masters.

Battle of Farney.—The circumstances mentioned by Hanmer are as follows:—De Courcy having erected many castles in Ulster, amongst others, two in Farney, he gave the guarding of them to Mac Mahon, chief of Farney in Monaghan, who entered into alliance with him, but about A.D. 1180 Mac Mahon demolished the castles; de Courcy, on hearing this, demanded why he dared to do so, on which Mac Mahon replied he had not promised to hold *stones* for him, but *land*, and that it was contrary to his nature to couch himself within cold stones, and that he would much rather live in the warm woods. This contemptuous reply enraged de Courcy, and having mustered his forces he preyed and plundered Mac Mahon's country; the immense prey of cattle which he drove off was divided into three parts, and when proceeding with them they covered a distance of three miles. Mac

lake opposite the camp. The governor afterwards demolished the castle, and it was in that camp he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely,

Mahon collected his forces, and they attacked the English with great fury, and such loud shouts as made the woods ring; the cows frightened ran furiously on the drivers, and broke through the ranks, overturning men and horses, and great numbers of the English were trodden to death by the cattle, and many hundreds of them slain by the Irish. De Courcy, and sir Arnoric de St. Laurence, attacked Mac Mahon's men, and rescued Roger le Poer, who had been taken prisoner; the Irish, having rallied their forces, came again to the contest with terrific shouts, and were commanded by Art Buighe Mac Mahon; the English being environed with woods, bogs, and marshes, great numbers of them were slain, and many also of the Irish fell, amongst others Mac Mahon the chief. The contest continued a great part of the day, and night coming on, de Courcy entrenched himself in an old fortress; the Irish remained within about half a mile of him, and made great fires in the woods during the night. The conflict was renewed the next day and great numbers slain on both sides; according to some accounts the English were victorious, but other accounts state that they were defeated, and de Courcy forced to fly with a remnant of his forces, and pursued for a distance of 30 miles from the field of battle.

Battle of Lurgan.—About A. D. 1180, de Courcy having sent to England for some munitions of war, a vessel arrived, which was driven into a creek in Oriel or Louth, called Torshead, but O'Hanlon, a chief of Armagh, and others, took the ship, and having put the mariners to death, seized all the cargo; de Courcy then marched his forces from Downpatrick to Newry, while O'Hanlon and the Irish mustered their men, and encamped south of Dundalk, and north of the river Dondygon. De Courcy, Arnoric de St. Laurence, and Roger le Poer, came with the English forces to within half a mile of the Irish camp, and having advanced to the attack, a fierce conflict ensued at the river; de Courcy being directed by a Friar to a ford, the English passed over, and the fight was continued at a broad part of the water, about a mile from Lurgan, on the south side from Dunnalk. Both parties fought with determined bravery, the Irish being commanded by O'Hanlon, and other chiefs; de Courcy displayed great valour, wielding his two handed sword, with which he cut down many champions; sir Arnoric de St. Laurence, and his son sir Nicholas, also fought with great bravery. After a long contest, de Courcy was sorely wounded, and, according to Hammer, the slaughter on both sides was immense, "few of the Irish, and fewer of the English, being left alive." After the battle, the Irish forces retired to the Fews, in Armagh, and the English to Dundalk.

De Courcy and his followers succeeded in making many settlements in Ulster, in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Antrim, and he erected several castles in Ulster, and had his chief castle and residence at Downpatrick; he was created by Henry II. earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught, and was one of the chief governors of Ireland in 1179; he was married to Afreca, daughter of Godred, king of the Isle of Mann, and from him were descended the de Courcys, barons of Kinsale, in Cork. De Courcy had various contests with his powerful rivals the de Lacys, lords of Meath, and sir Hugh de Lacy charged de Courcy with disaffection, and with having refused to do homage to king John, on which the king commanded de Lacy to take him prisoner; and in the year 1203, while de Courcy was performing his devotions, on Good Friday, at the church of Downpatrick, he was attacked unawares and unarmed by de Lacy's men, on which the valiant warrior, having no weapon at hand, seized the shaft of a wooden cross, with which he slew thirteen of de Lacy's men; but being overpowered by numbers, he was at length made prisoner, sent to England, and confined in the Tower; but being liberated after some time, he went to France, where he died about the year 1210; his extensive estates and honours were conferred by king John on Hugh de Lacy, of which an account is given in Lodge's Peerage on the Barons of Kinsale.

Grant of Ulster to Hugh de Lacy.—By the following docu-

Rickard Oge, commonly called *Fal-fa-Eirin* (the Fence of Ireland), who was the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon; his other brother had

ment taken from the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, which has been obtained from the Library of Sir William Betham, and not hitherto published, it is shown that king John, in the year 1204, gave a grant of Ulster to Hugh de Lacy the younger, who was son of the first Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, and de Lacy was to possess Ulster and its earldom as fully as held by de Courcy the day he was taken prisoner, except the lands of the Cross or church lands, bishopricks, and abbeyes, and the king gave charge to the lord justice, Myler Fitz-Henry, to defend and preserve de Lacy's lands as he would the demesnes of the crown.

"Concessio terræ de Ultonia Hugoni de Lacy (per gladium), salvis tamen Regi *Crociis* de terra illa."

"Rex, &c., Meilero filio Henrici (Myler Fitz-Henry), et Baronibus Hiberniæ, &c. Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus Hugoni de Lacy pro homagio et servitio suo terram de Ultonia cum pertinentiis suis, habendum et tenendum sicut Johannes de Courcy eam tenuit die qua idem Hugo eum in campo seisivit, vel die proximo precedente, salvis tamen nobis *Crociis* de terra illa; et sciatis quod retinimus nobiscum predictum Hugonem ipsumque nobiscum ducimus in servitio nostro. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod terram suam et omnia sua custodiatis maneat et defendatis sicut nostra dominia. Teste meipso apud Windlesor, 2do die Maii, A. D. 1204."

After the attainder of the de Lacys in the 13th century, Walter de Burgo, lord of Connaught, succeeded to the lands and earldom of Ulster, in right of his wife, who was daughter of sir Hugh de Lacy, and the earldom of Ulster afterwards passed by intermarriage with a daughter of Walter de Burgo, to Lionel, duke of Clarence, son of king Edward III.; next to the Mortimers, earls of March in England, and lords of Meath, and lastly the earldom of Ulster came into the possession of the royal family of England, and, in modern times, the dukes of York are earls of Ulster.

In the notes on Oirgiall, Ulidia, Dalaradia, Dalriada, Tir-Eogain, Brefney, and Fermanagh, an account has been given of the chief families of Anglo-Normans who made settlements in Ulster under John de Courcy and his followers, and of the English settlers in general from the 12th to the 17th century. In the course of these Annals ample accounts are given of the incessant wars waged with those British settlers, and with the English of the Pale, by the great northern chiefs, the O'Neills of Tyrone, the O'Donnells of Donegal, the Maguires of Fermanagh, the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, the O'Reillys of Cavan, &c.; these wars were incessantly continued for a period of 500 years, and vast numbers were slain on both sides. The Mac Donnells of the Hebrides, styled lords of the Isles, a celebrated Scottish clan, originally of Irish descent, frequently came to Ulster with powerful forces of Scots from the 12th to the 16th century, and made settlements in Antrim; the head chiefs of the Mac Donnells in after times became earls of Antrim. These Mac Donnells and the Mac Sheehys, who were also a Scottish clan of Irish descent, make a remarkable figure in the history of Ulster during the 16th century, as famous military commanders, and galloglasses, and generally fought in alliance with the Irish against the English, but very often there were fierce contests between them and the Irish chiefs. The Mac Quillans, another powerful clan in Antrim, also make a considerable figure in the history of Ulster for a long time, and had many contests with the Mac Donnells, by whom they were finally vanquished in the 16th century.

The Invasion of Bruce.—In the beginning of the 14th century O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, and several other Irish princes and chiefs, in order to make a more effectual effort to shake off the English yoke, invited the renowned Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, to assume the sovereignty of Ireland, or send them some prince of his family, as they considered the House of Bruce had a claim to the crown of Ireland, being descended from the old Scottish kings who were of Irish Milesian race. In consequence of this invitation, king Robert sent his brother Edward Bruce to Ireland, and he landed at Oldfleet, in the bay of Larne, on the coast of

been put to death before that for his crimes, namely Thomas Roe, who had Caislen-ne-Nenuige on Fionnloch-Ceara (Lough Carra, in the barony of

Kilmain, county of Mayo), and that castle had to be given up to the governor, who demolished it as he had similarly demolished the other castles,

Antrim, on the 25th of May, A. D. 1315, with a fleet of 300 sail and 600 Scots, and being joined by the Irish chiefs of Ulster, he took from the English various castles and garrisons, as Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Carlingford, Dundalk, &c., and was crowned as king of Ireland near Dundalk. He made a victorious progress through the English Pale, with his Scottish forces and Irish allies, took the towns of the English, and plundered and laid waste their territories. During his career in Ireland for about three years and a half, he traversed all the provinces, and is said to have defeated the English forces in 18 battles, but his followers were at length mostly cut off by a dreadful famine. An account of Bruce's progress in Ireland has been given at p. 111 in these Annals; his forces were finally defeated and himself slain in a great battle at Faughart near Dundalk, by the English of the Pale, under the command of sir John Bermingham, who for this signal service was created earl of Louth by king Edward III. The battle of Faughart and death of Bruce took place on St. Calixtus's day, namely Saturday the 14th of October, A. D. 1318, not on the 28th of May, as erroneously stated in Lodge's Peerage, and quoted at p. 111 in these notes, which mistake the reader will please to correct.

The Wars of Elizabeth.—In the latter end of the 16th century, from 1560 to 1600, the wars of the Irish princes and chiefs against queen Elizabeth, form the most remarkable events in the Anglo-Irish history. These wars were incessantly continued for a period of about forty years, chiefly in Ulster, during which time the Northern Irish, under the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, Maguires, &c., fought many fierce battles against the English forces, of which copious accounts are given in the course of these Annals.

The Plantation of Ulster.—In consequence of the adherence of the Irish chiefs to Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, in the war against Elizabeth, six entire counties in Ulster, namely, Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were confiscated, and seized by the crown in the reign of James I., in the beginning of the 17th century, from A. D. 1610 to 1620. These territories were transferred from the Irish chiefs and clans to various British colonies; some were English, but most of them were Scottish settlers. They were denominated *Undertakers* and *Planters*, hence this project was called the Plantation of Ulster. Accounts of these colonies and undertakers are given in Pymar's Survey of Ulster, in Harris's Hibernica, in the Historical Tracts of sir John Davis, and in Cox's Hibernia Anglicana. An account of the Plantation of Ulster has been also given in these Annals, in the topographical notes on Oirgiall, Tir-Eogain, Tirconnell, Brefney, and Fermanagh.

The Insurrection of 1641, and the Cromwellian Wars.—In consequence of the confiscation of the possessions of the old Irish chiefs in Ulster, and the transfer of their lands to British settlers, they formed a powerful confederacy for the recovery of their territories, and a tremendous insurrection took place on the 23d of October, 1641, which raged incessantly for a period of about seven years, mixed up with the Civil War in Ireland, between the English Parliamentary forces and the adherents of Charles I., and followed by the Cromwellian Wars, for a period of about three years, from 1649 to 1652. The great leaders of the Irish in these events in Ulster were, sir Pbelim, and the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, the O'Reillys of Cavan, the Maguires of Fermanagh, the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, &c., and accounts of these wars are given in Cox, Leland, Temple, Borlase, Warner, Carte, Curry, Mac Geoghegan, &c.

Numbers slain in the Wars of Ulster.—In the several articles on the ancient history of Ulster in the course of these notes, an estimate may be formed of the numbers slain from data afforded by the accounts of the various wars and battles. In the wars of the Irish chiefs and chiefs amongst themselves, and various battles with foreign invaders, from the first to the eighth century, a period of 700 years, it is probable that about 240,000 men were slain. In the Danish wars, from the latter end of the 8th, to the 12th

century, a period of more than 300 years, there were slain in Ulster about 100,000 men on both sides. In the wars with the Anglo-Normans, from the 12th to the 14th century, about 50,000 were slain; and in the battles during the invasion of Edward Bruce, about 30,000 fell by the sword and famine; in the subsequent wars with the English, down to the reign of Elizabeth, for a period of about 240 years, the number of slain may be estimated at about 80,000. In the wars of Elizabeth, for a period of 40 years, there could not have been less than 100,000 men slain on both sides in Ulster. In the insurrection of 1641, to 1649, and the subsequent Cromwellian wars, from 1649 to 1652, in the many fierce battles, conflicts, and massacres, including the massacre by Cromwell at Drogheda, which town was in ancient Ulster, there were at least 100,000 men slain on both sides; and lastly, in the war of the Revolution, from 1689 to 1691, in the various battles, sieges &c., in Ulster, there were probably about 30,000 slain on both sides. From these calculations it appears that from the 1st to the 18th century, there were about 700,000 men slain in the various wars in Ulster.

Eruption of Lakes and Earthquakes.—In the article on Ulster, at p. 338, an account has been given of the sudden eruption, in very remote times, of many great lakes in that province, as Loughs Neagh, Erne, &c.; and these phenomena are considered to have arisen from volcanic action, or earthquakes, and it may be observed that basaltic strata abound in various parts of Antrim, particularly on the sea coast, in that stupendous production of nature called the Giants' Causeway, which resembles some vast work of art, and consists of an immense number of basaltic columns, now admitted to be of volcanic origin; and some basaltic columns are also found along the shores of Lough Neagh. In Seward's Topography, at the article Knocklade, an account is given of a volcanic eruption and earthquake which took place on the hill of Knocklade, near Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, in May, 1788; this remarkable phenomenon was preceded by a noise resembling a continued crash of thunder, and a column of fire and smoke burst forth, and ascended about 60 yards into the air, followed by a shower of ashes and stones, which extended a quarter of a mile round the hill; in about 46 minutes after the first shock, a stream of lava poured out, and rushed in a sheet of liquid fire, about 60 yards in breadth, down the fields, until it entered the adjoining village of Ballyowen, where it involved the houses and their unfortunate inhabitants in conflagration and ruin, none having escaped but one man, his wife, and two children; after the lava had continued to flow 39 hours, it then totally ceased.

History of Ireland.—In the various articles on Ulster, in these notes, in the course of the Annals, not more than an outline of the history of Ulster could be given, embracing a short account of the chief events, and referring to various sources for further information, the object being to give data for a provincial history to future writers. One of the best modes, probably, of illustrating Irish history, would be to give separate histories of the five ancient kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, as these five kingdoms, constituting the Irish *Pentarchy*, were distinct in their government, each having its own kings, laws, customs, regulations, and separate interests, under the old monarchy, down to the invasion of the English in the latter end of the 12th century, and even to the end of the 16th century, when a complete breaking up of the Irish princes, chiefs, and clans, took place in the reign of Elizabeth, the five kingdoms of the ancient Pentarchy were recognised by the Milesian Irish, and representatives still remained of the old kings, princes, and chiefs, who were looked upon by the people as their legitimate rulers. From these considerations, it appears that five distinct histories of the kingdoms of the Irish Pentarchy would probably be the best plan to illustrate and make intelligible the History of Ireland; these provincial histories would be most important and valuable works, if ably executed, giving the history of each province, and the events from the earliest era, Pagan and Christian, Irish, Danish, and English, military and

after Riecard, the son of Thomas, had been put to death. It was at the same time that the governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada (the Tall), the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Myler. A great number of the people of the province of Connaught united with those Burkes, and joined them in their treason, after the festival of St. John, of this year; amongst these were the Clan Donnell galloglasses (Mae Donnells), and the Seaigh of West Connaught (the Joyces of Connemara); those sent their moveable properties, their women and people, into the strongholds and recesses of the country; the governor having gone to Ballinrobe to attack them, sent seven or eight companies through West Connaught in pursuit of the insurgents, and when they did not succeed in taking the despoilers, they plundered Muintir Murehadha-na-dTuagh (the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught, in Galway), and the people of the tribe of Owen O'Flaherty, who, as they themselves considered, were then under the law. Those (the English), slew women, the common inhabitants, and helpless people; they hanged Theobald O'Tuathalain, a supporter of the indigent, and a

man who kept a house of hospitality; they also took prisoner Owen, the son of Donal-an-Chogaidh (of the War), the son of Gilladuff, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and after taking him they put him to death, and they then returned back to the governor with much prey and booty.

A Scottish fleet landed at Inisowen, on the estate of O'Dogherty, in the north-eastern angle of Tیرهonnell; the chief commanders and head constables of that fleet were the two sons of James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanaeh, the son of Mae Donnell, namely Donal Gorm and Alexander, and Gillespuie, the son of Dongall, son of Donogh Cam, son of Gillespuie Mae Cailin, together with several other chiefs besides, and their fame and renown were greater than they actually deserved. They formed camps abounding with provisions in the country on which they landed, and the idle persons, and those who attended on festival occasions, and useless strollers of the neighbouring districts, were in the habit of visiting them at that place, and they left no property, either of corn or cattle, after them in Inisowen on that occasion. They afterwards proceeded along the Finn and Modharn (the rivers Finn and Mourne in Donegal),

ecclesiastical, civil and political, literary and scientific, arts, antiquities, laws, &c. with catalogues and lives of the provincial kings, princes, and distinguished chiefs, and of archbishops, bishops, and eminent ecclesiastics, &c. For such works there are abundant materials in the ancient annals, as those of the Four Masters, of Ulster, Inisfallen, &c., and in various Irish MSS. now in progress of publication. After the Provincial Histories, a series of County Histories, and separate Ecclesiastical Histories of each Diocese, would, if well executed, be most important works, and are much wanted. These Provincial, County, and Diocesan Histories, would furnish materials for a full and general History of Ireland, which is yet to be written, all those hitherto published being miserably defective. The History of Ireland must be written by impartial Irishmen, if Milesians so much the better, for every people should be the writers of their own history, and the writers must know their native language, and be good Irish scholars, otherwise it is a farce to attempt to write the ancient history of Ireland. It must be written free from party views, and anti-Irish prejudices, on the one hand, and on the other it must avoid excessive eulogies of the ancient Irish, and exaggerations of their former greatness. No full or fair history of Ireland has been yet written; one set of our historians are extravagantly anti-Irish and bigotted, distorting and falsifying every event in modern times, and representing our ancient annals, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, as fables, fictions, and legends, while, on the other hand, most of our native historians endeavour to give an undue importance to the history of the Irish people, and exaggerate the greatness of their country in other days, which is very injudicious, for as Ireland had in early ages attained considerable civilization, and eminence in the arts, and was particularly distinguished in her religious and literary fame, therefore, the real rank the country held amongst the European nations, in early times, should be shown, and requires no exaggerated embellishments. Of all our annalists, the Four Masters are undoubtedly the most impartial, and in the extensive range of events which they

record, they give faithful representations of affairs, as far as they go, showing the vices as well as virtues of their countrymen, and give a fair view of things; but their narrative is too concise, and a more full account of events must be collected from numerous other sources. Though many of our historians are excessively anti-Irish, and others too Irish, yet they all contain immense and important information, and a vast mass of valuable materials, which could be made available for a History of Ireland, if selected, arranged, and compiled with judgement. All the histories hitherto written are extremely defective, none of them containing a sixth part of the history of Ireland, and what they do contain is full of mistakes and misrepresentations. From the numerous works on Irish history already published, and from the various works, annals, &c., now in progress of publication, ample materials could be collected for a full and general history of Ireland, but *four large quarto volumes* would be required for the purpose, two volumes for the antiquities, arts, military, civil, and political history, and two more for the ecclesiastical, literary, and legal history. In order to execute such a great work, it would be necessary that the undertaking should receive the most extensive public patronage and national support; no one man could ever accomplish such a task, and it would be required to employ, in its execution, at least four of the ablest men who could be got in different departments, such as a profound Irish historian, who was at the same time a topographer and antiquary, and also had an extensive knowledge of the ancient history of various nations; secondly, a learned ecclesiastical historian; thirdly, an able Irish scholar, who must have a thorough knowledge of the history and ancient topography of Ireland; and fourthly, a first-rate classic scholar, writer, and critic. Such a work could not be adequately accomplished except at great cost; but if well executed, the pecuniary outlay would be fully repaid, after some time, by the sale of the work, and it would ultimately produce ample remuneration.

to Termon Magrath (parish of Templecarne, in the baronies of Tirhugh, and Lurg, in Donegal and Fermanagh), to Tuath Luirg (barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh), and to Miodhbulg, (in the barony of Tirhugh, in Donegal), until they arrived at the very borders of the Erne. When the forementioned Burkes, who were engaged in the plundering and insurrection, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain; the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clan Donnell galloglasses, received intelligence about the Scots, they quickly sent messengers inviting them to come to them, and stated that they would obtain great booty, and as much estate as they would require in the province of Connaught, if they themselves could defend it against the people of the sovereign. The Scots proceeded across the Erne with those guides, and having arrived on the first night between Dubh and Drobhais (the rivers Duff and Drowis, on the borders of Sligo and Leitrim), they commenced spoiling Dartry and Carbury, and were joined there by Richard (Burke), and the sons of Edmond. The governor (sir Richard Bingham), proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, and the Scots having departed from that district, proceeded southward of Dartry, along Beanna Bo (Benbo Hill, near Drumlease), in Brefney, and remained three nights in Dromahaire; from thence they proceeded to Braid-Sliabh (Bracrieve mountain, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, on the borders of Leitrim and Roscommon), and did not halt till they arrived at Cill-Ronain, (parish of Kilronan, barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon), at which place they arrived on the borders of Brefney, Moylurg, and Hy nOilella (Leitrim, and the baronies of Boyle and Tirerrill, in Roscommon and Sligo). The governor came from the west to Belan-Atha-fada in Tirerill (Ballinafad, north of the Curlew mountains, a village on the road from Boyle to Sligo), and both parties remained in

those places for a fortnight, without either attacking the other. The Scots prepared to depart in the beginning of a wet and very dark night, and they proceeded in a north-westerly direction through Tirerrill, to cross the bridge of Cul-Maoile (Collooney); there were three companies of the governor's people guarding the bridge that night, and the Scots having encountered them, a fierce conflict ensued between them, but the Scots, however, were obliged to abandon the bridge, and cross the ford on the west side of it; they went that night to Sliabh-Gamh (Ox mountain, in the barony of Lieny, county of Sligo), and on the following day to Ard-na-Riagh (Ardnaree at Ballina). The governor departed from Ballinafad in another direction from them, on the following day, as if he were not actually in pursuit of them, and continued through Connaught for fifteen days collecting as much forces as he could, during which time he had spies and reconnoiterers out after the Scots; when he had collected the requisite forces, he marched from the monastery of Beand Fhada in Luighne of Connaught (now Banada, a village in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Lieny, county of Sligo, where there was an ancient monastery), in the beginning of a very dark night in harvest, and did not halt, either day or night, until he arrived, in the mid-day on the morrow, at Ardnaree¹, without warning or notice being given to the Scots. The manner in which those were before him was in their sleeping places, without fear, and unguarded, just as if the strange country into which they had come was their own, without opposition. The first thing by which they were roused from their deep slumber was the cry of their sentinels, who were attacked by the governor's people throughout the town; the Scots then quickly arranged themselves in order as well as they possibly could, to combat with the governor's people; that, however, was no benefit to them, for they had no more than dis-

A. D. 1586.

1. *Battle of Ardnaree*.—In 1586, according to Cox, the Burkes of Mayo collected their forces, and were joined by two thousand Scottish auxiliaries, who had landed in Ulster; with these combined forces, amounting to about 3000 men, they endeavoured to expel the English out of Connaught, and the Scots having marched forward, they crossed the river Erne, near Ballyshannon; they were followed by the earl of Clanrickard and sir Richard Bingham, with the English forces, and having marched to Sligo, the Irish returned through Leitrim, and over the Curlew mountains, through Roscommon, towards Mayo. Bingham pursued them, and having

marched through Roscommon, came up with them, and appears to have taken the Scotch and Irish by surprise, being quite unprepared for battle; the forces on both sides encamped and fought a severe engagement at Ard-na-Riagh, or Ardnaree, on the banks of the river Moy, in the county of Sligo, adjoining Ballina, in Mayo. The Irish and Scots were defeated, and 2000 of them slain. Sir Richard Bingham, the earl of Clanrickard, Bermingham, and O'Kelly, according to Cox, soon after marched with their combined forces, and having attacked and defeated the Burkes of Mayo, they took from their country a prey of four thousand cows, of which they divided three thousand amongst their men.

charged the first volley of their darts, when they were most precipitately routed towards the river which was in front of them, namely, the agreeable murmuring Moy; men were prostrated while they were making for the river, and when they arrived at it they did not stop there, but immediately plunged into its depth, for they preferred being drowned, rather than slain by the governor's people; but, however, to be brief, nearly two thousand of them were slain at that time. The sons of Edmond Burke were not in that battle, for they had gone the day before that defeat in search of prey for the Scots, and having heard those tidings, they separated asunder, and the sons of Edmond Burke remained in the fastnesses of their own estate. Those of the Ultonians that escaped, and of the Scots that were along with them, proceeded to pass into Ulster, and the greater portion of these even were either hanged or killed in every country through which they passed before they had crossed the Erne. The father of the forementioned sons, namely Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Riekard Ui-Chuairsge, was hanged by the governor after that defeat; the condition in which he was, aged, feeble, and unable to walk or move, obliged them to carry him on a bier in conveying him to the gallows.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Owen, son of Donal of the Victories (Mae Sweeny), the chief constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then died was a hero in stature, and a champion in bravery.

Alexander, the son of Sorley Buighe, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanaeh, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, who was brother of the Inghean Dubh (the Dark haired daughter), the wife of O'Donnell, and mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus, was slain by captain Merryman, and by Hugh, son of the dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May precisely.²

A session was held in Galway, in the month of December of this year, at which many men and

women were put to death, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mae Sheehy, and eight of the mercenary soldiers of the Geraldines, were put to death along with him, it having been discovered that they had been with the Scots who were slain at Ardnaree.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen (O'Neill), having gone on a predatory expedition into the territory of Maguire, from Lough Erne eastward, the son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonaecht, son of Cuchonaecht, with a small party of cavalry, overtook Con, and a fierce conflict took place between them at Beal-Atha-Sain-redhaigh, and Con, along with the greater part of his people, was slain by the son of Maguire, who brought back the prey to the people from whom it had been taken. Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man of the territory of the tribe of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mae Sweeney of Banagh (in Donegal), namely Bryan Oge, the son of Maolmurry, was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, the son of Maolmurry, son of Hugh.

Wet weather, unproductive corn, and a great deal of nuts in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was concluded this year, and, above all things that were enacted in it, the heirship of the earldom of Kildare was ratified by the crown of England.

Owen Ultach (O'Dunlevey), the son of Donogh, namely, the Doctor, died, and that Owen was a doctor in learning, for he was the most accomplished of the medical doctors of Ireland in the time he lived.

The official Mac Congail (Mac Connell), namely, Owen Ballaeh, died on the festival day of St Bridget precisely.

Cormae, the son of Donal Mac Connell, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred Irishmen left Ireland to aid the

2. *Death of Alexander Mac Donnell.*—In A. D. 1586, Alexander Mac Donnell, chief commander of the Scots in Ulster, having proceeded with his forces to attack Strabane, in Tyrone, the English, under the command of captains Stafford and Merriman, marched thither to oppose them, and both parties having encountered, Mac Donnell sent a challenge to Merriman, the English commander, to decide the battle by single combat. The English captain pretended to accept the challenge, but, according to Cox and Mae Geoghegan, in order to secure the victory, he employed a

galloglass, who took the name of Merriman, and fought with Mac Donnell; after a fierce combat, in which Mac Donnell was wounded, Merriman's champion was at length slain, on which captain Merriman himself, perceiving Mac Donnell to be exhausted from his encounter with the swordsman, entered the lists sword in hand. Mac Donnell bravely fought for some time against his fresh antagonist, but being weakened by his former wound, he was at length slain, and his head being cut off, was sent to Dublin, placed on a pole, and exposed to public view.

queen of England in the war of Flanders, and although the most of them were lost in that country, their fame and renown spread throughout Europe as being distinguished for valour and bravery.

A. D. 1587

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, was taken prisoner by the English, and the manner in which that capture occurred was thus: The English, along with the lord justice Sir John Perrott, and the council in general, became greatly afraid of the earl O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Feardorcha, although he had been submissive to them, through the intrigues and complaints of O'Neill, namely, Torlogh Luineach, the son of Niall Conallach, who was also in contention with him; and on account of Siobhan (Judith), the daughter of O'Donnell, namely, of Hugh, the son of Manus, who was the spouse of the earl of Tyrone. At one time, however, the fame and renown of the forementioned youth, namely Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, as being distinguished for wisdom, intellect, personal figure, and noble deeds; and all persons in general said that he was truly a prodigy, and that, should he be allowed to arrive at the age of maturity, the disturbance of the whole island of Ireland would arise through him, and through the earl of Tyrone, should they be engaged on the one side, and that they would carry the sway, being in alliance with each other as we have before stated; so that it was for these reasons the lord justice and the English of Dublin determined in their council what kind of plot they should adopt respecting that circumstance which they dreaded, and the resolution they came to was to fit out in Dublin a ship, with its crew, and a cargo of wine and spirituous liquors, and to send it by the left-hand side of Ireland north eastward, as if it were they went on traffic, and to take port in some harbour on the coasts of Tirconnell. The ship afterwards came with a fair wind from the west, without delay or impediment, until it arrived in the old harbour of Suilidh (Lough Swilly, in Donegal), exactly opposite Rath Maolain (Rathmullen), a town which had been formerly founded on the sea shore by

Mac Sweeney of Fanat, the hereditary marshal to the lord of Tirconnell. This ship having been moored there by her anchors, a party of the crew came to land in a small boat, under the appearance of traffic, and a semblance of peace and amity, and they began to spy and observe, and to sell and bargain with the people who were sent to them, and they stated that they had wine and strong drink with them in their ship; and when Mac Sweeney and his people received intelligence of this, they commenced buying and drinking the wine until they were intoxicated. When the people of the adjoining district heard of that ship, they flocked from all quarters to it. The forementioned Hugh Roe, who was then in his career of careless simplicity, and on his youthful visit and amusement, happened then to be in the neighbourhood, and the unthinking playfellows who were along with him prevailed on him to go to that place; his imprudence indeed was excusable at that time, for he had not then completed his fifteenth year, and there was none of his experienced counsellors, of his tutors, or of his professors along with him, to direct him in his proceedings, or offer him advice. When the spies heard that he had come to the town, they immediately returned back to their ship; this was perceived by Mac Sweeney, and the chiefs in general, and they sent servants and attendants for some wine to the ship for the guest who had arrived; the merchants said that they had no more wine with them than what was necessary for the crew; and that they would let no more from them to land for any person; but, however, that if a few chiefs would come to them to their ship, they should get as much wine and strong drink as they required. When this information was communicated to Mac Sweeney, he was ashamed of himself, so that the resolution he came to was to bring Hugh along with him to the ship, and having decided on that resolution, they went into a small boat which was at the verge of the strand, and they rowed it over to the ship; having been welcomed, they were conveyed down to a cabin in the middle of the ship, without delay or ceremony, and they were served and administered to until they were cheerful and merry; while they were regaled there, the hatch-door was closed behind them, and their arms having been stolen from them, the young son, Hugh Roe, was made a pri-

soner on that occasion. The report of that capture having spread throughout the country in general, they flocked from all parts to the harbour, to see if they could devise any stratagem against those who had committed that treachery, but that was impossible, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having weighed their anchor, and they had neither ships nor boats at their command to be revenged of them. Mac Sweeny of the Districts, in common with all others came to the shore; he was foster-father to that Hugh, and he proffered other hostages and sureties in lieu of him, but it was of no avail to him, for there was not a hostage in the province of Ulster they would take in his stead. With respect to the ship, and the crew which were in it, when they had procured the most desirable to them of the inhabitants of the country, they sailed with a full tide until they arrived at the sea, and continued the course of passage by which they had come, and landed in the harbour of Dublin. His arrival after that manner was immediately known all over the city, and the lord justice and the council were delighted at his having come, although indeed it was not for love of him, and they commanded to have him brought before them; having been accordingly brought, they discoursed and conversed with him, scrutinizing and eliciting all the knowledge of him they could for a long time; they at length, however, ordered him to be put in a strong stone castle which was in the city, where a great number of the noble sons of the Milesians were in chains and captivity, as well as some of the Fionn Ghaill (Normans or English), whose chief subject of conversation both by day and night was complaining to each other of their injuries and troubles, and treating of the persecutions carried on against the noble and highborn sons of Ireland in general.¹

The son of Mac Namara, of the western part of Clan Cuilein, (barony of Bunratty in Clare), namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died;

the wife of that Cumeadha, namely, the daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

A. D. 1588.

Mac Sweeny of Banagh, namely, Niall Meirgeach, the son of Maolmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall, was slain by Donogh, the son of Maolmurry Meirgeach, son of Maolmurry, son of Niall, at Doirinis, on the festival of St Bridget precisely. The manner in which that happened was, that after Bryan Oge had been slain, as we have before stated, by Niall Meirgeach, Donogh and his followers were expelled into Connaught by Niall also, and having been for some time joined with the English, and for some time with O'Neill, he, after a long distant period, made an attack on Niall Meirgeach, which Niall did not expect, for he hoped that Donogh would not return to the country while he should live in it; after Donogh had been for three nights in the recesses and sequestered places of the country, he received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the lower part of Boylagh, and he sent spies to reconnoitre him, and they brought back word to Donogh that he would come up across the strand on the morrow; he, with all his forces, were prepared to attack him, so that where they encountered each other was at the forementioned Doirinis (in Donegal), and a fierce conflict having ensued between them, Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his followers and of the Clan Sweeny of Munster, were slain there; Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin; Donogh was then nominated the Mac Sweeny. John Modardha, son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was killed by a party of the followers of Mac Sweeny, namely Donogh.

Hugh, the son of Niall Roe, son of Torlogh Bearnach O'Boyle, tanist of Boylagh (in Donegal), died.

Donal, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of

A. D. 1587.

1. *The capture of Red Hugh O'Donnell.*—This circumstance is mentioned as follows by Cox and Mac Geoghegan: the lord deputy sent a merchant vessel, under the command of a person named John Bingham, who had on board fifty armed men, and a cargo of wine and other merchandize; having sailed to the coast of Donegal, as above mentioned in the text, they cast anchor in Lough Swilly, and having decoyed on board young Hugh O'Donnell and some

other chiefs, they treacherously made them prisoners, and carried them off to Dublin. After being incarcerated for more than three years in the Castle of Dublin, O'Donnell made his escape, but was soon after retaken in Wicklow, and again imprisoned in the Castle, from which he finally escaped, in about a year after, of which circumstances a full account is given at the years 1590 and 1592, in these Annals.

Teige, son of Torlogh O'Boyle, on Traigh Sain-readhaigh, in Trian Iochtar, precisely in harvest.

Calvach Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvach O'Donnell, was slain by a party of the people of Donal, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell, namely, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein, near the river Finn.

Maolmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvach O'Donnell.

The earl of Tyrone, namely, Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacach, son of Con, mustered a very great force to march against O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh, and the earl did not halt until he came, with his forces, across the rivers Mourne and Derg, and halted at Carraig Leth (in Tyrone). O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, came to join the earl, his relative by marriage, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come fully prepared. O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh, collected and mustered a great force in opposition to the earl and O'Donnell; those who joined O'Neill were Art Oge, his son, with numerous retained troops; William Mussten (captain Mostin), the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers, and a party of the Clan Sweeny of Munster, with Murrough-na-Mart (of the Oxen), the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, and many others besides; Niall Garv, and Hugh Mac-an Deaganaigh O'Gallagher, commonly called at that time Hugh, the son of the Calvach O'Donnell, with the entire tribe of Calvach, and with their followers, were joined and united with O'Neill, and where they were was at Caislen-na-Finne (Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal). Some of his people were entreating Hugh to make a nocturnal attack on the earl, for the earl was preying and plundering the country between those rivers, namely the Finn and Mourne; through pride and magnanimity he did

not consider that honourable, and said he surely would not attack an earl in the darkness of night, but that in the full clearness of the light of day he would fight a fierce battle with him; this he fulfilled, for he attacked the earl on the morrow, and defeated him, and an earl lost many people, together with horses and much property in general, which event took place on the 1st of May.

Mac Geoghegan, lord of Kinel Fiacha (in Westmeath), namely, Conla, the son of Conor, son of Laigne, son of Conla, son of Hugh, died, and there was not since the times of old a man of the race of Fiacha, the son of Niall (Niall of the Nine Hostages), who was more lamented than he; and his son Bryan, and Niall the son of Rossa, were in contention with one another about the lordship of the country.

Owen Manntach, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, lord of Hy Fiachra Aidhne (in Galway), died, and his son, Hugh Buighe, was appointed his successor; the tanist of the same country died, namely, Torlogh, the son of Roderick, at Doire-Ui-Eidhin.

A large fleet consisting of eight score ships (160), came on the sea from the king of Spain this year, and some say it was their intention to take harbour, and land on the coasts of England, should they obtain an opportunity; but in that they did not succeed, for the queen's fleet encountered them at sea, and took four of their ships, and the rest of the fleet was scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, viz., on the eastern side of England, on the north eastern shores of Scotland, and on the north western coast of Ireland; a great number of the Spaniards were drowned in those quarters, their ships having been completely wrecked, and the smaller portion of them returned to Spain, and some assert that nine thousand of them were lost on that occasion.¹

The lord justice of Ireland, namely, Sir John

A. D. 1588,

1. *The Spanish Armada*.—In 1588 Philip II., King of Spain, who had been married to Mary, queen of England, irritated at the assistance given by queen Elizabeth to the States of the Netherlands, in their revolt against Spain, prepared a powerful naval armament for the invasion of England; this immense fleet was called the Invincible Armada, and consisted of 130 or 140 vessels, 65 of which were of great size, and called Galleons. The soldiers, marines, and officers on board this fleet, amounted to about thirty thousand men, and they had on board 2,431 pieces of artillery, and vast treasures. This immense Armament, commanded by the

Duke de Medina Sidonia, sailed from Lisbon, in the latter end of May, but was soon after dispersed by a violent storm near Corunna; the fleet, being refitted, again set sail for England, and having arrived off Calais and Dunkirk, in August, they had some engagements with the English and Dutch fleets, but the Spaniards were defeated, and having met many disasters, they resolved to return to Spain by the northern seas, and sailed round the Orkney Islands, where the fleet was overtaken by dreadful storms; many of their vessels were wrecked, and some driven far northwards, and dashed to pieces on the rocks of Norway. About 30 of their ships were driven to the shores of Ireland, in August and Septem-

Perrott, went to England, and Sir William Fitzwilliam, having come to Ireland, succeeded him as lord justice.

O'Deadhath (O'Dea), i.e. Mahon, the son of Loughlin, son of Roderick, son of Murrough, son of Mahon Buighe, lord of Kineal Fearmaic (barony of Inehiquin, county of Clare), died.

William, the son of Donal, son of Awlave, i.e. the doctor, son of Donogh O'Niallain (O'Neillan), was slain at the door of Mainistir Innsi by the sons of O'Griobhtha, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

The lord justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; the governor of the two provinces of Connaught, Sir Richard Bionggam (Bingham), and the president of the two provinces of Munster, Sir Thomas Norris, joined by the most of the men of Ireland except those of the province of Ulster, marched, with a great army, against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeney of the Districts, who made friendship and alliance with a portion of the men of the Spanish fleet we have before mentioned. Those forces (the English) spoiled every thing they found before them not belonging to the queen's people, from the river Suck to Drowis (at Bundrowis, in Leitrim), and from Drowis to the river Finn (in Donegal); but, however, they neither took nor endangered O'Rourke or Mac Sweeney on that occasion. It was on that expedition that O'Dogherty, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carrach, and O'Gallagher i.e. Sir John, the son of Tuathal Balbh, were taken prisoners; the lord justice went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland returned to their homes.

Hugh Mac-an-Deaganaigh O'Gallagher, commonly called Hugh, the son of the Calvaeh O'Donnell, was put to death by the Inghean Dubh, the

daughter of James Mac Donnell, the wife of O'Donnell, i.e. Hugh, the son of Manus; the manner in which she effected that killing was as follows: Hugh was in alliance with the faithful tribe of the Calvaeh O'Donnell, and they were all conjointly in alliance with O'Neill, namely, Torlogh Luineach, who was in contention with O'Donnell, as well as with her relative by marriage, the earl O'Neill, i.e. Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha; moreover, her dear brother Alexander had been slain on a former occasion by Hugh Mac-an-Deaganaigh, as we have before stated; she had many other causes of enmity towards him besides that, and it was a heart-sickness and a sorrow of mind to her not to be revenged of him for his pride and arrogance; she complained of her troubles and injury to the Scottish soldiers, who were both in their service and pay, and in attendance on her in all places, so that they promised her they would be prepared, at her command, to avenge their enmity on their enemies whenever they should fall in with them. It happened unfortunately for Hugh to come with arrogant boasting and haughty pride, without considering of his treachery or criminality, to where she was in Moy Gaibhlin (in Donegal); when he had come to the place, she spoke to her friends the Scots, and told and entreated them to fulfil what they had promised; this was performed for her, for they attacked the place in which Hugh was, shooting at him with arrows and balls, until they left him dead on the spot, and there were also slain along with him the most endeared to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara of the eastern part of Clan Cuilein (barony of Tullagh, county of Clare), namely Teige, the son of Donal Riavach, son of Cumeadha, son of Donogh, son of Roderick, was

ber, and 17 of them, which contained 5,394 men, were wrecked on the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, about the counties of Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo and Galway. According to Smith, in his History of Kerry, 2 of them, containing 600 men, were wrecked near the mouth of the Shannon, and 3 more, with about 800 men, were wrecked near the bays of Tralee and Dingle, on the coast of Kerry. Great numbers of the shipwrecked soldiers, in various places, were taken prisoners, and about 300 of them inhumanly put to death, being hanged and beheaded by order of the lord deputy sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. As the Spanish vessels contained much treasure, some of which fell into the hands of the natives of the country, it was claimed as the queen's prerogative, and the lord deputy Fitzwilliam, says Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, "wishing to have a finger in the pie" went to Ulster in November to look after it, to the great charge of the queen and the country; but it appears he did not succeed in getting much of the expected plunder, where-

upon, says Cox, he grew so much enraged, that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole, and O'Dogherty of Donegal, both of whom were well affected to the state; the former he kept in prison during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge. Some of the Spaniards who were shipwrecked entered into the service of Hugh O'Neill, and it is stated by Cox and Mac Geoghegan, that one thousand of the Spaniards, under Antonio de Leva, were hospitably received and relieved by O'Rourke, lord of Leitrim; but Bingham, the governor of Connaught, and others of the queen's officers, endeavoured to compel him to give up their protection; however, O'Rourke, and Mac Sweeney of Donegal, bravely defended the Spaniards, and would not surrender them, and the Spaniards having embarked to return to their own country, the ship foundered, and they were all drowned, in sight of the harbour, off the coast of Sligo.

hanged in Galway. The son of O'Connor Roe (of Roscommon), namely, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged in Galway.

O'Kennedy Fionn (the Fair), namely, Bryan, the son of Donal, son of Donogh, died; Anthony, the son of Donogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Awlave, and the Giolla Dubh, son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Roderick O'Kennedy (in Ormond) were in contention and strife with each other about the lordship, so that the manner in which they made peace was to divide the lordship in two between them, and confer the title on Anthony.

A. D. 1589.

Maguire, i. e. Cuchonacht, the son of Cuchonacht, namely, the coarb, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas, died on the 17th of June; he was a lord in conferring presents on ecclesiastics, professors, learned men and poets, and distinguished for his profound learning in Latin and Irish. After the death of Maguire, namely Cuchonacht, Conor Roe, the son of Conor Maguire, considered that the lordship of the country belonged to him, in regard to seniority, but the other party were of opinion that the son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, should be the lord after his father, so that they were in contention with each other in that manner. Hugh sent messengers to his kinsman Donal, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell, although they had disputed before that time, entreating him to come to his aid and relief, as was customary with his ancestors, to assist the tribe of Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire. There was not of the Tirconnallians at that

time a person whose aid was more thought of than that of Donal, for he was of great strength, and a leader of a battalion; and it was not heard that he had ever turned his back to his enemy in any country. The commands of those messengers were not slowly attended to by Donal, for he immediately mustered all his forces within his controul, and he sent back the messengers to Hugh, to desire him to meet them at Sciath-Gabhra-an-tSainridh (Lisnaskea, near Enniskillen, where the Maguires were inaugurated as lords of Fermanagh), as expeditiously as he could; he himself proceeded, without delay or halting, through Tuath-Luirg (barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh), along the margin of Lough Erne, until he arrived at the forementioned place. Conor Roe, with the chiefs of the upper part of Fermanagh, came the previous day to the same place, and left his notification there, i. e. Leathas (documents), in order that the title of lord might be conferred on him on the morrow. Hugh came to that appointed place, and found Donal O'Donnell before him; when Donal received intelligence that it was Conor who left the notification which we have before mentioned, he said that would profit him nothing, and that Hugh should be his father's successor, so that it was then at once his title of *Flaith* (prince or chief), was conferred on Hugh Maguire by Donal O'Donnell and the chiefs of his country.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rossa, the son of Art, son of Bryan-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, died; Bryan, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of John Buighe, lord of Dartry of Oirgiall; Eiver, the son of Cu-uladh, lord of Farney, and the brother of the deceased, namely, Hugh Roe, were in contention with each other about the lordship of the country.¹

A. D. 1589.

2. *Death of Mac Mahon.* In 1588, according to Cox, Fynes Morrison, and Mac Geoghegan, Mac Mahon, that is Ross above-mentioned in the text, lord of Monaghan, died, who in his lifetime had surrendered into the queen's hands his territory, held under the Irish law of Tanistry, and received a re-grant of it under the broad seal of England to him and his heirs male, and for default of such to his brother Hugh Roe Mac Mahon; but Ross, dying without heirs male, his brother, Hugh Roe, came up to the council at Dublin, that he might be settled in his inheritance, hoping to be countenanced and cherished as her majesty's patentee, but he found that he could not be admitted 'till he had promised to give 600 cows, for "such" says Morrison, "and no other, are the Irish bribes." Mac Mahon, however, was imprisoned, but in a few days enlarged, with the promise that the lord deputy, sir William Fitzwilliam, would himself go to settle him in his

county of Monaghan, whither his lordship took his journey shortly after, in company with Mac Mahon. "At their first arrival" says Morrison, "the gentleman was clapt in bolts, and within two days after indicted, arraigned, and executed, at his own house, all done by such officers as the lord deputy brought with him for that purpose; he was found guilty by a jury of soldiers, but no gentlemen or freeholders, and of them four English soldiers were suffered to go and come at pleasure, but the others, being Irish Kerns, were kept straight and starved 'till they found him guilty." The cause, it is said, for which he was condemned was, that about two years before he pretended a rent was due to him out of Ferney (Farney, in Monaghan), and upon that pretence he levied forces, marched into Ferney, and made a distress for the same. Mac Mahon's territory was divided between the marshal, sir Henry Bagnall, and captain Henslow, who was made seneschal of the county, and got Mac Mahon's chief house; four also of the Mac Mahons got some

Elenor, the daughter of the earl of Desmond, i. e. of James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Gerald, who had been the wife of O'Rourke, and the wife of the son of the earl of Ormond, namely, of Edward, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, died.

The countess of the county of Clare, namely, Una, the daughter of Torlogh, the son of Murtogh, son of Donal, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe (O'Brien), the wife of the earl of Thomond, i. e. of Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, died in Great Clare.

Donal Mac Congail (or Mac Connell, called Donat Magonail in Ware), bishop of Raphoe, died on the 29th of September.

Torlogh, the son of Teige, son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, of Bel-Atha-an-Chomhraic (in Clare), died; and the person who there died was much lamented.

Teige-an-Dunaidh, the son of Donogh, son of Murtogh, son of Donogh, son of Murtogh, son of the Ballach, the senior representative of Tuath-na-Fearna, i. e. of Corcabaiscinn (Mac Mahon of Clare), and of the tribe of the Ballach, died; there did not exist in his time so valiant a man in his neighbourhood.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, son of Cormac (Mac Carthy of Cork), of Moy Laithimh, died.

Manus, the son of Con, son of Calvach, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was killed near the river Finn, on the 20th of September, by John, the son of Manus Oge, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell.

of the lands, under a yearly rent to the queen, and each of them had to pay for their shares large bribes to the deputy Fitzwilliam, according to Cox, of which they made a complaint to the council of England. Morrison says, that on Mae Mahon's execution, hearthburnings and loathings of the English government began to grow in the northern lords, and they shunned as much as they could to admit any *sheriffs* or any English to live among them, fearing similar practices; and he also states that Eivir Mac Colla Mac Mahon offered the lord deputy Fitzwilliam *seven thousand cows* to make him elief of Monaghan. Cox says, that from henceforward the Irish loathed *sheriffs*, as fearing that in time they might all follow the fate of Mae Mahon, and, therefore, in the great treaty near Dundalk, in January, 1595, they all desired to be exempted from garrisons, *sheriffs*, and other officers.

Maguire of Fermanagh.—About this period, or a few years after, Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, on learning that a *sheriff* was to be sent into his county, desired of the lord deputy Fitz-

Donal, the son of Owen of the Lake Mac Sweeny, the constable of Muskerry (in Cork), died; the deceased was a man of good surety, and kept an open house of hospitality, and was generally praised by the English and Irish.

The Lower Burkes, from Tyrawly westward (in Mayo), went on their guard, after having refused to be under the controul of the governor sir Richard Bingham. Master Brown, with a great number of English and Irish soldiers, proceeded by command of the governor across Bealach-an-Diotruibhe westward, to attack those Burkes; the Burkes made an attack upon them, and when Master Brown came to a close engagement, his soldiers were defeated, and he himself was beheaded, together with Donal O'Daly, a gentleman who had the command of some of the soldiers; and Redmond Oge, the son of Redmond, son of John Burke-na-Beinnue, and also a great number of the soldiers along with them. The power and pride of the Burkes increased through that victory, and they became more violent in their insurrection on account of it; the tribe of Oliver, the son of John Burke of Tyrawly, went in alliance with them, and the O'Dowds of Tireragh of the Moy; they were joined by all the Clan Donnell galloglasses; by Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty, together with the O'Flahertys and Joyces; so that there was not one of note from the western point of Erris (in Mayo), to Traigh Eothuile (near Ballysadare in Sligo), to Machaire Luighne, to Corran (both in Sligo), and to the Plain of Connaught (in Roscommon), that did not unite in opposition to the governor (Bingham). Those insurgents continued to devastate the province of Connaught by day and by night, during the spring.

william to let him know his *Eric*, that he might levy the fine on his people, for that they would certainly kill the *sheriff*. But it appears, from Cox and Mae Geoghegan, that a *sheriff* was afterwards sent into Maguire's county, though Maguire alleged that he had paid 300 beeves to the lord deputy, Fitzwilliam, as a bribe to free Fermanagh from a *sheriff* during his time, but that, nevertheless, one captain Willis was appointed *sheriff*, and he kept 200 followers, soldiers, idle women and boys, who preyed and plundered the entire country. Maguire rose up in arms, routed them, and drove them all into a church, where, says Cox, he would have murdered them, but for the earl of Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill), who got their lives spared on condition that they should depart from the country. When Maguire expelled the *sheriff* and his followers, the lord deputy, says Morrison, sent the queen's forces to Fermanagh, took the castle of Enniskillen from Maguire, and proclaimed him a traitor.

It was at that time that two sons of Murrogh of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, namely, Teige and Urun, and a brother's son of Murrogh, i. e. Donal, the son of Roderick O'Flaherty, went on a hostile expedition to the borders of Conmaicne and Machaire Riavach (in Galway), on Easter night precisely; there were two or three hundred Diolmuineachs (hired soldiers), on that expedition, and they began to seize on much plunder and booty throughout the country, in the early part of Easter Sunday, and the people of the country in all directions went in pursuit of them. On the night previous to that one or two companies of soldiers came privately and unperceived to guard the country, and having heard the loud report of the ordnance, and the clamour of the armed forces, on the following day they proceeded to a narrow pass, which could not be easily taken or avoided, where they lay in ambush for the Irish forces; they found Teige O'Flaherty advancing towards them, in the front of the force, and his people in close rank about him; the soldiers having fired volleys of balls at the van of the Irish force, Teige O'Flaherty, together with Urun O'Flaherty, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, and a great number of his supporters of the chiefs of Joyce's Country, and of the Clan Donogh, who were about him, were killed by that discharge, and such of the Irish forces as were not slain by the first volley, returned, without running or being alarmed, and were not followed beyond that place. Edmond, the son of Murrogh of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, who was imprisoned in Galway, was hanged in three days after Teige had been killed; and if those sons of Murrogh of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty had not fallen, in consequence of their plundering and insurrection against the sovereign of England, their death after that manner would have been a great loss.

Dermod Oge, the son of Dermod, son of Denis, son of Dermod, son of Conor, i. e. the bishop of Limerick (Cornelius O'Dea, bishop of Limerick from A. D. 1400 to 1426, see Ware's Bishops), son of Murrogh-an-Dana O'Dea, died, and was buried in Disert-Tola (Dysert O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare), at his own town in Triothead Cead Kinel Fermaic, in the south of Dalgais.

A. D. 1590

The Burcaigh Iochtaracha (the Lower Burkes

or the Burkes of Mayo), and the Clan Donnell galloglasses, mustered and collected all the people they could, as we have before mentioned, in the harvest, and in the winter of this year, so that there was not one of note from Corrsliabh-na-Seaghsa (the Curlew mountains, on the borders of Roscommon and Sligo), to the western point of Iorras, and of Umhal (the baronies of Erris, Burishoole, and Murrisk, in Mayo), that did not join in that alliance.

The governor, Sir Richard Bingham, and the earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien, marched with all their forces, in the first month of this year, i. e. the month of January, to attack the Burkes, and they formed a numerous and clamorous camp of Kerns at Cunga (Cong, in Mayo). The Burkes were encamped opposite them on the western side, and conferences were held between them, during a fortnight, but they could not be pacified during that time. At the end of that period the governor and the earl proceeded, with ten or twelve companies, to go across Beilgibh inwards, to visit Trawley and Erris; the Burkes marched in a parallel direction with them, and contemplated to encounter them at Bearnagh-na-Gaoithe (the Windy Gap, in the parish of Addergoole, barony of Trawley, county of Mayo); but, however, they did not do so, and the pass was let free to the governor and the earl; it was on that expedition that the foot, out from the joint, was taken off Mac William Burke. The governor returned back to Cong, and he himself, the Burkes, and Clan Donnell, made peace with each other; and they delivered their hostages into the hands of the governor, and the governor went to the town of Athlone, and the men of Connaught returned to their homes.

The governor marched with a very great force, in the month of March, to attack O'Rourke; that army was so great, that the governor sent an immense number of his captains, and of his companies, to Slieve Cairpre, at the upper end of Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), and another portion of the officers of his army proceeded to the bridge of Sligo, on the western side, towards Brefney, and those forces began to burn and devastate, to kill, and destroy all before them in the country in general, until they met each other. O'Rourke was expelled on that expedition, and he received neither shelter nor

protection until he arrived in the Tuatha to Mac Sweeney-na-d'Tuath (of the Districts, in Donegal), namely Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Donal, and he remained with him to the end of this year; and such of his people as did not go into banishment came in and submitted to the governor. Donal, the son of Teige, son of Bryan O'Rourke, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Gall-da, were aiding the English to expel and banish O'Rourke. The country, both waste and inhabited, was under the controul of the governor, to the following festival of St. Michael, until Tiarnan Baun, the son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke, and Bryan Oge-na-Samthach, the son of that O'Rourke, who had been expelled, came to the country about Michaelmas; these, and the tribes of Brefney and Muintir Eoluis (the Mac Rannalls of Leitrim), and the O'Rourkes, who were before them in the country, went in opposition to the governor, and they continued spoiling all that was under the power of the English, in every direction they went, to the end of this year. A great fortress, the like of which had not been constructed for a long time, was made by the governor, between Loch-Cc and Loch-Arbhach (Loch Kea, in Roscommon, and Loch Arrow in Sligo).

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Hugh Geimhleach, the son of John Dongaileach, son of Con Bacach, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, was hanged by the earl of Tyrone, namely, by Hugh, the son of Feardoreha, son of Con Bacach; there was not a man of his age for a long time, of the race of Eogan, son of Niall, who was more lamented than that Hugh.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donal, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Torlogh of the Wine, began to supersede his father, after he had become feeble and helpless, and after his other son had been imprisoned in Dublin, so that Donal brought all those from the mountain westward, in Tirconnell, under his power and controul, viz. from Barnus to Drowis (from Barnusmore mountain to Bundrowes, in Leitrim), the people of Boylagh and Banagh (the O'Boyles of Boylagh, and Mac Sweeneys of Banagh). It was a great tribulation and a torment of mind to the daughter of James Mac Donnell, that Donal should have made that declaration, lest he might assume the government

of Tirconnell in opposition to her son, Hugh Roe, who was then imprisoned in Dublin, whenever God might allow him to return from his incarceration, so that it was on that account she mustered all those of the Tirconnallians who were faithfully obedient to her, namely O'Dogherty and his forces; Mac Sweeney of the Districts, i. e. Owen Oge, with his force; Mac Sweeney Fanat and his forces, together with a great number of the Scots. When Donal O'Donnell received intelligence of those forces being mustered to march against him, he collected his force to meet them; those who joined with him were Mac Sweeney of Banagh, namely Donogh, the son of Maolmurry, and a party of the Clan Sweeney of Munster, together with the three sons of Owen, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, (Mac Sweeney), with their forces, and O'Boyle, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh, with all his forces. The place where the son of O'Donnell happened to be was in the west of Tir Boghaine (Banagh), on the eastern side of Gleann. C. C. (Glencolumkille, in the barony of Banagh), with those chiefs along with him. The other party did not halt until they came to oppose them at that place, and a fierce battle was fought between them; the Scots shot forth a shower of arrows from their flexible bows, with which an immense number was pierced and wounded by them, on the 14th of September, and of those was the son of O'Donnell himself, by which he was disabled from using arms or fighting, so that he was slain there at Doire Leathan (Derrylaghan), near the harbour of Teiliond (Telen Harbour, in Donegal). Seldom ever, before that time, had his enemies been victorious, although the persons by whom he was slain had not been actually his enemies until they encountered on that occasion; and although that Donal was not the rightful heir to the patrimony, it would be no dishonour for Tirconnell to appoint him over it, had it been ceded to him. There were slain in that conflict, along with Donal, those three sons of Owen, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, together with two hundred on the side of Donal.

Walter Ciotach Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, died, after having made peace with the English.

Mac Coghlan (of King's county), i. e. John, the son of Art, son of Cormac, died; and there was

not a man of his estate, of the race of Cormac Cas, whose mansions, castles, and good dwelling houses, were better arranged, or more comfortable than his; and his son, John Oge, was appointed his successor.

Maolroona, the son of Calvach, son of Donogh, son of John O'Carroll, died.

Fitz-Maurice of Kerry,¹ i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, died; he was the best purchaser of wine, horses, and

goods, of any man of his rank and patrimony in the most part of Leath-Mogha at that time; and Patrick, his heir, was then in imprisonment in Dublin.

O'Loghlin (of Burren, in Clare), i. e. Anthony, the son of Malachy, son of Roderick, son of Ana, died; and his son Rossa, and his grandson Anthony, were in contention with each other about succeeding him.

Sorley Buighe, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach Mac Donnell, died.²

A. D. 1590.

1. *Fitzmaurice of Kerry*.—An account has been given at pp. 180, 528 of the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, who were descended from Raymond le Gros, the celebrated Anglo-Norman warrior who came to Ireland with Strongbow. Thomas Fitzmaurice, above mentioned, according to Lodge's Peerage, was son of Edmond, the 10th baron of Lixnaw, in Kerry, by Una, or Winnifred, daughter of Teige or Torlogh Mac Mahon, lord of Corcahascui in Clare. After several of his brothers and relatives had been barons, he succeeded as the 16th lord of Lixnaw. When a young man he served at Milan, and other parts of Italy, under the emperors of Germany; on the death of his brother Gerald, the 15th baron, another Gerald Fitzmaurice, supposed to be the next heir male, took possession of the lordship, and held it about a year, when Joan Harman, who had been nurse to the lord Thomas, though then very old, resolved to go in search of him, and, accompanied by her daughter, took ship at Dingle, sailed to France, and, proceeding to Milan, she acquainted lord Thomas of her errand, and died on her return home. Lord Thomas came to Ireland, and after some opposition, succeeded to his title and estates in 1552, and was styled lord of Kerry, and captain of his nation. In 1581, he for some time was joined with Gerald, earl of Desmond, in the war against Elizabeth, but afterwards became reconciled to the government; he died at Lixnaw, on the 16th of December, 1590, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in the tomb of bishop Philip Stack, in the cathedral of Ardfer, as governor John Zouch, who then kept a garrison in the abbey, refused him burial in the tomb of his ancestors. This Thomas Fitzmaurice was a man of great valour and accomplishments, and, according to Lodge, he was the handsomest man of that age, and of such great strength, that not three men could be found in Kerry able to bend his bow. His son, Patrick Fitzmaurice, by a daughter of James, earl of Desmond, succeeded as baron of Lixnaw, and joined the Munster chiefs in the war against Elizabeth; he died in 1600, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, by Jane, daughter of David Roche, lord of Fermoy. This Thomas, baron of Lixnaw, and lord of Kerry, was a commander of note in Munster in the war against Elizabeth, and joined the forces of Red Hugh O'Donnell, who came to assist the Spaniards at the siege of Kinsale.

2. *The Mac Donnells of Antrim*.—An account has been given at pp. 22, 417, in these notes, of the Mac Donnells of Antrim and the Hebrides, who were originally descended from the Irish race in Ulster, called Clan Colla; some of their ancestors, of the tribe of Clan Colla, having gone from Ulster in remote times, settled in Scotland, chiefly in Argyle, and the Hebrides, and, according to Lodge's Peerage on the Mac Donnells earls of Antrim, they became the most numerous and powerful clan in the Highlands of Scotland, where they were generally called Mac Donalds. In the reign of Malcolm IV., king of Scotland, in the 12th century, Somerled, Samhairle, or Sorley Mac Donnell, was Thane of Argyle, and his descendants were styled lords of the Isles or Hebrides, and lords of Cantyre, and were allied by intermarriages with the Norwegian earls of the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Man. The Mac Donnells continued for many centuries to make a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland, as one of the most valiant and powerful clans in that country. Some chiefs of these Mac Donnells came to Ireland, in the beginning of the 13th century; the first of them mentioned in these Annals being the sons of Randal, son of Somer-

led, the Thane of Argyle above mentioned, and they, accompanied by Thomas Mac Uchtry, a chief from Galloway, came, in A. D. 1211, with 76 ships and powerful forces, to Derry; they plundered several parts of Derry and Donegal, and fresh forces of these Scots having arrived at various periods, they made some settlements in Antrim, and continued their piratical expeditions along the coasts of Ulster. The Mac Donnells settled chiefly in those districts called the Routes and Glynnnes, in the territory of ancient Dalriada, in Antrim, and they had their chief fortress at Dunluce. They became very powerful, and formed alliances by marriage with the Irish princes and chiefs of Ulster, as the O'Neills of Tyrone and Clannaboy, the O'Donnells of Donegal, the O'Kanes of Derry, the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, &c. The Mac Donnells carried on long and fierce contests with the Mac Quillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, whom they at length totally vanquished in the 16th century, and seized on their lands, and their chief fortress of Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway. Many distinguished chieftains of the Mac Donnells are mentioned in the course of these Annals; they were celebrated commanders of galloglasses in Ulster and Connaught, and make a remarkable figure in Irish history, in the various wars and battles, from the 13th to the 17th century, and particularly in the reign of Elizabeth; they are sometimes called Clan Donnells, and by some of the English writers Mac Connells. The Mac Alustrums, or Mac Allisters, of Scotland and Ireland, were a branch of the Mac Donnells, and took their name from one of their chiefs named Alastrum, or Alexander; and as the name Sandy, or Saunders, is a contraction of Alexander, some of them have anglicised their names to Sanderson. The Mac Sheehys, according to Lodge, were also a branch of the Mac Donnells, who came from Scotland to Ireland, and they also were celebrated commanders of galloglasses, particularly in Munster, under the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond. The Mac Donnells generally fought in alliance with the Irish, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, &c., and also along with the Burkes of Connaught, against the English, but very frequently there were fierce contests between the Mac Donnells and the Irish chiefs. The Sorley Buighe, above mentioned, was son of Alexander Mac Donnell, by a daughter of O'Kane, and Sorley makes a remarkable figure in Ulster for a period of about 20 years; he was mostly joined with the Irish chiefs in the war against Elizabeth, but he afterwards became reconciled to the government, and his son, sir Randal, was created earl of Antrim by king James I., and that title has been since held by the family of Mac Donnell. The following passage is taken from a document which has been kindly furnished by W. D. Ferguson, Esq., barrister, Dublin, a learned gentleman; it is entitled A Discourse made by Mr. Tremayne, in the reign of king James I., touching grants of lands made by queen Elizabeth to the Scots of the Glynnnes and Routes in Antrim:—"It is to be thought a very dangerous matter, for if it be granted that of all the access of the Scots is the head and maintenance of rebellion in that realm, what can be more perilous than to plant them in that place along the sea coast that is most apt and the very receptacle to receive them thither. If, therefore, they must needs be placed there, it were good they were divided of sundry septs, and not too much granted to any one; that there were many freeholders and strait covenants devised against the receiving of any number of Scots into that territory."

Owen Mac Andeaganaigh (a family name anglicised to Dean), died.

Hugh Roe O'Donnell, having been incarcerated in Dublin for three years and three months, was greatly grieved in mind at being in cruel captivity after that manner; and it was not on his own account, but on account of the dire bondage in which his country and native land, his friends and relatives, were placed, in every quarter throughout Ireland; he was also meditating in his mind on what means of escape he could find, but that was not an easy matter for him, for he was put every night into a gloomy cell in the castle, to be secured until the following morning. That castle was so situated, that it was completely surrounded with a broad and very deep trench full of water, over which was a narrow wooden bridge, directly before the door of the fortress, and a stern party of the English inside and outside about the door, strictly guarding it, so that none could go in or come out without permission; but, however, there is no guarding that an advantage may not be ultimately obtained of it. Hugh, with a number of his companions, were, in the end of winter precisely, in the beginning of night, together, before they had been put into the strong cells in which they were every night, and they took with them a very long rope, to the window which was accessible to them, by which the fugitives descended, until they alighted on the bridge which was before the door of the fortress. There was a thick iron chain attached to the door, for persons to pull it out to them in shutting it, and they thrust a strong piece of wood, as thick as filled the hand, through the chain to prevent them from coming out of the fortress, to pursue them suddenly. There was a young man of Hugh's faithful people in waiting for their escape, who met them when they came out, and had two well tempered swords under his garment, which he delivered into the hands of Hugh, who gave one of these swords to a brave warrior of the Lagenians, Art Cavenagh, who was near, and he was experienced in battle, and a subdner in conflict. As to the guards, they did not at the time notice the escape, but when they discovered it, they immediately rushed as fast as they possibly could to the door of the castle, for they hoped to encounter them in conflict; after they had come to the door, they found it impossible to open it, so

that they began to call to them the people who lived in the houses opposite the door on the other side of the street, and when those came at that call, they took out the piece of wood which was in the chain, and let open the door to the people of the castle, who, along with a great party of the citizens, went in pursuit of those persons who had escaped from them; but that was of no avail to them, for they had been outside the walls of the town before they were missed, as the gates of the regal city were open to them at that time, and they had arrived at the foot of the mountain which lay before them, viz., the Slieve Roe (the Red Mountain, on the borders of Dublin and Wicklow); fear did not permit them to proceed on the common road, and they did not stop in their course until they crossed the forementioned Slieve Roe, after a fatiguing journey and flight. As they were wearied and tired, they proceeded to a thick sequestered wood, which lay before them, in which they remained till morning, when they prepared to depart, for they did not think it safe to stop in the wood, as they were in dread of being pursued; but, however, Hugh was not able to proceed with his companions, for his fair and tender feet were torn by the furze of the mountain, as his shoes had fallen off, after they were completely ripped by the wet, which they did not receive till then. It was great grief to his companions that they could not bring him any further with them, and they bade him farewell, and left their blessings with him. He sent his servant to a certain gentleman of the clans of the province of Leinster, who lived in a castle in the neighbourhood, to try if he would defend or protect him; his name was Felim O'Toole, and he was a friend of Hugh previous to that, as he thought, for he had gone to visit him at one time in the prison in which he was in Dublin, and they respectively confirmed their friendship with each other. The messenger proceeded to Felim's place, and related to him the cause of his coming, and he received him in a friendly manner, and promised he would do every good in his power for Hugh; but, however, his friends and relatives did not recommend him to conceal him, being in dread of the punishment of the English. It was afterwards discovered by those who had gone in pursuit of him, as we have before stated, that he was in the wood, and those pursuers having heard that, went

in pursuit of him with their troops. As Felim was sure that he would be found, the resolution that he and his kinsmen came to was, that they themselves should take him prisoner, and bring him back to the council in the city; they accordingly did so, and when they came to Dublin, the council were rejoiced at their coming to them, and they considered it of little avail and consequence that the other hostages and prisoners had escaped from them; he was put into the same prison again, and iron fetters were bound on him as tightly as possible, and they watched and guarded him as closely as they could. His escape, after that manner, and his recapture, was generally heard of throughout the entire land of Ireland, and a great gloom came over the Irish on account of that event (*See notes at A. D. 1587 and 1592*).

A. D. 1591.

O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan-na-Murtha, the son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, son of Tiarnan, son of Teige, son of Tiarnan More, had been expelled, as before stated, into Tirconnell, to the Tuatha, (Districts), where he remained upwards of a year with Mac Sweeny, i. e. Owen Oge. He went after that to Scotland, in the hope of receiving protection or relief from the king of Scotland; a party of the queen's people, having taken him,

conveyed him to England, and to London, where he remained imprisoned for some time till the following November Term; having been tried by law, he was condemned to death, and was hanged beheaded, and quartered. The death of that Bryan was one of the greatest losses the Irish sustained, for there had not lived of his family for a long time a person more eminent for bounty, good hospitality, excellence, giving rewards for laudatory poems, liberality, conviviality, mildness, circumspection, maintaining the field of battle, defending his patrimony, and protecting strangers, till his death on that occasion.¹

Murrough, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, died at Cathair Mionain, on the 25th of February, and was buried at Kilfenora (in Clare).

Margaret, the daughter of Donal, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brien, the wife of Torlogh, the son of Bryan, son of Donogh Mac Mahon, died at Kill-Mec-Dubhain (Kilmacduane, in Clare), and was buried on Iniscathaidh (Inniscattery Island, near the mouth of the Shannon); and her sister Aine, the wife of Torlogh Roc, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe Mac Mahon, died.

A. D. 1591.

1. *Death of O'Rourke.*—The above mentioned Bryan O'Rourke, lord of West Brefney or Leitrim, was called by the Irish Brian-na-Murtha, signifying Bryan of the Bulwarks, from some fortresses he had erected during his battles with the English. He was a celebrated chieftain, distinguished for his fine person, valour, munificence, and hospitality; during a period of many years he maintained his independence, and fought various battles with the English forces, under sir Nicholas Malby and sir Richard Bingham, governors of Connaught. He was particularly remarkable in his protection of the Spaniards, who had been wrecked in the Armada, as before mentioned, at the year 1588, and this drew on him the vengeance of the governor, Bingham, who made many charges of impeachment against him, amongst others that he had caused the picture of queen Elizabeth to be tied to a horse's tail, and dragged in derision through his territory. After many conflicts with the English under Bingham, who was assisted by the earl of Clanrickard, O'Rourke's forces, and those of his ally Mac Sweeney of Donegal, were at length defeated, and, unable to maintain his position, O'Rourke went to Scotland, with the hope of raising some auxiliaries to recover his territory; but king James VI., afterwards James I. of England, who then appeared to be on friendly terms with the Irish, in violation of the rights of hospitality, says Mac Geoghegan, ordered O'Rourke to be seized, and had him sent a prisoner to England, to conciliate the favour of queen Elizabeth. O'Rourke, after being confined for some time in the Tower, was tried at Westminster, in 1591, and being condemned for treason, he was hanged and beheaded at Tyburn, displaying at his execution the most undaunted courage, firmness, and magnanimity. Bryan O'Rourke was the last prince of Brefney,

for though other chiefs of note came after him, none of them was able to exercise power and authority as in ancient times; he lived at his castle of Dromahaire, in a style of great munificence, and hospitality, and his memory was long celebrated by the Irish Bards. Many distinguished chiefs of the O'Rourkes, princes and lords of West Brefney, or Leitrim, are mentioned in the course of these Annals. Teige O'Rourke, son of the above Bryan, was a commander of note in the war against Elizabeth, and, in 1599, fought with great bravery in conjunction with Red Hugh O'Donnell, and other chiefs, at the battle of the Curlew Mountains, in Roscommon, where the English forces were defeated with great loss, and their commander, sir Conyers Clifford, slain. Teige died about the year 1606, and was succeeded by his son Bryan, who, about the year 1615, being summoned to appear before the privy council at Hampton Court, the duke of Buckingham required him to submit to the plantation of his estates, that is to have them colonised by British settlers; O'Rourke refused to do so, on which he was sent to the Tower, where he was confined upwards of 30 years, during which time his estates were confiscated, and transferred to British settlers; Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and the Scottish family of Hamilton, got the principal part of O'Rourke's lands. In the great insurrection of 1641, sir Owen O'Rourke, attempting to recover the estates of his ancestors, had many engagements with the English settlers, and seized several of their castles; but by the Cromwellian confiscations, the ancient race of O'Rourke lost the remaining portion of the lands of their ancestors. At p. 76, in the note on Brefney, an account has been given of several of the Counts O'Rourke, distinguished in the military service of France, Austria, Russia and Poland.

Donogh, the son of Murrough Roe, son of Bryan, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Nenagh, died on the 8th of February.

William Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, was killed by a gentleman of his own adherents, namely, by Alexander, the son of Hugh Buighe Mac Donnell.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Walter of the Blows, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon, son of Myler, was killed in a nocturnal attack by a party of his own near relatives and kindred, aided by some of the Clan Donnells.

O'Boyle, i. e. Torlogh Roe, the son of Niall, son of Torlogh, the most eminent of any that lived of his tribe for a long time, the supporting pillar of learned men and strangers, a man who increased the lands of the church and professors, the Guaire of his tribe in generosity and hospitality, the maintainer of the indigent and helpless, died in his own fortress, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried with solemnity at Donegal, in the burial place of his ancestors.

A. D. 1592.

O'Connor Roe, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe, was hanged at the session of Roscommon, in the month of January, on account of the crimes of his sons, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection against the crown of England; and he was at that time in an aged, feeble, and blind condition, although he got his death after that manner.

Mac Dermott of Moylurg, namely Bryan, the son of Roderick, son of Teige, son of Dermod, died in the month of November, and the death of that man was the more to be lamented, as there was not the like of him of the Clan Maolroona (the tribe-name of the Mac Dermotts, princes of Moylurg, in Roscommon), to assume the government as his successor.

Mac Namara Riavach, lord of the eastern part of Clan Cuilein, namely, Donal Riavach, the son of Cúmeadhá, son of Donogh, son of Roderick, son of Mae Conchean More, died on the 11th of February; and he was a warlike, commanding, bountiful, humane man.

A gentleman of Siol Aodha (the tribe name of the Mac Namaras of Clare), died in the same

month, namely, John-na-nGeimhleadh (of the Chains), Mac Namara, the son of Mahon, son of Hugh.

More, the daughter of Donogh, the son of John, son of Maolroona-na-Fesoige (of the Beard), son of Teige O'Carroll, the wife of Mae I-Brien of Ara (in Tipperary), died; she was a woman who spent her time well, and departed the world without reproach or rebuke.

Cathaleen, the daughter of Donal, the son of Fingin, son of Dermod-an-Dunaidh Mae Carthy, the wife of Teige, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mae Carthy, a sensible, pious, charitable and hospitable woman, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.

The son of O'Meagher, i. e. John of the Glen, the son of Thomas, died.

All the Burkes in alliance with Mac William, and their adherents, went on their guard, and the governor, Sir Richard Bingham, having received intelligence of it, he proceeded into the county of Mayo, so that all the castles of the country, both perfect and dismantled, were under his controul, viz., Dun-na-Mona (Dunnamone, in the barony of Carra), Cuil-na-gCaisiol (in the barony of Kilmaine), An-Ghaoisideacht (in Carra), and Cluain-in. The Burkes attacked the governor at Cuil-na-gCaisiol, but they, on their return, sustained more loss than the governor. The governor after that sent large forces of companies of English and Irish in search of those Burkes, who were in insurrection and plundering, along the rugged-topped hills, and the bushy, close, and intricate woods; they had not been long in that search, when they returned to the governor with great booty, and a capture of prisoners, of women and men, and of a great number of cows and horses. The Burkes, after that, came and surrendered to the governor, excepting Mae-Deamhain-an-Chorrain, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard. The governor took possession of all the castles of the country for himself, by authority of the sovereign, and he left John Bingham, and companies of his own to guard them.

Red Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell, remained in imprisonment and in chains in Dublin, after his former escape, till the winter of this year. He and his fellow prisoners,

Henry and Art, the sons of O'Neill, i. e. of John, having been together in the early part of the night, got an opportunity of the guards before they had been brought to the dining-room, and having taken off their fetters, they afterwards went to the privy, having with them a very long rope, by which the fugitives descended through the privy, until they reached the deep trench which surrounded the castle; they afterwards gained the opposite side, and mounted the side of the trench. There was a trusty servant, who was in the habit of visiting them, to whom they disclosed their intention, and he met them at that time to direct them; they then proceeded through the streets of the city indiscriminately with others, and no one took notice of them more than of any other persons, for the people of the town did not stop to make their acquaintance that time, and the gates of the city were open. They afterwards passed through every intricate and difficult place, until they arrived on the open plain of Slieve Roe (the Red Mountain, on the borders of Dublin and Wicklow), by which Hugh, in his first escape, had passed. The darkness of the night, and the swiftness of their flight, through dread of being pursued, separated the oldest of them from the others, namely, Henry O'Neill. Hugh was the youngest of them in age, although he was not so in noble deeds. They were much grieved at Henry's separation from them, but, however, they continued their progress, led on by their own man. The night was dropping snow, so that it was not easy for them to walk, for they were without clothes, or outside coats, having left their upper garments in the privy through which they had come. Art (O'Neill), became more exhausted by the hasty journey than Hugh, for it was a long time since he had been incarcerated, and he became very corpulent from the length of his residence in the prison; it was not so with Hugh, he did not exceed the age of boyhood, neither did he cease in growth, or become corpulent, and his pace and progress were quick and active. When he perceived that Art became exhausted, and that his pace was slow and tardy, he requested him to put his hand on his own shoulder, and the other hand on the shoulder of the servant, and they proceeded in that manner until they crossed the Red mountain; after which they were fatigued, and wearied, and they could

not bring Art farther with them; and since they could not convey him with them, they stopped there, and stayed under the shelter of a high projecting rock, which stood before them. Having remained there, they sent the servant with word to Glenmalur (in Wicklow), where dwelt Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), who was then at war with the English; that glen was an impregnable stronghold, and a great number of the prisoners of Dublin, when they made their escape, were in the habit of proceeding to that glen, for they considered themselves secure there until they returned to their countries. When the servant arrived at the place of Fiacha, he related to him his message, and the condition he left the persons in, who had fled from the city, and that they would not be overtaken alive unless they came to relieve them at once. Fiacha immediately commanded a number of his friends whom he could rely on to go to them, one man bearing food, another ale and mead. They accordingly proceeded, and arrived at the place where the men were; but, alas, unhappy and uncomfortable were they on their arrival, for the manner in which they were was that their bodies were covered, as it were, in beds of white hail-stone, like blankets, which were frozen about them, and congealed their thin light dresses, and their thin shirts of fine linen, to their skins and their moistened shoes and leathern coverings to their legs and feet, so that they appeared to the people who came as if they were not actually human beings, having been completely covered with the snow, for they found no life in their members, but they were as if dead; they took them up from where they lay, and requested them to take some of the food and ale, but they were not able to do so, for every drink they took they cast it up immediately, so that Art at length died, and was buried in that place. As to Hugh, he afterwards took some of the mead, and his faculties were restored after drinking it, except the use of his feet alone, for they became dead members, without feeling, having been swelled and blistered by the frost and snow. The men then carried him to the glen which we have mentioned, and he remained in a private house, in the hidden recesses of a wood, under cure, until a messenger came privately to inquire after him from his brother-in-law, the earl O'Neill. After the messenger had come to him, he prepared to depart, and it was difficult for him to go on that jour-

ney, for his feet could not be cured, so that another person should raise him on his horse, and take him between his two hands again when alighting. Fiacha sent a large troop of horse with him by night, until he should cross the river Liffey, to defend him against the guards who were looking out for him; for the English of Dublin received intelligence that Hugh was in Glenmalur, so that it was therefore they placed sentinels at the shallow fords of the river, to prevent Hugh and the prisoners who had fled along with him from crossing thence into the province of Ulster. The men who were along with Hugh were obliged to cross a difficult deep ford on the river Liffey, near the city of Dublin, which they passed unnoticed by the English, until they arrived on the plain of the fortress. He was accompanied by the persons who had on a former occasion forsaken him after his first escape, namely, Felim O'Toole and his brother, in conjunction with the troops who were escorting him to that place, and they ratified their good faith and friendship with each other; after bidding him farewell, and giving him their blessing, they then parted with him there. As to Hugh O'Donnell, he had none along with him but the one young man of the people of Hugh O'Neill who went for him to the celebrated glen, and who spoke the language of the foreigners (the English), and who was also in the habit of accompanying the earl, i. e. Hugh O'Neill, whenever he went among the English, so that he knew, and was familiar with every place through which they passed. They proceeded on their two very swift steeds, along the direct course of the roads of Meath, until they arrived on the banks of the Boyne, before morning, a short distance to the west of Drogheda; but they were in dread to go to that city, so that what they did was, to go along the bank of the river to a place where a poor fisherman usually waited, and who had a small ferrying Curach (Cot, or small boat); Hugh having gone into the Curach, the ferryman left him on the opposite bank, after he had given him his full payment; Hugh's servant having returned, took the horses with him through the city, and brought them to Hugh, on the other side of the river. They then mounted their horses, and proceeded until they were two miles from the river, where they saw a thick bushy grove before them, on the way in which they went, surrounded by a

very great foss, as if it were a strongly fenced garden; there was a fine residence belonging to an excellent gentleman of the English near the wood, and he was a trusty friend of Hugh O'Neill. When they had arrived at the ramparts, they left their horses, and went into the wood within the foss, for Hugh's faithful guide was well acquainted with that place; having left Hugh there, he went into the fortress, and was well received; having obtained a private apartment for Hugh O'Donnell, he brought him with him, and he was served and entertained to his satisfaction. They remained there until the night of the following day, and their horses having been got ready for them in the beginning of the night, they proceeded across Sliabh Breagh and through Machaire Conaill (both in the county of Louth), until they arrived at Traigh-Baile-Mic-Buain (Dundalk), before morning; as the gates of the town were opened in the morning early, they resolved to pass through it, and they proceeded through it on their horses until they arrived at the other side; and they were cheerful and rejoiced for having got over all the dangers which lay before them 'till then. They then proceeded to the Fiodh (the Wood), where lived Torlogh, the son of Henry, son of Felim Roe O'Neill, to rest themselves, and there they were secure, for Torlogh was a friend and connexion of his, and he and the earl O'Neill were born of the same mother; they remained there 'till the following day, and then proceeded across Slieve Fuaid (the Few Mountains, in Armagh), and arrived at Armagh, where they remained privately that night; they went on the following day to Dungannon, where the earl, Hugh O'Neill, lived, and he was rejoiced at their arrival, and they were led to a retired apartment, without the knowledge of any excepting a few of his trusty people who were attending them, and Hugh remained there for the space of four nights, recovering himself from the fatigue of his journey and troubles, after which he prepared to depart, and took leave of the earl, who sent a troop of horse with him until he arrived at the eastern side of Lough Erne. The lord of the country was a friend of his, and a kinsman by the mother's side, namely, Hugh Maguire, for Nualadh, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, was his mother. Maguire was rejoiced at his coming, and a boat having been

brought to them, into which they went, they then rowed from thence until they arrived at a narrow creek of the lake, where they landed. A number of his faithful people having gone to meet him, they conveyed him to the castle of Ath-Seanaigh (Ballyshannon), in which were the guards of O'Donnell, his father; he remained there until all those in their neighbourhood in the country came thither to pay their respects to him. His faithful people were rejoiced at the arrival of the heir to the chieftancy, and although they owed him sincere affection on account of his family, they had motives which made him no less welcome to them, for the country up to that time had been plundered a hundred times over between the English and the Irish.¹ There were two distinguished captains, namely, captain Willis and captain Conwell, who had previous to this time come from Connaught, with two hundred soldiers, who were spoiling and plundering the country in general, so that Tirconnell, from the mountain westward, was under their control, except the castle of Ballyshannon, and the castle of Donegal, in which O'Donnell, with a few people, resided, against which, however, they could effect nothing, neither was it in their power to take it, by which they might spoil the country. The place where the English took up their quarters and residence was, in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, after those of its orders and ecclesiastics had retired to the wilds and sequestered places of the country, having fled from it through fear of being slain and destroyed. After they had been for some time in the monastery, with the few forces we have mentioned, a party of them went to the borders of the harbour, two thousand paces west of Donegal, to the town of O'Boyle, for they considered themselves secure there, as they had the hostages of the country under their controul. They were in the habit of going in twos and threes to carry off property and cattle, treasure, and booty, from all the neighbouring districts of the country, to their place in that town; they were also sending for additional troops and forces, in

order that they might march across Barnus More, to prey and plunder the country on the eastern side of the mountain, as they had done in the quarter in which they were. As to Hugh O'Donnell, after he had called on his country to oppose them, when he heard of the great oppression exercised over the Tirconnallians, and the spoiling and desecrating of the monastery, he did not, however, wait their gathering, but proceeded to Donegal, in the immediate vicinity of the English; the country did not delay in coming at his call in twos and in companies, as expeditiously as they could, inasmuch as every person esteemed him. He then sent messages to the English, desiring them not to remain or dwell any longer in the church, to destroy it, and that he would not prevent them to depart in any way they pleased, except alone that they should leave after them all the plunder and property they had belonging to the country. They were so much in dread and terrified, that they did so accordingly as they were ordered, and they were thankful for escaping with their lives; and they again returned into the province of Connaught, and the friars afterwards came to the monastery. Hugh O'Donnell returned again to Ballyshannon, and procured doctors to cure his feet, but they could not cure him until he lost his toes, and he was not perfectly well to the end of the year; he was laid up in that manner with the sores of his feet, from the festival of St. Bridget to the month of April. When that oppressive period of melancholy time terminated, he considered it too long he had been confined by his ailment, and he called for the mustering and assembling of all those who were obedient to his father on the eastern side of the magnificent mountain, viz., Barnus More of Tir-Hugh, and he also mustered those on the western side of the same mountain, namely, O'Boyle and Mac Sweeney of Banagh; he was also joined by O'Donnell, his father, i.e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, accompanied by his spouse, namely, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, his mother. The appointed place where these chiefs

A. D. 1592.

1. *The escape of O'Donnell.*—An account of the capture of Red Hugh O'Donnell has been given at the year 1587, and of his escape and recapture at the year 1590; his final escape took place as above related, and Cox states that four considerable prisoners escaped out of the castle of Dublin about December, not without the privity of a great man, who was well bribed; and Leland

mentions that the lord deputy Fitz-William favoured the escape of the prisoners. Cox states that, together with Red Hugh O'Donnell, two sons of Shane O'Neill made their escape, and also Philip O'Reilly, who was one of the chiefs of Cavan. Mac Geoghagan mentions that Fiach Mac Hugh O'Byrne of Wicklow, and Edward Eustace of Baltinglass, chiefly contributed to their escape.

met was at Cill-Mic-Nenain (Kilmakrennan, in Donegal), and it was there O'Donnell was usually inaugurated in the lordship over the Tirconnallians;

XI. *The Bards and Brehons*.—As many Bards and Brehons have been mentioned in the course of these Annals, it will be necessary to give some account of them. Bards and poets flourished in every country, from the earliest ages, and Homer, Pindar, and Anacreon, amongst the Greeks, were designated Bards, their chief themes being love and war, but the term Bard was more particularly applied to the poets of the *Celtic Nations*, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, &c., though some of the *Teutonic Nations*, as the Germans, Saxons, and Scandinavians, also had their Bards. The office of the Bard was chiefly to compose war songs and poems in praise of men distinguished for their valour, patriotism, hospitality and other virtues, and to satirize bad men, and denounce their vices. The Roman poet Lucan thus describes the office of the Bard:—

“Vos quoque, qui fortes animas belloque pereptas
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina *Bardi*.”

Thus translated by Rowe:—

“You too, ye Bards! whom sacred raptures fire,
To chaunt your heroes to your country's lyre;
Who consecrate, in your immortal strain,
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain.”

Tacitus, in his *Germania*, gives an interesting account of the Bards of the German nations, and says, that by the recital of their battle songs, which he calls *Barditus*, they greatly excited the valour of their warriors, the songs being recited with furious vociferation, and a wild chorus, interrupted at intervals by the application of their bucklers to their mouths, which made the sound burst out with redoubled force. The Bards of the Scandinavians, called Skalds, were highly celebrated amongst the northern nations, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; and an account of them has been given at p. 459 in these notes. Amongst the Gauls the Bards were highly honoured, and accounts of them are given by Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, who designate them *Bardoï* in the Greek. The Bards were highly celebrated amongst the ancient Britons, particularly in Wales; and in the works of Warton, Gray, Jones, Pennant, Evans, Owen, Davies, &c., and in Turner's Anglo-Saxons, copious accounts are given of the great Cambrian Bards, Aneurin, Taliessin, Myrddin, Meigant, Modred, Golyzan, Llywarch, Llewellyn, Hoel, &c., who sung the praises of the renowned Arthur, king of Britain, and other heroes, as Ossian, the Irish Orpheus, did the mighty deeds and fame of the Fenian warriors of Ireland at an earlier time. In Ireland the Bards were a famous order from the earliest ages amongst the Milesians, and Amergin, one of the sons of Milesius, was appointed chief Bard of the kingdom; in subsequent times, many even of the kings and princes composed poems, and attained the high honour of being enrolled amongst the Bards. In the institutions of the country the Bards held a rank equal to the princes and chief nobility; the Bards and Brehons were permitted to wear six colours in their garments, the kings wearing seven, while military commanders and various other public officers, according to their rank and dignities, wore only five, four, three, and two colours, and the common people were allowed to wear only one colour. The Bards and Brehons assisted at the inauguration of kings and princes, and had some of the highest seats appropriated to them at the banquet. The Bards attended on battle-fields, recited their war songs, and animated the champions to the contest, and they recorded the heroic actions of the warriors who fell in the conflict. They were held in high esteem, had many privileges, and extensive lands were allotted to their own use. In Sir John Davis's account of Fermanagh, in the reign of James I., he says the lands of that county were made into three great divisions, one part being the Mensal land of Maguire, another the Termons, or church lands, and the third division belonged to the chronicleers, rhymers and galloglasses. The O'Clerys, who were hereditary historians and Bards to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, had extensive lands, and the

to which place he likewise came. Hugh O'Donnell was accompanied thither by Mac Sweeny of Fanat, namely, Donal, the son of Torlogh, son of

ruins of their castle still remain at Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon in Donegal, on the shore of the Atlantic. The word Bard is also in the Irish *Bard*; *Ollamh*, pronounced Ollav, was the name applied by the Irish to a professor, a sage, a learned man, or poet, and *Ard Ollamh* or High Poet, was, according to O'Brien, the designation of the chief Bard to the king, or Poet Laureate. The name *Ollamh re-Dan* was applied to designate a poet or professor of poetry, as the word *Dan* signifies a poem; the term *Ollamh-re-Seanchas* was applied to the chroniclers, and historians, the word *Seanchas* signifying a history or genealogy. The term *Seanchuidhe*, derived from *Sean*, old, was also applied to historians, antiquaries, and genealogists, hence the name was anglicised *Senachies*; *File*, in the plural *Filidhe*, anglicised *Filea* and *Fileas*, were also names applied to poets or Bards. The Bards became a numerous body in Ireland, at a very early period, and from their undue power in the state excited the jealousy and enmity of some of the kings and princes. In the reign of the monarch Conaire I., about the commencement of the Christian era, the Bards were proscribed and expelled from Munster and Leinster, and fled to Ulster, where they found refuge, and were protected and patronised by Concovar Mne Nessa, the celebrated king of Emania, of which event an account is given in the Dissertations of the learned Charles O'Connor. In the latter end of the sixth century, a remarkable contention arose between the Bards and Aodh, or Hugh, son of Aimmireach, monarch of Ireland, who resolved to suppress their order, which had become too powerful and dangerous to the state, and at this time, according to Keating, they were *one thousand* in number. A great national convention, as described at p. 439, in these notes, was held A. D. 590 at Dromceat in Derry, to regulate the disputes between the monarch and the Bards, to which assembly St. Columkille came from Iona in the Hebrides, and having advocated the cause of the Bards, he adjusted the contention, thus preventing the order from being abolished, and advising their continuance, under proper regulations, as an important national institution. In the beginning of the 17th century, a remarkable literary contention arose between the Bards of Leath-Cuin, or Meath, Ulster and Connaught, and those of Leath-Moghla, or Leinster and Munster, of which a full and very interesting account is given at the year 1600, in O'Reilly's Irish Writers. This curious collection of poems is entitled *Iomarbhaidh-na-n-Eigeas*, or the Contention of the Learned; there are copies of it in various libraries, and it would form an interesting work if translated and published. The Bards of Ireland were for many centuries proscribed and persecuted, and great numbers of them put to death by the English government, and many penalties were enacted against them by the parliaments, as in the statute of Kilkenny, &c. Bardism and Brehonism, like many other offices in Ireland, were hereditary in certain families, each of the kings, princes and chiefs having his own Bards and Brehons. Accounts of the chief Bards from the earliest ages, are to be found in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and throughout the Annals of the Four Masters, a great number of eminent Bards, historians and Brehons have been recorded. The following were the chief Bardic families in Ireland, and many of them were eminent historians:—The O'Clerys of Donegal, the celebrated authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, were hereditary Bards and historians to the O'Donnells. The Mac Wards were also distinguished Bards and historians in Donegal and Tyrone to the O'Donnells and O'Neills. The Mac Connidhes, anglicised Mac Conways and Mac Conveys, and the O'Gnives, were Bards to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone and lords of Clanaboy. The O'Hoseys were Bards to the Maguires of Fermanagh, and the Mac Mahons of Monaghan. The O'Donnells were poets in Tyrone and Monaghan. The O'Dalys, O'Mulligans, and O'Farrells of Cavan, were Bards and historians to the O'Reillys. The O'Cuircens were Bards and historiographers of Brefney, under the O'Rourkes. The O'Maolconrys or O'Conroys, were the hereditary Bards and historians to the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. The Mac Fibrises were famous Bards and historians in North

Roderick, and Mac Sweeny of the Districts, i. e. Owen Oge, the son of Owen; there were some discontented persons of the Tirconnallians who

Connaught. The O'Duigenans of Kilronan, were Bards and historians to the Mac Dermotts of Roscommon, and Mac Donoghs of Sligo. The O'Dugans were Bards and historians to the O'Kellys of Galway and Roscommon. The O'Dalys were celebrated Bardic families in Connaught, Meath, Leinster and Munster. The O'Higgins and O'CoFFEys were eminent Bards in Westmeath and in Connaught. The O'Dunns, O'Dalys, and Mac Keoghs, were the chief Bards and historians of Leinster, under the Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster, and to various princes and chiefs in that province. The Mac Craibhs, O'Dalys, O'Dineens, and O'Keefes, were the chief poets in Desmond, to the Mac Carthys, O'Donoghues, O'Sullivan, and other great families, and to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond. The Mac Craibhs, Mac Bruodins, Mac Curtins, and Mac Gowans, were the Bards and historians of Thomond, to the O'Briens, Mac Namaras, Mac Mahons, O'Loghlins, and other great families of Clare and Limerick.

In Music the ancient Irish were highly celebrated, and it is stated in Hammer's Chronicle, p. 197, that in the latter end of the eleventh century, about A.D. 1098, Griffith ap Conan, prince of Wales, who had resided a long time in Ireland, brought over with him to Wales "divers cunning musicians, who devised in manner all the instrumental music upon the Harp and Crowth that is there used, and made laws of minstrelsy to retain the musicians in due order;" thus it appears that the famous Welsh Bards were indebted for their knowledge of the harp chiefly to the Irish. Giraldus Cambrensis, a Welshman, and a learned ecclesiastic, who came to Ireland with the English in the latter end of the 12th century, in the reign of king John, extols the skill of the Irish in music, and says, in a passage too long to be here quoted, that in his time they excelled in music and minstrelsy all the European nations. The Irish, in former ages, were the most famous harpers in Europe, and continued eminent in the art even down to modern times. Torlogh O'Carolan, the last and greatest of the Irish Bards, a celebrated harper and composer, died in the year 1738, in the 68th year of his age, at Alderford, in Roscommon, the residence of his great patron Mac Dermott Roe, and was buried in the old church of Kilronan. There were many other eminent Bards, Harpers, and musical composers in Ireland, in the 18th century, as Cormac Comman, Thomas O'Connell, and his brother William, Roger and Echlin O'Kane, Cahir Mac Cabe, Miles O'Reilly, Charles Fanning, Edward Mac Dermott Roe, Hugh Higgin, Patrick Kerr, Patrick Moyne, Arthur O'Neill, and others, all in Ulster and Connaught. In Meath and Leinster, O'Carroll, Cruise, Murphy, and Empson, were distinguished harpers, and Shane Clarach Mac Donnell, in Munster, was an eminent Bard. Interesting accounts of the Irish minstrels and Bards are given in the works of Walker, Beauford, Miss Brooke, Ledwich, Bunting, Hardiman, &c.

The Brehons.—Bardism and Brehonism, as well as Druidism, the religious system of the Celtic nations, Gauls, Britons and Irish, prevailed in Ireland from the earliest ages. After the introduction of Christianity, the Druids or Pagan priests became extinct, but the Bards and Brehons continued in the Christian as well as in the Pagan times. It appears probable that Brehonism was the Law system of the other Celtic nations, and that it prevailed amongst the Gauls and Britons, who were Celts, as well as amongst the Irish. In Cæsar's Commentaries it is stated that amongst the Edui, one of the nations of Gaul, the title of the chief magistrate or judge was Vergobretus, and that he was annually chosen, and had the power of life and death. The term Brehon, in Irish *Breith-camh*, signifies a judge, and O'Brien, in the preface to his Irish Dictionary, showing the analogy between the Irish language and that of the Gauls, both of which were Celtic tongues, considers that the term which Cæsar latinised Vergobretus, was in the Gaulish or Celtic *Fear-go-Breith*, signifying the Man of Judgement, or a Judge, and it has the same signification in the Irish from *Fear*, a man, *go*, of or with, and *Breith*, judgment, therefore it appears the Vergobretus was the chief Brehon of Gaul. The Brehons were the judges and professors of the law, and in ancient

times delivered their judgments, and proclaimed the laws to the chiefs and people assembled on the hills and raths on public occasions, as at the Conventions of Tara, and other great assemblies. In the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, and in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, accounts are given of many famous Brehons and chief judges who flourished from the first to the eighth century, as Sean, Moran, Modan, Conla, Fithil, Fachtna, Sencha, the three brothers named Burachans or O'Burechans, &c.; these eminent men formed and perfected a great code of laws, which, from their spirit of equity, were designated *Breithe Neimhidh*, signifying *Celestial Judgments*. The most renowned of these Brehons for the justice of his judgments was Moran, son of Cairbre-Ceann-Cait, king of Ireland in the first century, and he is represented in his office of chief judge of the kingdom, as wearing on his neck a golden ornament called *Iodhan Morain*, or Moran's collar, which is described in Vallancy's Collectanea, and it was fancifully said to press closely on the neck of the wearer, and almost choke him, if he attempted to pronounce an unjust judgment. The Brehons, like the Bards, presided at the inauguration of kings, princes, and chiefs, and, as the judges and expounders of the laws, had great power and privileges in the State, and extensive lands were allotted for their own use. Each of the Irish princes and chiefs of note had his own Brehons, and the office, like that of the Bards, as before-mentioned, was hereditary in certain families. Many celebrated Brehons are recorded in the course of those Annals, and amongst the chief Brehon families were the following: The Mac Egans, hereditary Brehons in Connaught, in Leinster, and in Ormond, The O'Dorans, Brehons to the Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster; the Mac Clancys of Clare, Brehons to the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, and other great families in Munster. The O'Hagans of Tullaghogue, in Tyrone, Brehons to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone. The O'Breslins of Donegal, Brehons to the O'Donnells, and to the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh. In the Tracts of Sir John Davis an interesting account is given of O'Breslin, the Brehon to Maguire; Sir John, who was attorney-general to king James I., having proceeded to various parts of Ulster about the year 1607, together with the judges and chancellor, to hold assizes, on coming to Fermanagh they required to know the tenure by which Maguire held his lands, and having sent for the Brehon O'Breslin, who was a very feeble old man, he came to the camp, and the judges having demanded his Roll, he at first refused to shew it, but at length, on the lord chancellor taking an oath that he would return it safe, the old Brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, and gave it to the chancellor. The Irish MS. was well written, and, having been translated for the judges, it was found to contain an account of the rents and tributes paid to Maguire, which consisted of cattle, corn, provisions, hogs, meal, butter, &c.; but Davis says he lost the copy of the roll at Dublin.

The Irish Pentarchy and Laws of Tanistry.—The system of Brehon Laws relating to the tenure of lands, election of chiefs, and other regulations, was termed Tanistry; the word in Irish is *Tanaisteacht*, and, according to O'Brien, is derived from the Irish or Celtic *Tan*, a Territory, or, according to others, from *Tanaiste*, the second in command or seniority. O'Brien and others derive many names of countries terminating in *tan*, from the Celtic, as Britan or Britain; Aquitain in Gaul; Lusitan or Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal; Mauritan or Mauritania, the land of the Moors; Arabistan, the land of the Arabs; Turkistan, or the land of the Turks; Kurdistan, or the land of the Kurds; Farsistan, Luristan, &c., in Persia; Caffristan, and Afghanistan, or the land of the Caffres and Afghans; Hindoostan, or the land of the Hindoos, &c. A great affinity between the Celtic and Sanscrit languages has been shown by many etymologists, and the word Sanscrit itself has by some been derived from the Celtic *Seanscriobhtha*, which signifies old writings, and has the same signification in the Irish; and the name is considered to have originated from the Sanscrit being one of the most ancient of languages. *Tanist*, in Irish *Tanaiste*, was the term applied to the successor elect, or heir apparent of a

Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Doherty, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carraeh, chief of the Trioehad Ced (barony),

of Inis Owen, and a number of the Mae Sweenys who had left their own country, and dwelt along the banks of Lough Foyle; and they were leaders

prince, lord, or chief, this successor or Tanist being elected during the lifetime of the lord or chief, and succeeded immediately on his death. The word according to some, may be derived from *Tanaiste*, signifying a second in command, or, according to others, from *Tan*, a territory, or *Tanas*, a dominion or lordship; and it is considered that the Anglo-Saxon term *Thane*, which meant a lord, was derived from the same source. *Rioghdamhna*.—With respect to the provincial kings and monarchs, the heir apparent, or presumptive, was styled *Rioghdamhna*, a name derived from *Righ*, a king, and *damhna* a material, hence Roydamna signified a person fit or eligible to be a king. *Righ*, or king, was the term applied to each of the five provincial kings of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster and Munster; and *Ard-Righ* or High King was the designation of the monarch, or supreme sovereign. This epithet *Righ* was also applied to a prince, and of these princes there were in Ireland about 30, of whom an account has been given at p. 551; and each of their principalities comprised a territory, varying in extent from 2 or 3 baronies to a county, and sometimes 2 or 3 counties. These princes composed the first class of the Irish nobility, and held a rank equal to that of Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, in England and other countries. *Tiarna* or *Tighearna*.—The second class of the Milesian nobility may be designated lords, the term in Irish being *Tiarna*, or *Tighearna*, which O'Brien derives from *Tir*, a country or territory, hence signifying the possessor of a territory; each of these lords possessed a territory equal in extent to a harony, or sometimes two baronies, and held a rank equal to that of barons, and there were about 200 of them in Ireland. *Taoiseach* or *Toiseach*. The third class of the old Irish aristocracy were called chiefs, and the term in Irish was *Taoiseach*, derived from *Tus*, first or foremost, hence signifying the chief leader or head man of the clan; these chiefs held each of them a territory, varying in extent from a parish to two parishes, or more, or sometimes half a barony, and comprising from about ten to thirty thousand acres. These chiefs were in number 600 or more, all heads of clans, possessed considerable power in the state, and held a rank equal to that of the principal gentry and great landed proprietors of modern times, and might be considered of the same rank as knights and representatives for counties. The terms *Tiarna*, *Flaith*, and *Triath*, were also often applied by the Irish writers to designate princes, lords, and chiefs of note. *Ceann*, pronounced Kan, signified a head chief or leader, and in the Eastern languages the term *Khan*, applied to head chiefs, is probably derived from the Celtic. *Bruighaidhe*, derived from *Bruighe*, which signifies a farm, or land, was the name applied to the head farmers, who held large farms under the chiefs, and these farmers were very numerous and wealthy, possessing great flocks, much cattle and corn, &c.

Election of Kings, Princes, and Chiefs.—Under the laws of Tanistry the kings, princes, lords, and chiefs, were *elective*, and it appears that the elective system, and government by chiefs and clans, prevailed amongst all the *Celtic nations*, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, &c., while the principle of *hereditary succession*, and law of primogeniture prevailed amongst the *Teutonic nations*, as the Germans, Franks, Saxons, Scandinavians, &c.; and on the death of their kings and nobles, the eldest son or heir generally succeeded, and thus preserving the crown, and honours of nobility, in one direct line, gave greater permanency to their institutions. Some of the Slavonic nations, as, for instance, the Poles, adopted, like the Celts, the elective principle in the choice of their kings, which led to ruinous contests for the crown on the death of each sovereign, and ultimately caused the downfall of Poland. Ireland, as before stated, was divided into five kingdoms, and each of the kings of this *Pentarchy* was considered eligible to the crown, and to become *Ard-righ*, or monarch, and though the throne was occupied exclusively for a period of 600 years, from the 5th to the 11th century, by the different branches of the race of Hy Niall, namely, the ancestors of the O'Neills and O'Donnells of Ulster, and of the O'Melaghlines of Meath, who agreed to an alternate suc-

cession amongst themselves, yet, not fulfilling these terms, they had many fierce contests for the monarchy. The five royal families afterwards acknowledged as heirs to the throne were the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, the O'Melaghlines, kings of Meath, the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, the O'Briens, kings of Munster, and the Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster. All these provincial kings, during the 11th and 12th centuries, as before explained, carried on fierce contests for the crown, which were continued even long after the English invasion. On the death of a king, prince, or chief, his son sometimes succeeded, provided he was of age, for minors were not eligible, but in general a brother, uncle, or some other senior head of the family or clan, or sometimes a nephew, was chosen, and not the son of the deceased; the legitimate successor was often set aside by other competitors, and the candidate who had most influence, popularity, or military force to support him, carried his election by *strong hand*, and assumed authority by right of the sword. The law of alternate succession amongst the different chiefs of a clan was often adopted, each taking the lordship in turn, but when this peaceable compact was not fulfilled, the country was laid waste by contending princes and chiefs, and two rulers were often elected in opposition to each other, by the Irish themselves, and a rival candidate was frequently set up and supported by the influence of the English. These circumstances led to endless anarchy, confusion, and conflicts, throughout the country, and the kings, princes and chiefs, being almost always in contention with each other as to their election, the entire country presented a scene of incessant discord. The election and *inauguration* of kings, princes and chiefs, took place in the open air, on hills, Rathes, and remarkable localities, at great assemblies, attended by the chiefs, clans, Clergy, Bards, and Brehons. The senior and worthiest candidate, when there was no contest, was generally preferred, and the Tanist, or Roydamna, peaceably succeeded, unless disqualified by age, infirmity, or some moral or physical defect; in the choice of their kings the Irish were very exact, for the candidate, if lame, blind of an eye, or labouring under any other particular physical defect, was rejected. *Eric*.—Under the Brehon laws, various crimes were compounded for by a fine termed *Eric*, and this mostly consisted of cattle reckoned by *Cumhals*, each *Cumhal* being three cows, and these *Eric*s varied from 3 to 300, and sometimes even a thousand cows, or more, exacted as an *Eric* for homicides, robberies, and other crimes. The practice of paying only a certain fine for murder, manslaughter, and other crimes, also prevailed amongst various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans, Franks, Saxons, and ancient Britons, as well as amongst the Irish; and it appears that criminals did not always get off on paying an *Eric*, for instances are recorded in various parts of these Annals of malefactors being mutilated, hanged, and beheaded by order of the Irish chiefs, for murders, sacrilege, and other crimes.

Gavelkind and ancient Tenures.—This term, according to Coke, originated from the words *Gave-all-kinde*, but in the Celtic, or Irish, according to O'Brien, it is *Gabhail-Cine*, pronounced Gaval-kine, and appears to be derived from *Gabhail*, a taking, or share, and *cine*, a kindred or tribe, thus signifying the share of a kindred. This ancient tenure, by which lands were equally divided amongst the different members of a family, prevailed amongst the Celts in Britain and in Ireland, and was also adopted amongst the Anglo-Saxons, and is still continued in Kent. The English Gavelkind differed from the Irish, for in Ireland the lands were divided only amongst the sons of a family, and the illegitimate as well as legitimate got a share, while all the females were excluded, and got no lands but a dowry, or marriage portion, in cattle, goods, money, &c. On the deficiency of sons, the lands of the Irish chiefs were gavelled amongst the males next of kin, but the chiefs themselves, and the Tanists, had certain *Mensal lands*, which were hereditary, and appropriated for their support, and were never subject to Gavelkind. With regard to the rights of property, the tribe or clan had an *allodial* and original right to the tribe lands, and could not be deprived of them; but different persons held them by turns, and paid tribute or rents to

in battle to Calvach O'Donnell and to his tribe after him; there were also great numbers of the O'Gallaghers, who did not come there, through

enmity and malice like the others. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, and those chiefs who came to meet him, held a council, and the resolution

the chief. Sir John Davis states, in his Tracts, "that by the law of Tanistry the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no hereditary estate in their lands, but merely held them for life, and that the inheritance rested in no man; and when the chieftains died, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their Tanists, who were elective, and mostly purchased their election by strong hand; when any one of the sept or tribe died, his portion was not divided among his sons, but the chief of the sept made a new partition of all the lands belonging to the sept, and gave every one a share according to his seniority." Davis ascribes the violent contentions of the Irish chiefs to this uncertainty of tenure, and the constant changes and partition of lands. In Ware's Antiquities an account is given of the laws of Tanistry, and the following instance affords an illustration of the mode of tenure. The chiefs mentioned were the O'Callaghans of Cork, who had extensive possessions in that county, and an account of them has been already given in the note on Desmond. By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, on the 25th of October, 1594, before sir Thomas Norris, Vice-President of Munster, William Saxey, and James Gould, Esqrs., chief and second justices of the said province, under a commission from the lord deputy and council, it was found, among other things, "that Conoghor (Conor, or Cornelius), O'Callaghan, *alias* the O'Callaghan, was and is seized of several large territories in the Inquisition recited, in his Demesne, as lord and chieftain of Poble-Callaghan, by the Irish custom time out of mind used; that as O'Callaghan, aforesaid, is Lord of the said country, so there is a Tanist, by the custom of the said country, who is Teige O'Callaghan, and the said Teige is seized as Tanist by the said custom of several Plough-lands in the Inquisition mentioned; which also finds that the custom is, further, that every kinsman of the O'Callaghan had a parcel of land to live upon, and yet that no Estate passed thereby, but that the Lord, who was then Conor O'Callaghan, and the O'Callaghan for the time being, by custom time out of mind, may remove the said kinsman to other lands; and the Inquisition further finds that O'Callaghan, the son of Dermot, Torlogh O'Callaghan, Teige Mac Cahir O'Callaghan, Donogh Mac Thomas O'Callaghan, Conor Genkagh O'Callaghan, Dermot Baue O'Callaghan, and Shane Mac Teige O'Callaghan, were seized of several Plough-lands according to the said custom, subject nevertheless to certain seigniories and duties, payable to the O'Callaghan, and that they were removable by him to other lands at his pleasure." From this it appears that those who held lands under the tenure of Tanistry were a sort of tenants at will; but if the chief removed any of them, he was bound to provide for them other lands on the tribe territory, which must always continue in possession of the clan. Many of the great Anglo-Irish families, particularly the Fitzgeralds of Munster, and the Burkes of Connaught, adopted the Irish language, manners, and customs, and the laws of Tanistry; but by the Statute of Kilkenny and other Acts, such practices were punished as treason or felony. The laws of Tanistry and Gavelkind, notwithstanding many penal enactments, continued to be used in Ireland down to the reign of James I., when they were abolished by Act of Parliament. It may be stated that the Eric, or fine for homicide, &c., under the Brehon laws, was paid to the father, brother, wife, or other relatives of the person killed or injured; and, according to Ware, the Brehon had for his fee the eleventh part of the fine. Amongst the Anglo-Saxons, by the laws of king Athelstan, according to Blackstone, a fine denominated *Weregild* was paid for homicide, and this fine varied according to the rank of the person slain, from a king to a peasant. The *Weregild* for killing a *Coerl*, that is a churl or peasant, was 266 *Thrysmas*, and even the killing of a king might be compounded for by a fine of thirty thousand *Thrysmas*, each *Thryma* being equal to about a shilling in modern times; the *Weregild* for a subject was paid to the relatives of the person slain, but that for the death of a king was payable, one half to the public, and the other to the royal family. It appears the Brehon laws, though very defective in many points, were founded in a spirit of mildness and

equity, and might prove advantageous if properly administered. The learned Charles O'Connor, in his Dissertations, says of the laws administered in Ireland during the English period, "during these times of desolation, from Henry II. to Elizabeth, the manners, customs, and condition of the Irish proceeded from bad to worse; their own ancient laws were for the most part useless, hurtful, or impracticable, and they were thrown out of the protection of those of England. Political art, feeble in planning, and lazy in executing the good of society, is generally successful in undertakings for its destruction. The whole of this art, for 350 years, in this kingdom, was exhausted in schemes for oppressing the natives, without remorse or mercy." Sir John Davis in his Tracts, p. 227, says "there is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and impartial justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law when upon just cause they do desire it." Lord Coke says in his Institutes, Book IV., 349, "I have been informed by many of those that have judicial places in Ireland, and know partly by my own knowledge, that there is no nation of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than the Irish, which virtue must of course be accompanied by many others."

Hereditary officers.—It has been shown that the office of Bards and Brehons was hereditary in certain families, and so were various other offices, as those of physicians, military commanders, standard-bearers, &c., thus, for instance, the O'Fickeys and O'Callaghans were hereditary physicians in Munster; the O'Cassids were the physicians of the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh; the O'Dunleveys were physicians in Donegal, and the O'Shields in Westmeath. The O'Hanlons, chiefs in Armagh, were hereditary standard-bearers to the kings of Ulster. The Mac Sweeneys of Donegal; the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys of Antrim, and the Mac Cabes of Breffney, or Cavan, were all famous commanders of galloglasses in Ulster, under the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, Maguires, &c.; and all these fighting tribes were men of great strength and valour, and were also often employed as galloglasses under the Burkes of Connaught, the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare and Desmond, in Leinster and Munster, and under the O'Briens, Mac Carthys, and other great families in Munster. The Mac Dermotts, lords of Moylurg, in Roscommon, were hereditary marshals of Connaught, and the Mac Namaras of Clare were marshals of Thomond. The O'Malleys of Mayo, and the O'Flahertys of Galway, were admirals of Connaught; and the O'Briens of Aran, in Galway, were admirals on that coast; the O'Falveys and O'Driscolls were admirals of Desmond. The O'Keeffes, O'Riordans, O'Sullivan, and O'Mahonys, of Cork and Kerry, were also military commanders of note in Munster. The O'Moores, lords of Leix, were in ancient times the marshals and chief military commanders of Leinster; the O'Molloys, of King's county, were standard-bearers of Leinster; and the Mac Geoghegans were marshals of Meath. The preceding account of Brehonism and Tanistry has been collected from the Essay on the Brehon Laws, by Edward O'Reilly, the Annals of the Four Masters, the Works of Ware and Vallancy, Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, the Tracts of sir John Davis, Spenser's View of Ireland, O'Flaherty's Ogygia, the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor, and other sources. It may be mentioned that there are still preserved, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, large collections of Irish manuscripts on the Brehon Laws, and there is a valuable glossary on these laws contained in the ancient work called the Book of Ballymote.

Ancient Literature of Ulster and Meath.—In the course of these notes, at pp. 100, 133, some account has been given of the ancient literature of Connaught; and at pp. 155, 181, 203, of the ancient literature of Munster. The chief accounts of ancient Irish literature are given in Ware's Works, by Walter Harris; in Bishop Nicholson's Irish Historical Library; in Doctor O'Connor's *Reminiscences of the Irish Manuscripts*, and in his Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts, in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe; in

that O'Donnell came to, as he was aware of his infirmity and great age, was to give the lordship to his son, and to nominate him the O'Donnell, which

resolution was approved of by all in general, and which was accordingly done, for O'Firghil the Airchindeach (Archdeacon), was sent for, who inaugu-

O'Reilly's Irish Writers; in the Works of Ussher, and in Lanigan's and Brennan's Ecclesiastical Histories; some accounts of distinguished Irish writers are also given in various Biographical Dictionaries. There are still existing vast collections of ancient and valuable Irish MSS. in various libraries in Ireland, as those of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Royal Irish Academy; also in many private libraries, particularly in that of Sir William Betham. In various libraries in England there are great collections of Irish MSS., as in those of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, of the British Museum, and of Lambeth in London, and in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, there is an immense and most valuable collection. In the libraries on the Continent there are also collections of Irish MSS., particularly at Rome, Paris, and Louvain, and in the libraries of Spain and Portugal, and it is said that there were Irish MSS. in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, which were carried off by the Danes from Ireland, in the 10th and 11th centuries. A vast number of Irish MSS. were destroyed, particularly during the wars of Elizabeth and Cromwell; Webb, in his Analysis of the Antiquities of Ireland, says, "it was, 'till the time of James I., the object of government to discover and destroy all remains of the literature of the Irish, in order the more fully to eradicate from their minds every trace of their ancient independence."

In the Pagan times, many works of note are recorded, and, according to Charles O'Connor, it is stated by Duaid Mae Firis, the learned antiquary of Leacan, that St. Patrick burned no less than 180 volumes of the Books of the Druids at Tara. As Tara was in the early ages the seat of the Irish monarchy, there were many of the chief Bards consequently connected with Meath, and an account of various eminent Bards who flourished in Meath and Ulster in the Pagan times, is given in O'Reilly's Writers. The most celebrated of these were Adhna, Athairne, Forehern, Ferecirtne, and Neide, all of whom flourished about the beginning of the Christian era, at the Court of Emania, under Concovar Mae Neasa, the celebrated king of Ulster. Oisín, or Ossinn, in the third century, was one of the most celebrated of the Irish Bards, and many poems attributed to him are still extant; some of the Ossianic poems have been translated, but many remain in manuscript, and it is to be observed, that they are very different from Ossian's Poems published by Mac Pherson, who claimed the Irish Bard as a native of Scotland; but Mac Pherson's Ossianic Poems, though containing much poetical beauty, are chiefly fictions of his own.

The *Psalter of Tara* was a record of the chief events in Ireland, from the most remote times, compiled by order of the illustrious king Cormac, in the 3rd century, and from this was chiefly composed, in the latter end of the 9th century, by Cormac Mac Culenan, archbishop of Cashel, the great work called the *Psalter of Cashel*, of which an account has been given at p. 204 in these notes.

Bards. Amongst the most eminent Bards mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, in Meath and Ulster, from the 5th to the 12th century, are the following, of whose works he gives copious accounts: Torna Eigeas, or Torna the Learned, chief Bard to king Niall of the Nine Hostages in the 5th century; Eochaidh Eigeas, called also Dallan Forgaill, and Amergin, in the 6th century; Maolmura of Fathian, and Flaun Mae Lonan, in the 9th century; this Flaun Mae Lonan was called "the Virgil of the Milesian race." In the 10th century flourished Cormac mac Eigens; Cinaoth O'Hnrtiginn, and Eochy O'Flinn, who were chief Bards and historians in Meath and Ulster, and are reckoned amongst the most famous of the ancient historians. In the 11th century Erard Mae Coisi; Cuan O'Lochain; Colman O'Seasnain; Flaun of Monasterbooyce, and Giolla Caomhain, were famous poets and historians in Meath and Ulster; and in the 12th century Giolla Moduda O'Cassidy, abbot of Ardbraccan in Meath, and a native of Fermanagh, educated in Devenish, was a celebrated poet and historian, and wrote a valuable chronological poem on the Christian kings of Ireland, which is given in the 1st volume of O'Connor's *Rev. Lib. Scriptores*.

There are many of the works of all those Bards and historians extant, and they are enumerated in O'Reilly's Irish Writers. In ancient times there were, in the kingdoms of Meath and Ulster, now constituting the Archdiocese of Armagh, many celebrated colleges and monasteries, seats of learning and religion, as those of Clonmacnois, Clonard, Fore, Trin, Ardbraccan, Kells, and Slane, in Meath; Drogheda and Monasterbooyce, in Louth; Armagh and Downpatrick; Bangor and Newry, in Down; the abbey of Derry and Donegal; Clogher, in Tyrone; Clones, in Monaghan; Devenish, in Fermanagh, and Dromlane in Cavan.

The *Book of Rights*, called in Irish *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, was first written in the 5th century by St. Beinín, or Benignus, the successor of St. Patrick, as archbishop of Armagh; but the work was afterwards enlarged, with many additions made by other writers to the 12th century. It gives an account of the Rights, Revenues, and Tributes, of the monarchs, provincial kings and princes; parts of this work have been translated and published in Vallanney's *Collectanea*; but if the whole was published, with the necessary annotations, it would form a very valuable record of ancient laws and regulations in Ireland. Copies of it are in the libraries of Trinity College, and of the Royal Irish Academy, and also in the library of Sir William Betham; and a translation of it into English has been made by the translator of these Annals.

Books of Prophecies.—There are still extant various ancient Irish MSS. containing prophecies, some in metre and others in prose; they were composed by St. Cailín, bishop of Down, or Abbot of Fenagh, and Bee Mae De of Oirgiall, in the 5th century; by St. Columkille in the 6th, and by SS. Bracean and Ultan, abbots of Ardbraccan, in the 7th century. Another celebrated prophet, St. Moling, bishop of Ferns, flourished in the 7th century; accounts of all these saints and prophets, and their works, are given in O'Reilly's Writers, and in Lanigan.

The Books of Armagh and Kells.—The Book of Armagh, a MSS. of the 7th century, on vellum, in Irish and Latin, contains a Life of St. Patrick, and his Confession, or a sketch of his Life written by himself; also a Life of St. Martin of Tours; a copy of the Gospels, and other matters. This Book is mentioned by St. Bernard, in his Life of St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh; it was, as a precious relic, preserved for ages in a silver shrine, which was lost; and in modern times it was contained in a case of leather, of elegant workmanship. This venerable Book was kept for many centuries in the family of Mae Moyre, near Armagh, who were specially appointed for its stewardship; but, about the year 1680, it was taken to London by Florence Mae Moyre, who being in great poverty, sold it for £5 to a Mr. Brownlow, and it is still in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow of Dublin. An account of the Book of Armagh is given by Ware, Ussher, and Dr. O'Connor, and copious extracts from it have been translated and published in that learned work, the *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, by Sir William Betham. The *Book of Kells*, considered to have been written by St. Columkille, in the 6th century, was preserved for many ages at the Columbian monastery of Kells, in Meath, and is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It contains a manuscript of the four gospels, and is illuminated with decorations of surpassing beauty.

St. Columkille, abbot of Iona, in the Hebrides, and apostle of the Scots and Picts, in the latter end of the 6th century, and SS. Adamnan and Cumuian, abbots of Iona in the latter end of the 7th century, all natives of Tiroconnell, or Donegal, and of the race of Hy Niall, were amongst the most eminent and learned ecclesiastics in Europe in those ages, and accounts of their works are given by Lanigan and O'Reilly. Probus, a learned lecturer of Slane, wrote a life of St. Patrick in the 10th century, which is given by Colgan; and in the 12th century, Jocelin, a learned monk of Furness, in Lancashire, wrote a life of St. Patrick, under the patronage of Thomas O'Connor, archbishop of Armagh. In the 11th and 12th centuries, several of the archbishops of Armagh, as Dubhdalethe, Celsus, Gelasius, St. Malachy, &c., were eminent for learning and

rated Hugh Roe in the government of the territory by command and with the blessing of his father, and having performed the ceremony of the title as

sanctity, and accounts of their works are given by Ware, Ussher, and Lanigan.

The Book of Dinseanchus was originally composed in the 6th century, by Amergin, chief bard to the monarch Dermot, at Tara; but many additions have been made to it by later writers. This celebrated work gives an account of noted places, as Fortresses, Rathes, Cities, Plains, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, &c., and of the origin of their names, and contains much interesting information on ancient Irish history and topography. Copies of it are in various libraries, and a copy of the original, contained in a vellum MS. of the 9th century, is in the library of Sir William Betham.

The Annals of Tighearnach, compiled in the 11th century by Tighearnach, abbot of Clonmacnois, whose death is recorded in the Four Masters, and in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A.D. 1088; he was one of the most learned men of that age, and his Annals are considered as one of the most authentic works on ancient Irish history; they contain the history of Ireland from the reign of Kimboath, king of Emania and monarch of Ireland, who flourished about 350 years before the Christian era, down to the death of the author, in the 11th century; and, according to O'Reilly, they were continued to the 16th century by Augustin Mac Gradian, or Mac Craith, a monk of the abbey of All Saints, on Lough Ree, in the river Shannon, and county of Longford. O'Reilly says there is a copy of these Annals in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Annals of Tighearnach are partly in Irish, and partly in Latin, and have been published in Latin by Dr. O'Connor, in the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*; but if these Annals were translated into English, and published with proper annotations, they would form one of the most valuable works on ancient Irish history. *The Cronicon Scotorum*, an ancient work, composed at Clonmacnois, written in Irish and continued to 1150, contains much information on the ancient history of Ireland; there is a copy of it in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals, and another in the library of Sir William Betham.

Marianus Scotus, the cotemporary of Tighearnach, was a monk at Clonmacnois and Clonard, but having left Ireland about A. D. 1056, and going to Germany, spent many years at the monasteries and colleges of Cologne and Fulda, and lastly at Mentz, where he died, A. D. 1086. He is admitted to have been one of the most learned men in Europe in the middle ages, and particularly eminent as a Chronographer and Antiquary. His works were published at Basil, in 1559, and there is a copy of his celebrated Chronicle in the British Museum.

Johannes Duns Scotus, a native of Down, and hence surnamed Dunensis, signifying of Down, which was contracted into Duns, was born near Downpatrick, in the latter end of the 13th century, A. D. 1274. He displayed, from his youth, vast abilities, and being educated for some time at the schools of Ireland, he went to England, and entered Merton College in Oxford; he became a Franciscan friar, and was a lecturer at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, on Theology, Philosophy, &c., and from his great abilities, and acuteness of intellect, he was denominated *The subtle Doctor*. In Theology, Metaphysics, and Philosophy, he was scarcely equalled by any man in Europe, and he, and his great rival as a Theologian, the renowned St. Thomas Aquinas, divided the literary and religious world into two great sects, the followers of one being designated *Thomists*, and of the other *Scotists*. The illustrious Duns Scotus died at Cologne, A. D. 1308, at the early age of 34, but left to posterity an imperishable name. His vast works were, in 1639, published at Lyons, in 12 volumes folio, edited by the celebrated Irish writer Luke Wadding, a native of Waterford, whose Life of Scotus is given in his great work, the History of the Franciscans. From his great fame, Duns Scotus has been claimed by some writers as a native of Scotland, by others as an Englishman, and it may also be observed that Johannes Scotus Erigena, an Irishman, and one of the most learned and celebrated men in Europe in the 9th century, and Marianus Scotus above mentioned, have been all absurdly claimed by Dempster and other Scotch writers,

by law established, he nominated him the O'Donnell, on the 3rd of May. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, did not allow that small force which he had

as natives of Scotland, for which they had no grounds but the surname Scotus; but the Irish in ancient times, as before explained were called Seoti, or Scots, and Ireland was named Scotia.

The Annals of Ulster were compiled, in the 15th century, by Cathal or Charles Maguire, a native of Fermanagh, an eminent and learned ecclesiastic, who was dean of Clogher, a canon of Armagh, &c., and whose death is recorded at the year 1498, and p. 336, in these Annals, with some account of his work, and an eloquent eulogium on his learning and virtues. These Annals, after the death of the Author, were continued to 1541 by Roderick O'Cassidy, archdeacon of Clogher. The Annals of Ulster are written, partly in Irish, and partly in Latin, and contain the history of Ireland from the 1st to the 16th century, and are considered very authentic, giving a concise account of the various events. There are copies of these Annals in several libraries in England, and in Dublin, and they have been published in Latin, from the 5th to the 12th century, namely, from A. D. 431, to A. D. 1131, in Dr. O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scriptores*; but if these Annals were translated into English, and published with the necessary annotations, they would form a very valuable contribution to Irish history.

The Books of Ulster and of Oirgiall, copies of which are contained in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, give an account of the ancient history of Ulster, its kings, princes, chiefs and clans, and contain much important information, and should be translated and published.

The Annals of the Four Masters, of which a full account has been given in the Introduction to this publication, were compiled chiefly by the celebrated O'Clerys of Donegal, and are one of the most important works ever written on Irish history; they comprise the Annals of Ireland from the earliest ages to the 17th century.

The Book of Invasions, called also the Book of Conquests, in Irish named *Leabhar Gabhala*, of which an account is given in O'Reilly's Writers, at A. D. 1632, was chiefly compiled by the O'Clerys of Donegal, in the beginning of the 17th century, at the monastery of Lisgoole, in Fermanagh, under the patronage of Bryan Roe Maguire, first baron of Enniskillen. This book was compiled from numerous ancient records, and the works of the Bards &c., and gives an account of all the ancient colonies that peopled Ireland, and made conquests in the country, as the Partholians, Nemedians, Fomorians, Firbolg or Belgians, Danans, Milesians, and Danes. This great work contains vast information on Irish history and antiquities, and there are copies of it, according to O'Reilly, in Trinity College, and other libraries in Dublin, and there is also one in the library of Sir William Betham. If the Book of Invasions was translated and published, with the necessary annotations, it would form an extremely interesting work on ancient Irish history.

The Book of Clonmacnois, compiled in the 17th century by Conla Mac Geoghegan, a learned writer, a native of Westmeath, who dates the work on the last day of June, 1627. It was compiled from various ancient annals, and contains an abstract of the history of Ireland, from the earliest times down to the middle of the 15th century, ending at A. D. 1466. It is written in English, being a translation from ancient MSS., but has never been printed, though containing much important information on Irish history. There are copies of it in Trinity College, and other libraries in Dublin, and one in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals.

Colgan's Lives of the Irish Saints.—John Colgan, a native of Donegal, became a Franciscan friar, and lecturer on Theology, in the Irish monastery called the College of St. Anthony, at Louvain, where he died in A. D. 1658. He was a man of vast learning, particularly on Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities, and after intense application and study, for a period of about 30 years, he with immense labour and indefatigable industry compiled in several folio volumes in Latin, the Lives of the Irish saints. He published at Louvain, in 1645, in one large volume folio, part of this

there collected to disperse, until he marched them, both horse and foot, into the borders of the territory of the race of Owen, the son of Niall (Tyrone);

no notice or warning was sent to them, for they did not think that he was restored to a state of efficiency from the confinement in which he had been, neither

work, entitled "*Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Majoris Scotiae seu Hiberniae*," containing the Acts of the Irish Saints for January, February, and March. In 1647 he published, at Louvain, in another large folio, the Lives of SS. Patrick, Bridget, and Columkille, the three great tutelar Saints of Ireland, which work he styled *Trias Thaumaturga*, and he dedicated it to Hugh O'Reilly, archbishop of Armagh. Several other volumes of Colgan's MSS., unpublished, on the Lives of the Irish Saints, are said to remain still at Louvain. Colgan's works contain vast information on Irish history, Antiquities, and Topography, but they are so rare, that when they occasionally turn up at book sales, they cost 20 guineas or more, and it would be a great desideratum to have them translated into English, and published with proper annotations. An account of Colgan and his works is given in Brennan's Ecclesiastical History.

Hugh Ward, a native of Donegal, went to Spain, and studied at Salamanca; he became a Franciscan friar, and learned lecturer in Divinity, at the Irish College in Louvain, where he died in 1635. He was, like Colgan, a man of vast learning and industry; he collected an immense number of ancient Irish MSS., of which Colgan made use when compiling the Lives of the Irish Saints. Ward wrote many works on Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities, mentioned by Brennan, amongst others, a Life of *St. Rumoldus*, who was bishop of Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Mechlin, in the Netherlands, in the eighth century. Many eminent writers, poets, historians, &c. of the O'Clerys, and Mac Wards of Donegal, in the 16th and 17th centuries, are mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers.

Many of the Catholic archbishops of Armagh, from the 14th to the 18th century, were eminent and learned men, of whom the following may be mentioned: Richard Fitzralph, who died in 1360, is said to have got the Bible translated into Irish. The Primate Octavian de Palatio, a Florentine, who died in 1513, was a man of great learning. George Dowdall, who died in 1558, wrote a Life of John de Courcy, and other works. Richard Creagh, who died in 1585, wrote several works on Irish ecclesiastical history, Lives of saints, &c. Peter Lomhard, who died in 1625, wrote a learned work on Irish history, entitled "*de Regno Hiberniae Sanctorum Insula*." Hugh Mac Cagwell, who died in 1626, wrote many learned works on Theology. The Primate, Oliver Plunket, who was put to death in London, in 1681, wrote a poem in the Irish language, celebrating *Teamhair na Riogh*, or Tara of the kings.

Jus Primatiale Armacanum, a work maintaining the authority of the See of Armagh, as the seat of the Primacy, over that of Dublin, was written and published in 1728, by Hugh Mac Mahon, archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1737. This learned and celebrated work decided, in favour of Armagh, the controversy which had been carried on for many centuries, between the Sees of Dublin and Armagh, respecting the Primacy. Michael O'Reilly, Primate of Armagh, who died at Drogheda about A. D. 1758, published an Irish Catechism, which is in high estimation. Accounts of all these writers are given in Ware, in Stuart's Armagh, O'Reilly's Irish Writers, and Brennan's Ecclesiastical History.

Patrick Fleming, a relative of the lords of Slane, who died about A. D. 1623, wrote a Life of St. Columbanus and other works.

The Ecclesiastical Annals of Ireland, a valuable work, written in Latin, was published at Rome in 1690, by Francis Porter, a native of Meath, a Franciscan, who died at Rome in 1702; he was a man of great learning, and published many other important works mentioned by Brennan.

Irish Dictionaries, &c.—In the year 1662 is mentioned, in O'Reilly's Writers, Richard Plunket, a Franciscan friar of Trim in Meath, who wrote a Latin and Irish dictionary, of which there are copies in Marsh's library, and in Trinity College, Dublin. Teige O'Neaghtan or Norton, a native of Meath, mentioned by O'Reilly in 1742, wrote an English-Irish dictionary, which is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and also many poems. John O'Neaghtan, a na-

tive of Meath, a famous Irish poet, is mentioned by O'Reilly in the year 1715, and he enumerates his compositions. *James Mac Cuairt*, a celebrated Bard in Ulster, is mentioned by O'Reilly in the year 1712, and he enumerates a great many of his compositions in Irish, particularly a poem on the Battle of Aughrim. Many poets of the O'Reillys, Mac Bradys, O'Clerys, O'Farrells, and Mac Cebes, in the county of Cavan, are mentioned by O'Reilly in the 18th century. Hugh O'Reilly, of the county of Cavan, an eminent lawyer in the reign of king James II., wrote an excellent compendium on the history of Ireland, and the wars of Elizabeth and Cromwell.

Irish Catechisms.—The Rev. Francis O'Molloy a native of Meath, a Franciscan and lecturer in the College of St. Isidore at Rome, published in that city, in the year 1676, an Irish catechism, which is highly esteemed, and entitled *Lochran-na-gCreideamhach*, i. e. *Lucerna Fidelium*, or the Lamp of the Faithful; he also published a good Irish grammar. Bonaventure O'Hosey, a native of Fermanagh, wrote an excellent Irish catechism and Prayer Book, published at Rome in 1707, by the Society de Propaganda Fide. The Rev. Andrew Donlevy, a native of Donegal, published at Paris, in 1742, an Irish catechism, which is considered a work of great merit.

Torlogh O'Carolan, the famous Bard and Harper, who has been already mentioned in this article in the account of the Bards, was a native of Newtown, near Kilmainham Wood, in the county of Meath, and diocese of Kilmore. The Rev. Paul O'Brien, of whom an account is given in O'Reilly's Writers, was likewise a native of the parish of Kilmainham Wood, and a relative of Carolan, the Bard. Dr. O'Brien was Irish Professor at the College of Maynooth, where he died in 1820; he was a man of great abilities and acquirements, possessed great wit and poetical talents; he wrote many poems, and published an Irish grammar.

O'Reilly's Irish Writers and Dictionary.—Edward O'Reilly, a native of Meath, descended from the O'Reillys of Cavan, was an eminent Irish scholar, and secretary to the Hiberno-Celtic Society in Dublin, where he died in 1830. He published in the Transactions of the Hiberno-Celtic Society, in 1820, an Account of eminent Irish Writers from the earliest ages, to near the end of the 18th century; he also published an excellent Irish dictionary and grammar; Essays on the Brehon Laws, on the Poems of Ossian, &c.

Mac Geoghegan's History of Ireland.—This work was written in French by the Abbé James Mac Geoghegan, a learned ecclesiastic, a native of Westmeath, who resided for many years in France, and died at Paris in 1755; his History was published at Paris in 1758, and it was dedicated by Mac Geoghegan to the officers of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. This valuable work contains an Epitome of the history of Ireland, from the earliest ages to the end of the Revolution, and Treaty of Limerick, with some other affairs terminating at A. D. 1692, but giving a short account of some subsequent events connected with the Irish Brigades. This History was translated from the French by Patrick O'Kelly, and published in Dublin in the year 1835, in three vols.; but was republished in 1844, in a very elegant style, in one large volume 8vo., by Duffy of Dublin.

Taafe's History of Ireland, written by the Rev. Dennis Taafe, a native of Louth; he was a Franciscan friar, and studied sometime in the University of Prague, and was a man of great abilities, but of eccentric habits. On his return to Ireland, he resided chiefly in Dublin, and, in 1798, actively cooperated with the United Irishmen, and commanded personally with great bravery in Wexford and Wicklow; his Biography is given in Cox's Irish Magazine, Lawless's History of Ireland, and Madden's United Irishmen; he died in Thomas street, Dublin, in the year 1813, in the 60th year of his age. In writing his History of Ireland, his chief patrons were John Keogh, of Mount Jerome, and Dr. Mac Carthy, bishop of Cork. Taafe's History of Ireland was published in 1810, in four volumes 8vo. by Christie, in Dublin

did they contemplate to fly before the Tirconnallians at any former time. All the adjoining parts of Tyrone were laid waste by fire and sword by

that small force; every person taken who was capable of making resistance was put to the sword and slain; this force having collected great booty,

and comprises the period from the English invasion to 1810. Being written with too much haste, and under adverse circumstances, it has some faults as to arrangement and chronological accuracy, but, notwithstanding, it contains much interesting information, written in a bold and patriotic style, and abounds in brilliant passages of great spirit and beauty, with many powerful invectives against anti-Irish writers.

Curry's Civil Wars of Ireland, written by John Curry, M. D. a native of Cootehill, in the county of Cavan; he resided chiefly in Dublin, where he died about 1780. His Review of the Civil Wars in Ireland was first printed in 1775, but has been several times republished in Dublin. This valuable work contains compilations from various sources, on the wars in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, the Insurrection of 1641, the Cromwellian war and the War of the Revolution, with accounts of the confiscations, Penal laws, &c.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, many of the Protestant Primates of Armagh were very learned men, and eminent writers, particularly the illustrious James Ussher, one of the most learned men in Europe in the 17th century. The Primates John Bramhall, and John Hoadly, were likewise eminent writers. Many of the bishops in the Archdiocese of Armagh were highly distinguished in these times, as William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, and Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, both of whom were eminent for their learning and virtues; *Bedell's Bible*, containing the Old Testament translated into Irish, is a well known work. Richard Pococke, bishop of Meath, was a celebrated antiquary and traveller in the East. William Nicholson, bishop of Derry, was Author of the English, Irish, and Scotch *Historical Libraries*, and various other learned works. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, was the celebrated Author of *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and many other works. John Stearne, bishop of Dromore and Clogher, was a learned Prelate, and great collector of Irish MSS., which are deposited in Trinity College. Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, published, in 1734, *A Defence of the Ancient History of Ireland*. Richard Mant, bishop of Down and Connor, a learned Prelate, published in 1840, a History of the Irish Protestant Church. Accounts of the learned bishops above mentioned, and their works, are given in Ware and Stuart's Armagh.

Toland's History of Druidism, and various other well known works, were written by the celebrated John Toland, a native of Donegal, born in Inisowen, near Derry, in 1670; his name in Irish was O'Tuathalain, which he anglicised Toland. His History of the Irish Druids is a learned work, and was republished at Montrose, in Scotland, in 1814.

Archdall's Monasticon and Lodge's Peerage.—The Rev. Mervyn Archdall, a native of Fermanagh, a Protestant clergyman, and rector of Slane in Meath, compiled in several volumes, some of which still remain in MS. in Dublin, an account of the Monasteries of Ireland and other matters on Ecclesiastical History. He published in 1786 his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, a very valuable work, giving an account of the Monasteries of Ireland from the earliest ages to the Reformation; he also published in 1789 an edition in 7 vols. of *Lodge's Peerage*, with many valuable additions to the original work.

Stuart's Armagh, printed at Newry in 1819, was written by the Rev. Dr. James Stuart, and is an excellent and impartial work containing the History of Armagh from the earliest times, with accounts of all the Catholic and Protestant Archbishops, and much general information on Irish history and antiquities.

There are various other works connected with the history and topography of Ulster, which may be mentioned, as Pynnar's Survey of Ulster in Harris's *Hibernica*; Dubordieu's Surveys of Down and Antrim, and Harris's Survey of Down. Sampson's Survey of Derry; Mac Evoy's Survey of Tyrone, and Mac Parlan's Survey of Donegal. Sir Charles Coote's Surveys of Armagh, Monaghan and Cavan, Thompson's Survey of Meath; and a Survey of Westmeath by Sir Henry Piers, in Vallancy's *Collectanea*. Wright's

Louthiana on the Antiquities of Louth; D'Alton's History of Drogheda, and Shirley's History of Farney in Monaghan.

Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres.—This work has been already mentioned, at p. 134, on the Literature of Connaught. It contains many of the chief works of the ancient Irish annalists, as the Annals of the Four Masters, to the English invasion in 1171; the Annals of Inisfallen, of Tigearnach, and of Boyle; and the Annals of Ulster, all translated into Latin, with the Irish text on one side, together with many learned Dissertations on ancient Irish literature, &c. This great work was compiled by the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor, of the eminent literary family of the O'Connors of Roscommon, nephew to the celebrated Charles O'Connor of Belenagare. Dr. O'Connor was Librarian to the late Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, and, under his patronage, this work, entitled *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, was, at the cost of many thousand pounds, printed at Buckingham between the years 1814 and 1826, in four large 4to. volumes. Sir F. Palgrave, in his *Rise of the English Commonwealth*, says of this publication, "A work which, whether we consider the learning of the editor, the value of the materials, or the princely munificence of the Duke of Buckingham, at whose expense it was produced, is without a parallel in modern literature." The translator of these Annals has had the high honour of being presented with a copy of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, by his Grace the present Duke of Buckingham, who has, by this act of liberality, evinced an hereditary regard for the interests of Irish literature; and it may be observed, that from these valuable volumes, presented by his Grace, has been extracted a vast deal of the original matter, given in the annotations in the course of these Annals, never before published, and containing important information, and copious illustrations of Irish history.

The ancient Literature of Leinster.—A full account of the ancient literature of this province will be given at a future time, should an opportunity occur. Amongst the principal works, the following may be mentioned: *The Book of Leinster*, which is contained in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote; and a copy of it in the library of Trinity College gives the ancient history of Leinster, and its kings, princes, chiefs, and clans, and would be a valuable work if translated into English, and published with proper annotations. *The Book of Glendalough*, said by O'Reilly to be in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is an ancient work on the history of Leinster, which should also be translated and published. *The Book of Kilkenny*, an ancient work, is often quoted by Colgan, in his *Lives of the Irish Saints*. *The Feilire, or Festivity of Aengus Cele De*, a celebrated writer of the 8th century, who was abbot of Clonenagh, in the diocese of Leighlin, and Queen's county, and who was a native of Dalaradia, in the county of Down, in Ulster; he was a man of great learning, and his work is one of the most important now extant on the Lives of the ancient Saints of Ireland, but it has never been translated or published; there are copies of it in the libraries of Trinity College, and of the Royal Irish Academy. *The Book of Howth*, said to be in the Lambeth Library, in London, was an ancient work of note, and from it chiefly was compiled *Hanmer's Chronicle*. The Annals of Ireland, by James Grace, prior of St. John's in Kilkenny, written in the 16th century; the Annals of Ireland, by John Clynne, a Franciscan friar of Kilkenny, in the 14th century, and the Annals of Ireland by Tbadly Dowling, chancellor of Leighlin, in the latter end of the 16th century, may be mentioned as works connected with the ancient literature of Leinster.

Analecta Sacra; Hibernia Resurgens; Hierographia Hibernia and various other works on Irish Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, and on the religious persecutions in Ireland, were written by David Roth, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1650, and is much praised by Ware for his great learning; the above works were published at Cologne and other places between the years 1616 and 1640.

The Bleeding Iphigenia, published at Louvain in 1674, and other works, chiefly in vindication of the Confederate Catholics in the war of 1641, &c., were written by Nicholas French, bishop of Ferns.

including cattle and flocks, returned into their own territory. The fortress of O'Neill, i. e. of Torlogh Luineach, was at that time at Strabane, and it was never customary for the O'Neill to reside there until the time of that Torlogh; great was his animosity against the Tirconnallians, and against the brother-in-law of O'Donnell, namely, the earl O'Neill. O'Neill brought a party of the English of Dublin to aid him against the Tirconnallians, and the earl O'Neill, namely, captain Willis, and captain Fulart, with two hundred soldiers. It was a source of mental affliction to young O'Donnell that the English of Dublin should have come to the borders of his territory, to traverse his patrimony, and the province at large, which induced him, in a week's time, to march with a force into Tyrone; the people of the country fled as they had done on former occasions, until they reached Ciannachta of Glen Geimhin (now the barony of Kenaught, in Derry); he proceeded until he came close to where O'Neill and the English were, with their troops, and O'Donnell commanded his forces to attack them in their position; this they accordingly did, and made a fierce rush and charge on them in mid-day; when they beheld the Tirconnallians advancing, they did not wait for them, but retreated to protect themselves to a castle, which stood on the banks of the river, called Roa (the river Roe, in Derry); that was an impregnable castle, and was the fortress of O'Kane, and O'Donnell laid siege to the castle. O'Kane sent his messenger to O'Donnell, with a writing, and the contents of the letter were, that O'Donnell was a foster-son of his, that he had formerly ratified his friendship for him, and that, under the protection of that friendship, he hoped he might be spared on that occasion, on behalf of the property which had come under his guarantee and protection, and that,

should he be in pursuit of such again, he would not receive it. O'Donnell forgave him on that occasion, and having returned back, he remained three days and nights in the district, from which the protected preys had been carried off, destroying and completely devastating it; he then proceeded back to his own country, and did not halt until he arrived at Donegal, where he remained for the space of two months under cure. He considered it too long that O'Neill and his English should not be attacked during that time, and having collected his forces, they marched over Barnus More, across the rivers Finn and Mourne, on their progress to Strabane, where O'Neill and his English were, and they did not halt until they arrived just before them; O'Neill, however, or his English, did not leave the stronghold of the fortress to fight them, and when they were not encountered in battle, what they did was to set fire and flames to the four sides of the town, and they did not cease until they burned all the houses that were outside of the walls, and when they could not get the English out to prevent the destruction, they returned to their homes with victory. As to the earl O'Neill, when he perceived the enmity of Hugh Roe O'Donnell's own kindred towards him, what he did was to proceed to the lord justice, namely, William Fitzwilliam, to obtain protection for O'Donnell to appear before him, and to hold a conference with him at Dundalk, which was granted him; and having gone for O'Donnell to Donegal, he took him with him to Dundalk, and both having appeared before the lord justice, he received them very kindly, and he forgave O'Donnell for having escaped, and they confirmed their peace and friendship towards each other in the strictest manner possible; these chiefs having taken their leave of the lord justice, they left him their blessings, and

Florilegium Insulæ Sanctorum, &c., a learned work on the Lives of the Irish Saints, was written by the Rev. Thomas Mes-singham, and published at Paris in 1624.

Hibernia Dominicana, written by Thomas de Burgo, or Burke, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1786. He was distinguished for great learning and abilities, and, in 1762, published his *Hibernia Dominicana*, or History of the Dominican Monasteries in Ireland, with an account of all the eminent men of the Dominican Order. The work also contains immense information on Irish history, with genealogies and biographies of distinguished Irishmen in the service of foreign states, &c., and if translated into English, and published, would form a valuable work on Irish history. The *Hibernia Dominicana* was printed in Kilkenny, though said on the title page to have been published at Cologne, for such works were at that time prohibited by the Irish government; de Burgo also wrote Lives of several Irish saints. Accounts of Roth, French, Messing-

ham, and de Burgo, and their various works, are given in Ware and in Brennan's Ecclesiastical History.

In Ware's Works accounts are given of many learned writers, in ancient and modern times in Leinster, and of the learned archbishops of Dublin, and bishops in other sees of Leinster, accounts are given in Ware's Bishops by Harris; a full account of the Primates is also given in D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin. Amongst the learned men of Leinster may be mentioned many eminent *Anglo-Irish Writers*, most of whose works were composed in Dublin, as the Histories, Annals and Chronicles of Giraldus Cambrensis, Stanihurst, Hammer, and Campion, Spenser's View of Ireland, Ware's Antiquities and Bishops by Harris, Vallancey's Collectanea, Grose's and Ledweli's Antiquities, Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, Carew's Pacata Hibernia, the Histories of Ireland, &c. by Fynes Morrison, Leland, Warner, Borlase, Temple, Carte, Clarendon, Plowden, &c.

returned to their respective homes. When those of the Tirconnallians who were in opposition to O'Donnell, heard of his having made peace with the lord justice, they all came in peace and friendship to him; the most eminent of those who came there were Hugh, the son of Huge Duv, son of Hugh Roe (O'Donnell), Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvach, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv (O'Donnell), and his brethren, and O'Dogherty, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carrach, after he had been taken prisoner by him.

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A. D. 1593.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, was in his own family residence at Lifford, in the month of January, this year, watching his enemy, namely, Torlogh Luineach, son of Niall Conallach (O'Neill); he continued to wreak his vengeance and animosity on him, to expel him from his lordship, and to reduce him, in order to have Hugh O'Neill appointed in his place; it was well for him that he took the forethought, for a lordship was granted to Hugh O'Neill, and Torlogh Luineach consented and submitted to have the title conferred on him. Hugh O'Neill, i. e. the earl, was then nominated the O'Neill, and Torlogh Luineach sent away the English he had with him, after he had made peace with O'Neill and O'Donnell; and this affair took place in the month of May precisely. The province of Conor Mac Neasa (Ulster), was subjected to the peaceable government of those two, and their hostages and captives were under their controul, so that they were subservient to them.

The Clan William (Burkes of Connaught), whom we have mentioned, surrendered themselves to the governor at Michaelmas of this year; the English so plundered them, that they left them nothing of their property, or great wealth, before May of this year, and such of their people as had not been extirpated, or put to death, were dispersed and scattered throughout Ireland, to seek for subsistence.

A warlike dissension arose between Sir George Bingham, of Ballymote, and Bryan Oge-na-Samthach (of the Battle-axes), the son of Bryan, son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke, about May of this year. The cause of that contention was, that a portion of the queen's rent had not been received from Brefney on that festival, Bryan O'Rourke

maintaining that all the rents not paid were on the waste lands, and that he (Bingham), had no right to demand rent from those wastes until they were set. Sir George sent soldiers into Brefney to make a prey in lieu of the rent, and the pledges which they happened to meet with were Bryan O'Rourke's own milch cows; Bryan went to demand their restoration, but it was not granted him, and having returned to his own country, he sent for some common soldiers and mercenaries into Tyrone, Tirconnell, and Fermanagh; after they had come to him, he did not halt by day or night until he arrived at Ballymote, and when near that town he sent forth his scouring parties through the two Triochas (baronies) of the Mac Donoghs, viz., Corran and Tirerrill (in Sligo), and very little of those two territories that they did not plunder on that single predatory expedition; he also burned on that day thirteen towns, in every direction about Ballymote, and he completely plundered Ballymote itself, as well as the other towns; many were slain who are not recorded, among whom were the son of Cobthach Roe Mac Gauran, who fell on the side of Bryan, and Gilbert Graisine (Grace), a gentleman of Sir George's people, who fell on the other side; the son of O'Rourke returned to his country with preys and much booty, and this took place in the first month of summer.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonacht, marched with a force, in imitation of Bryan O'Rourke's force; he first proceeded through the south of Brefney, by the left hand side of Lough Allen, along the south of Tirerrill and Corran, to the bridge of the monastery of Boyle, and into the plains of Connaught, and sent forth his predatory parties, early in the beginning of the day, throughout the neighbouring country. The governor, Sir Richard Bingham, happened to have been that night on a hill before the gate of Tulsk, in the barony of Roscommon, watching the surrounding country; a party of the governor's cavalry were scouring the hills in every direction about the Tulach (Hill), on which he was, and they did not perceive, through the dark mist of the early morning, until they and Maguire, with his cavalry, confronted each other; the governor's cavalry having turned their backs to them, they were hotly pursued by Maguire and his people, who continued slaying and cutting them down, until they reached

the border of the place where the governor was; they then turned on Maguire, and pursued him in the same direction back, until he arrived in the midst of his forces. When the governor saw that he had not an equal number of men with them, he returned back, and he himself, and all those along with him, escaped from that dangerous conflict, except William Clifart (Clifford), an eminent gentleman, together with five or six horsemen, who were slain on that occasion; on the other side there were slain Edmond Magauran, Primate of Armagh, who accidentally happened to have been along with Maguire; the abbot Maguire, namely, Cathal Mac Anabbadh Mac Caffry, i. e. Felim, and his brother's son; it was on the 3rd day of the month of July those were slain; but, however, Maguire was not followed from that time till night, and having carried off the preys, and great booty from the country, he proceeded by slow marches from one encampment to another, until he arrived in Fermanagh.¹

Maguire, and the forementioned Bryan O'Rourke, were in alliance, in carrying on war and devastation against the English, during the Summer. Bryan, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of John Buighe Mac Mahon, of Dartry of Oirgiall, and the sons of Eiver, the son of Cu-ulla (Mac Mahon), of Farney (both in Monaghan), as well as Richard, the son of Uliek Burke, namely, Mac Deamhain-an-Chorrain, were also plundering and in insurrection against the English. These Oirgiallians made an attack on a company of soldiers quartered at Monaghan, and they slew the most of them, on which account a proclamation was sent to every great town in Ireland, proclaiming those we have mentioned, and their allies, to be traitors.

A. D. 1593.

1. *Death of Primate Mac Gauran.*—This prelate, Edmond Mac Gauran, was of the old family of the Mac Gaurans, chiefs of Tullaghaw in Cavan, and an account of him is given in Stuart's Armagh, and in Brennan's Ecclesiastical History; he was consecrated, at Rome, archbishop of Armagh, and on his arrival in Ireland, in 1593, a large reward was offered for his apprehension by the lord deputy, Sir William Russell, and consequently the bishop was obliged to keep himself concealed, and was protected chiefly at the residence of his friend, Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, who refused to give him up to the deputy. Maguire, as above stated in the text, having proceeded with his forces against the English in Connaught, was accompanied by the bishop, and having encountered the English, under the governor, Sir Richard Bingham, they had a sharp conflict at a place called Sciath-na-Feartha, which appears to have been situated near Tulske, in Rosecommon; many were slain on both sides, but the

The lord justice, after that, in the following harvest, commanded the great forces of Meath, Leinster, and Leath-Mogha (Munster), to march into Ulster, and the governor of the province of Connaught commanded all the forces, from the Shannon to Drowis (Bundrowis, near Ballyshannon), to march and join them at the river Erne. With respect to the lord justice, he gave his own command in that army to the marshal of Newry (Sir Henry Bagnall), and to the earl of Tyrone, namely, Hugh (O'Neill), the son of Ferdoreha, son of Conn Bacach. These numerous and very great forces overran the country, on the eastern side of Lough Erne, from Carn More of Slieve Beatha (the great Carn, on Slievebagh mountain, in the barony of Trough, county of Monaghan, on the border of Tyrone), to Easroe (at Ballyshannon). The earl of Tyrone was not willing to march in that army, but, however, his dread of the English compelled him to serve them. When Hugh Maguire received intelligence that those great congregated forces, were marching towards him, he sent his property and cattle, both cows and flocks, into Tirconnell for security, while he himself, with the few forces he had along with him, of his own territory, and of common soldiers from other countries, remained on the western side of the lake, at Enniskillen, to oppose the English, determined not to suffer them to pass that place; they afterwards advanced along the left hand side of the lake, until they arrived at a celebrated ford on the Erne, viz., Ath-Chul-Uain; while they were coming to that place, Maguire, with his forces, was marching parallel with them on the western side of the lake, until he arrived at the same ford on the other side; the English forces then entered the ford, which Ma-

English forces were defeated, and Hugh Maguire transixed with a spear, and slew on the spot, Sir William Clifford, one of the chief commanders of the English. The bishop Mac Gauran was accompanied by Cathal Maguire, and Felim Mac Caffry the standard-bearer, who, being attacked by some of the English cavalry, were prostrated in the shock, and some of Maguire's galloglasses having rushed to their aid, on hearing the bishop's voice, they, in consequence of a thick mist which prevailed at the time, mistook Cathal Maguire, who was valiantly defending his fallen friend, for one of the English troopers, and unfortunately slew him; and the bishop himself was slain by the thrust of a spear from one of the English horsemen. It is erroneously stated by de Burgo, in the *Hibernia Dominicana*, and by other writers, that the Primate Mac Gauran was slain in 1598, near Armagh; but the correct account is given in Stuart's Armagh, and in the Four Masters.

guire endeavoured to defend as well as he could, but, however, the proverb was verified, "that a host overcomes a few," for the ford was obliged to be given up to the English, and Maguire having been defeated, a great number of his people were slain; the earl of Tyrone was wounded on that occasion.² The governor of the province of Connaught, and the earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien, came to join them (the English), on the other side of the Erne, but they did no execution; and the governor, with the forces of the province of Connaught, proceeded to the monastery of Boyle, where he remained for some time plundering Muintir Eoluis (in Leitrim), and the west of Fermanagh; the men of Connaught afterwards returned to their homes, and the earl of Tyrone, and the marshal, proceeded to their places, after spoiling much in Fermanagh. They left companies in the country to aid Conor Oge, the son of Conor Roe Maguire, who was in opposition to Maguire; unhappy and disturbed were those from Clochar Mac Deimhene (Clogher), in Tyrone, to Raith Cruachain in Connaught (Croghan, in Roscommon), and from Traigh Eothuile (near Ballysadare, in Sligo), to Brefney O'Reilly (county of Cavan), at that time.

Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Owen, the son of Donal, son of Fingin (Florence), lord of Carberry (in Cork), died; he was a sensible, pious man, of good hospitality, and noble deeds, and Donal, the son of Cormac-na-Haoine, succeeded in his place.

Mary, daughter of Cormac Oge, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the wife of O'Sullivan More, died.

Murtogh, the son of Conor, son of Torlogh O'Brien of Druim Laighen (Dromline, in the barony of Bunratty, county of Clare), died, and was buried in his own town, i. e. Dromline; and his son Conor succeeded in his place.

Murtogh, the son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien of Tulcha (Tulla, in the county of Clare), died.

Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv

O'Kelly, of the Caladh, in the territory of Hy Maine (in Galway), died; and the deceased was one of the greatest losses in Hy Maine.

O'Dwyer of Coill-na-Manach (barony of Kilnamanagh, in Tipperary), namely, Philip, the son of Anthony, died, and his son Dermot succeeded in his place.

Margaret, the daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. of Torlogh, died.

A. D. 1594.

Mac Mahon, i. e. the lord of the eastern Corc Baiseind (barony of Clonderlaw, in Clare), namely, Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, died; and his son, Torlogh Roe, succeeded in his place.

O'Sullivan of Beire, i. e. Eochy, the son of Dermot, son of Donal, died; he was not, however, the O'Sullivan of Beire at that time, although he had formerly been so, for his brother's son, namely, Donal, the son of Donal, son of Dermot, took Dun Baoi and Beire (Dunboy and Bear, in Cork), from him the year previous to his death, by the decision of the council of England and the council of Ireland; and Donal himself was nominated O'Sullivan Beire.

O'Dowd of Tir Fiachrach, namely, Dathi, the son of Teige Riavach, son of Owen, was killed by a soldier of the queen's people, in one of his own towns in Tir Fiachrach of the Moy (barony of Tireragh, county of Sligo).

O'Heyne (of Galway), i. e. Hugh Buighe, the son of Owen Mantach, son of Edmond, son of Flann, died.

The daughter of Mac I-Brien of Ara (in Tipperary), namely, Onora, the daughter of Torlogh, son of Murtogh, son of Donal, son of Teige, the wife of Peirce, son of Edmond of the Caladh (or Port), son of Pierce Roe Butler, died.

The lord justice, having collected a great force, proceeded unperceived through the adjoining terri-

2. *Battle of Ath-Cul-Uain*.—This battle was fought at a ford on the river Erne, somewhere near Lough Erne; Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, was at this time in alliance with the English, and commanded in conjunction with the marshal, Sir Henry Bagnall. The Irish were commanded by Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, assisted by a small body of men, and some Scots sent to his assistance by O'Donnell; and, according to Mac Geoghegan, the Irish were armed with battle-axes, and the Scots with arrows. The English forces opened a cannonade on Ma-

guire's men, who were posted on the opposite side of the river Erne; the Irish, being unable to defend themselves against the English artillery, were forced to give way, and O'Neill, having discovered a ford, crossed the river at the head of his cavalry; but he was severely wounded in the thigh by the shot of an arrow from one of Maguire's men, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, Maguire having rallied his horse and foot, compelled the English forces to recross the river.

tories without delay, until he arrived at Enniskillen, and sat down before it, and laid seige to the fortress; the forces began to batter the wall with the requisite engines, and they did not cease until they at length took it; and the lord justice having left guards in the castle, returned to his residence. When Maguire received intelligence that the lord justice had returned back, he mustered all the forces he possibly could, and laid seige to the same castle, and he sent a messenger to O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, entreating him to come to his aid, and he promptly responded to the call, for he marched to him with his forces, and they laid seige to the fortress, from the beginning of June to the middle of August. These forces devastated and burned all that was under the controul of the English, in the territory of Oirgiall and in Brefney O'Reilly, and they took their cows and cattle as provision stores for their soldiers. O'Donnell remained encamped, carrying on the siege against Enniskillen, from the beginning of June to the month of August, as we have stated, until the guards of the castle had consumed nearly all their provisions. Messages came to O'Donnell from the Scots, for whom he had previously sent, informing him that they had arrived at Derry; and those who came thither were Donal Gorm Mac Donnell, and Mac Leod of Arran. O'Donnell afterwards went to engage their services, accompanied by a small party of his forces, and he left another large portion of them with Maguire to aid him; and he commanded them to remain carrying on the siege against the castle. When the lord justice, Sir William Fitzwilliam, received intelligence that the guards of Enniskillen were in want of stores and provisions, he commanded a great number of the men of Meath, the chiefs of the O'Reillys, and the Bingham of the province of Connaught, under the command of young

George Bingham, to come for the purpose of conveying provision stores to Enniskillen; those chiefs having met together, proceeded to Cavan, the town of O'Reilly, for the provisions; and they marched along the right hand side of Lough Erne, until they came within about four miles of the town (of Enniskillen). When Maguire, i. e. Hugh, learned that those forces were marching towards the town with the provisions before mentioned, he, with his own forces, and the force left him by O'Donnell, together with Cormac, the son of the baron, namely, the brother of the earl O'Neill, proceeded, and halted at a narrow pass by which they expected they would march towards them; that plan was advantageous for they came without taking any notice until they encountered Maguire's party at Beal-Atha-Sainreadhaigh; a violent and fierce conflict, and a strenuous and determined battle ensued between both parties, but at length Maguire and his forces defeated the other party by force of arms, so that he slaughtered their chiefs, and he continued pursuing the vanquished for a long distance from that place. Immense was the number of officers and common soldiers that were slain in that battle; a vast number of horses, and a great deal of arms and of property were left in that place, besides the steeds and horses which were carrying the stores to Enniskillen. Some scattered fugitives of the men of Meath, and of the O'Reillys, escaped from that fierce conflict to tell the tale, and they did not stop until they arrived in Brefney O'Reilly. The direction which young George Bingham took, with the few who accompanied him from that field of battle, was through Largan of Clan Cobthach Mac Gauran, through Brefney O'Rourke, and from thence to Sligo. A name was established for the ford at which that great victory was gained, viz., by naming it Bel-Atha-na-mBriosgaidh¹ (the Ford of

A. D. 1594.

1. *Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits.*—This fierce battle, in which the English forces under Bingham, together with his Irish allies, were defeated, and 400 of them slain, according to Mac Geoghegan, was fought at a ford on a river called the Farna, within about four miles of Enniskillen, as stated in the text, and is now known as the river Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh. The place got its name, in Irish Bel-Atha-na-mBriosgaidh, signifying the mouth of the Ford of the Biscuits, from the circumstance of the English forces, when defeated, having left behind them a vast quantity of biscuits, which they were conveying, with other provisions, to the garrison at Enniskillen. The Irish were commanded by the valiant Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, and Cormac O'Neill, a chief of Tyrone, assisted by

some men sent to them by Red Hugh O'Donnell. The chief of the O'Reillys who was then in alliance with the English was Maolmora or Miles O'Reilly, a young man of great valour and ambition, who was commonly called *the Queen's O'Reilly*, to distinguish him from the other chiefs of the O'Reillys who fought against Elizabeth; he was called by the Irish Maolmora Breagh, signifying Miles the Brave or Handsome, and having got from the queen a grant by letters patent of the county of Cavan, he commanded a troop of cavalry in the queen's service, and was slain at the great battle of the Yellow Ford, on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone, where, in 1598, the English forces, under marshal Bagnall, were defeated with immense slaughter, by the Irish of Ulster, under the command of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.

the Biscuits), on account of the great quantity of biscuits and small cakes that were left in their possession that day. When the guards of the castle received intelligence of the forces being defeated they gave up the town to Maguire, who gave them quarter.

A new lord justice came to Ireland in the month of July of this year, whose name was Sir William Russell; he ordered that provisions and stores should be put into every town in the possession of the queen, despite of all those opposed to him, and he commanded the men of Meath, of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, to meet him with all their forces at Athlone, on the 16th day of the month of September; at that appointed period the lord justice arrived, as he had promised, at Athlone, and then proceeded from thence to Roscommon.

A.D. 1595.

The lord justice of Ireland, sir William Russell, at the instigation of some of the neighbours, and those living near to Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), marched against Fiacha himself to Baile-na-Cuire (Ballinacor, in Wicklow), in the month of January precisely; having arrived near the town, and before they were able to enter the gate of the rampart which surrounded it, the sound of a drum was accidentally heard from the soldiers who were marching on it; Fiacha and his people being startled, quickly prepared themselves, and having sent some of his party to defend the gate, he sent all his people, men, sons, and women, out by the escaping gates of the town; and he himself followed them, and took them, through the wilds and recesses, to a secure place; and while Fiacha was on his guard, Walter Riavach, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, of the Geraldines of Kildare, came to him. As to the lord justice, he remained for ten days in Ballinacor, after Fiacha had departed from it, and having left one or two companies of soldiers to guard it, he himself returned back to Dublin. In fifteen days after that, Walter Riavach, and some of the clan of Fiacha Mac Hugh, proceeded to make a nocturnal attack, about sleeping time, on Crumghlinn (Crumlin), near the gates of Dublin; they completely plundered and burned that town, and took away with them as much of the

leadern roof of the town church as they could carry; and although the flames and sparks of the town on fire, were clearly visible in the streets of Dublin, Walter escaped, without losing a drop of blood, or receiving a wound. At the expiration of a month after that, Walter made an attack on the castle of a gentleman, one of his enemies, who was in his neighbourhood; and as to the gentleman, he was attentively watchful, being aware of the intended attack of his enemies at the time that Walter and his party made a sally on the castle; the gentleman bravely and fiercely made an onset on Walter, and they fought each other with great violence and animosity, and Walter, having been wounded in his foot on that occasion, was carried off by his party to the nearest mountain to them; they put him under cure in an earthen cave which was not known to any three persons, and left none with him but one young physician of his own faithful people, who went every other day to the adjacent woods to collect herbs; a conversation took place privately between him and some of Walter's enemies, and having become friends, he betrayed Walter (Fitzgerald), to them, who took him prisoner; Walter was afterwards brought to Dublin, where he was hanged and quartered.

The entire province of Ulster rose up in one union, and one alliance, against the English this year.

The O'Neills marched with a force, in the month of February, into the estate of the baron of Slane (Fleming, baron of Slane), and left no property after them in those districts, of corn, of dwellings, of flocks, or of cattle.

The O'Neills marched with another force to Kells, and they spoiled and completely plundered the entire country about them.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Cuchonnacht, and Mac Mahon, namely, Bryan the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Shane Buighe, marched with a force to Brefney O'Reilly; they vigorously plundered and devastated the country, and, moreover, they did not leave a hut in which two or three persons might be protected, in the entire of Cavan, that they did not completely burn, except the monastery of Cavan, in which the English were at that time.

Mac Con, the son of Peregrine, son of Dermot,

son of Teige Cam O'Clery, chief professor in history to O'Donnell, a man eminent for his acquirements, learning, and profession, in history, and poetry, eloquent and fluent in speech, by the gift of intellect and judgment, a pious, mild, scrupulous, devout, and charitable man, died at Leitir Maolain, in Thomond.

Sir John Norris, the queen's war general, came to Ireland, with eighteen hundred soldiers, in the end of the month of February, to suppress the war in Ulster and in Connaught.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, mustered a force to march into Connaught; in the first place he proceeded across the river Erne, on the 3rd day of March precisely, and by the right hand side of the Lough of Melge, the son of Cobthach (Lough Melvin), to Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein (Ballaghameehan), where he remained that night; from thence through Brefney into Braid Slieve (in Tirerrill, county of Sligo), where he remained another night. It was impossible for him to surprise or obtain an advantage of the province of Olnegmaecht (Connaught), at that time, for the English resided and dwelt throughout the country in general, and particularly in its fortified seats, and impregnable fortresses; in the first place, sir Richard Bingham, governor of the province of Connaught, was in Rosecommon; another great party of the English was in a monastery of monks which is situated on the banks of the river Boyle; another party in Tulsk, in the centre of Moy-Ai, north west of Croghan (in Rosecommon); a party in Port-Nua, a fortress which the English themselves erected between Lough Kea and Lough Arrow (Port Nua, or Newport, between Lough Kea, in Rosecommon, and Lough Arrow, in Sligo); a party in Ballymote, and another large party in Sligo. Intelligence reached the governor, at Rosecommon, that O'Donnell was marching to the country, and he did not therefore delay, until he arrived at the monastery of Boyle, and commanded all the English who were in the forementioned towns to come to him at that place, for he expected that it should be by that way O'Donnell and his forces would march. On O'Donnell advancing to Coilte Conchobhair (the Woods of Conor), he commanded his forces to fall into rank, and be reviewed, which was accordingly done; and their numbers there were not very great, for there were only four hun-

dred of disciplined and efficient men; no other troops joined his force of the Tirconnallians, on that occasion, except a few from the province of Connaught, who were reconnoitring and directing his course, commanded by Conor Oge Mac Dermott, and Con, the son of Dudley, son of Tuathal O'Conor. The forces, after having been reviewed, proceeded until they arrived at the river Boyle, which they crossed at Droichead-Cnuic-an-Biocara (Knockviear, near Lough Kea, in Rosecommon), in the beginning of the night; from thence they marched through Moylurg and Moy Aoi (both in Rosecommon), and arrived, by the break of day, at Raith Cruachan (Croghan, in Rosecommon); their predatory parties were separated, and sent forth, according as they were directed, before they arrived at that place; far and distant were those warlike companies separated asunder, for some of them went to the estates of O'Conor Roe, and of O'Hanly, another portion of them went to Droichead-Bheoil-Atha-Modh, on the river Suck (the bridge of Ballymoe, on the borders of Rosecommon and Galway), and another party, also, beyond Castlereagh westward. The dense clouds of vapour and smoke which rose from the burnings made by those forces, in every direction through which they had passed, all round Rath Croghan, fully manifested their operations. Those who went to Athmodha (Ballymoe), and the other party who had gone to Airteach and Clan Ceithearnaigh (districts on the borders of Mayo, Rosecommon, and Galway), returned to Rath Croghan before the noon of the day, although it was difficult for them to come in due order, from the vastness of their preys and booty, and they could have procured more, had they been actually able to collect or drive them. O'Donnell, together with those parties and their preys, afterwards proceeded to Elfin, where he remained for some time waiting the return of the predatory party which had gone from him to the estate of O'Conor Roe, and of O'Hanley; he then departed from Elfin by the right hand side of Ath-Slisean, into Hy Briuin, where he remained that night, until all his men came to him with their preys. There had not been obtained or collected by any of the Irish for a long period of time, so much booty as was there by the preying of one day. On the following day O'Donnell commanded his men to have the prey conveyed across the Shannon,

and he sent the drivers, and such as were not expert at arms, with the prey and booty into Muintir Eoluis (Mac Rannall's country, in Leitrim). When the rear of the force was crossing the same ford, it was then the drivers and soldiers of the English came up, and a conflict ensued, in which several were cut down and wounded between them; but, however, the Tirconnallians crossed the river, and returned to their homes with their booty, after having gained sway and victory.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with another force into Connaught, on the 18th day of April; he first proceeded across the river Erne, along the right hand side of Lough Melvin, and remained that night at Ros Inbhir (Rosinver, in the barony of Rosclogher, county of Leitrim); on the following day they came to Cill Fearga (Kil-largy, in the barony of Dromahair, county of Leitrim), where they waited for the remainder of his forces to overtake them, and, after they had come up, they then proceeded through Brefney to Bradslieve, thence into Machaire Chonacht (the plain of Connaught, in Roscommon), and such as was left unpreyed by the former force, their preys were brought to him at one place on that occasion; he then proceeded with those preys and booty to Leitrim of Muintir Eoluis that night. When his enemies expected he would return back into Ulster, he did not do so, but sent messengers privately to Maguire, namely, Hugh, requesting he would come with him into Annaly; he sent reconnoiterers before him into the territory, and commanded them to meet him at a certain place; he himself afterwards proceeded with his forces, silently and expeditiously, into the two Annals (North and South Longford), where he arrived early in the morning. These were the territories of the two O'Ferralls, before the English had gained power over them, and one of the English themselves was in possession of O'Ferrall's Port-Air-eachais (hereditary mansion), whose name was Christopher Brown. Scouring parties from the large forces of O'Donnell and Maguire overran the country from Slieve Cairpre (probably the Clanhugh mountains, on the borders of Longford and Leitrim), to Eithne (the river Inny, on the borders of Longford and Westmeath), and set every thing before them in those districts on large columns of fire, and dense dark clouds of

smoke; they took the Longport (i. e. the Fortress from which the town of Longford is so called), and set fire to every corner and side of it, so that it was by a long rope they brought out Christopher Brown, together with his relative by marriage, and their women; but, however, fifteen men of the hostages of the country, who were held by the forementioned Christopher, whom they could not save or rescue, were burned by the blaze and flames of the fire. Three other castles were taken by O'Donnell on the same day; many people were slain and destroyed on that occasion, and among their chief men was Hoberd, the son of Fergus, son of Bryan, who was slain by Maguire in consequence of not knowing him, and the son of the prior O'Reilly was taken prisoner by another party of the forces. All the property of the country which they thought of value was collected and brought to them, and they then proceeded with their prey and booty, and encamped in Teallach Dunchadha that night (barony of Tullaghonoho, in Cavan). On the following day they sent forth scouring parties to the monastery of Cavan, in expectation of getting an advantage of the English who were quartered in it, and when they found they were not about the town, they carried away all the property belonging to them they could seize. They next proceeded that night to Tellach Eachdhach (barony of Tullaghagh, in Cavan), westward of Bel-Atha-Conaill (Ballyconnell, in Cavan), and they then returned to their homes, after a victorious campaign on that occasion.

When the English were convinced that the earl O'Neill rose in alliance with O'Donnell, in the war, the lord justice (sir William Russell), and the council, sent ten hundred warriors to Newry to fight against the Tyronians, and the lord justice promised to follow them with his forces, to plunder and spoil the country. O'Neill sent messages to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to his aid against the oppressors who had come to his country, which was not negligently heard by O'Donnell, for he mustered his forces, and proceeded through Tyrone to the place where O'Neill was, and they both marched to Fochaird of Muirtheimhne (Foghard, near Dundalk, in the plain of Muirthevne, in the county of Louth), in the month of May precisely; when the lord justice received intelligence that they were both at that place pre-

pared for him, he remained in Dublin on that occasion.

Young George Bingham, who was in Sligo, from the governor of the province of Connaught, sir Richard Bingham, went with a ship's crew by the right hand side of Ireland north-eastward, to make a plunder in Tirconnell, and they entered the harbour of Lough Swilly, and having obtained an advantage of the country at that time, they plundered the monastery of the Virgin Mary, which was on the margin of the shore (the Carmelite monastery of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilmacrennan, in Donegal), and carried away with them their Mass vestments, chalices, and other property; they afterwards proceeded to Toraidh (Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal), an island which Columkille, the patron saint, blessed, and having spoiled and plundered every thing in the island, they then returned back to Sligo. O'Donnell, having been informed that his territory had been plundered in his absence by strangers, returned from Tir Eogain to relieve them, but his stay was not long in Tirconnell, when O'Neill's messengers came to him to inform him that the lord justice with his forces had come into Tyrone; he returned back again to the place where O'Neill was, who was much rejoiced with him. Immense was the army which came with the lord justice, namely, sir William Russell, for he had along with him the queen's general of war in Ireland, namely, sir John Norris; the earl of Thomond, i. e. Donogh, the son of Connor O'Brien, with all their forces; and these did not halt until they arrived at Iubhar-Chinn-Tragha (Newry), from which they proceeded to Armagh, where they came to the resolution not to stop until they would reach the Avonmore (the river Blackwater, on the borders of Tyrone and Armagh), in the very centre of Tir Eogain; on their march, in

the direct way between Armagh and Avonmore, they beheld the strong camp, and the powerful ranks of battalions in which the Tirconnallians and Tyronians were, along with the earl O'Neill and O'Donnell, and the English forces having perceived them, they remained in that place till the following day when they returned back to Armagh; the Irish went in pursuit of them, and having encamped near them, they remained for fifteen days confronted in that manner, without either attacking the other, for the lord justice and his forces were within the strongholds of Armagh, erecting towers and deepening trenches about the town. At the end of that time the lord justice left three companies of soldiers to guard Armagh, and he himself returned to Newry, and the Irish pursued them to the gates of Newry. In a week afterwards the lord justice went to Monaghan with stores, from which he proceeded with his forces to Dublin, and the English did not attempt to bring an army into Ulster for some time after that, except one force, which was mustered by sir John Norris, and by sir Thomas Norris, his brother, namely, the president of the two provinces of Munster, with the troops of Munster and Meath, for the purpose of marching into Ulster; they proceeded to Newry, and from thence they set out for Armagh. When they had gone nearly half the way, they were met by the Irish, who began to spear, shoot, pierce, and cut them down, so that they did not suffer them to sleep, eat, rest, or refresh themselves for twenty-four hours; they were not allowed to advance one foot forward beyond that; and their officers were thankful for returning to Newry with their lives, after having lost a great many of their men and horses, with arms and property; the General, Sir John Norris, and Sir Thomas his brother, were wounded on that occasion.¹

A. D. 1595.

1. *Battle of Clontibret*.—An account of this battle is given by Mac Geoghegan and O'Sullivan Beare, and also in Stuart's Armagh; it was fought in the summer of 1595, about the period in which the above battle is recorded by the annalists, at a place called *Cluain Tiobruid*, or the "Lawn of the Spring," now well known as Clontibret, about five miles south-east of Monaghan, towards the borders of Armagh. Queen Elizabeth, alarmed at the warlike attitude assumed by the Northern Irish, under Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, sent over to Ireland as captain-general of the army, sir John Norris, a distinguished commander who had served in the Netherlands, against king Philip II. of Spain. Norris arrived in Ireland with three thousand of the veteran troops who had served in the Netherlands, and he was some time gover-

nor of Munster. He afterwards, in conjunction with the lord deputy, sir William Russell, and his brother, sir Thomas Norris, marched into Ulster with a powerful force to oppose O'Neill, but, after the ill success of their expedition, Russell returned to Dublin, and left the command to Norris, who, in conjunction with his brother, advanced from Newry towards Monaghan, to relieve the English garrison in the castle of that town, which was then besieged by the Irish. The English forces amounted to about three thousand men, and Hugh O'Neill, with some chiefs of the Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Hanlons, O'Quinns, and O'Kanes, resolved to oppose their progress, and posted their cavalry, with their kerns and galloglasses, at the pass of Clontibret, near a little river situated in a valley enclosed by small hills. The English advanced and made repeated efforts to force the pass, which was resolutely defended

The forementioned George (Bingham), having returned to Sligo, after plundering the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Rathmullen, and the church of Columkille on Tory Island, God did not allow him a long period without avenging it on him, for there was a gentleman of the Burkes in his company, who had twelve warriors along with him, namely, Ulick Burke, the son of Redmond-na-Sguab, who had been on a former occasion reproached and insulted by George, and by the English, in general, on which account he was angry and enraged, and was resolved to be revenged of George for his insult, if he possibly could, and afterwards to get into O'Donnell's friendship, for he was certain of being secure in his alliance. Having obtained an advantage of the forementioned George, on a certain day, when he was in his private apartment, with only a few attendants, he came up to him and accused him of his oppression and injustice, but did not receive a satisfactory answer, and as he did not, he drew his sword, and struck at him until he cut off his head from his neck; he then took the castle (of Sligo), and sent his messenger to Ballyshannon, where O'Donnell's people were, who dispatched a messenger to Tyrone, where O'Donnell himself was, and having delivered the message to him, he after that went to the earl O'Neill, and they were both rejoiced at that slaying; on the following day O'Donnell took his leave of the earl, and, accompanied by his forces, he did not halt a night until he arrived at Sligo, where he was welcomed, and Ulick having delivered the town to him, he was very happy in his mind; these things happened in the month of June.

When all those of the province of Connaught who were in insurrection, namely, the Lower Burkes, the Mac Donnells, O'Conors, O'Rourkes and Clan Maolroona (the Mac Dermotts of Roscommon, and Mac Donoghs of Sligo), and not they alone but also all those who were proclaimed and dispersed, after they had been dispossessed and expelled by the Bingham into Ulster and other places, heard of the death of George (Bingham), and of the taking of Sligo, they came to O'Donnell at Sligo, and each of them afterwards went to his own native patrimony, and every inhabitant whom the English settled in their lands during the time they themselves had been proclaimed, joined them as adherents from that hour forth. The most of all those from the western parts of Erris and Umhall, (the western baronies of Mayo), to Drowis (Bundrowis, near Ballyshannon), were afterwards in alliance and united with O'Donnell, in the space of one month, and very few castles or fortresses, whole or demolished, in those countries, but were under his controul in the same period. O'Donnell afterwards went to Donegal, where he remained to the middle of August. Having been informed that a Scottish fleet landed in Lough Foyle, commanded by Mac Leod of Arran, he proceeded to them, to take them into his service; they were six hundred in number, and after having been for some time in the country, resting and recruiting themselves, and being engaged by him, he mustered his forces together, with his hired soldiers, and they marched across the rivers Erne, Drowis, Dubh, (Bunduff, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo), the Sligeach (the river Sligo), to Eas-Dara (Ballysadare), and the Ox mountain, into Liency;

by the Irish. Norris, finding his troops repulsed, rallied his men, and rushed forward at their head, animating them to conflict, but his horse being struck by a musket ball, fell dead beneath him, and himself and his brother sir Thomas were wounded in the heat of battle. After the contest had continued fiercely for some time, Sedgrave, a commander from Meath, who from his great strength and gigantic stature was considered their chief champion, and the most valiant man in the English Pale, galloped impetuously forward at the head of a troop of horse, and having made good his passage across the ford which separated both armies, he charged O'Neill's cavalry. The dauntless O'Neill, at the head of his men, met him in mid career, and they closed in single combat, while the troops on both sides stood still as spectators, awaiting the issue of the contest. Both champions were clad in armour, and their spears were shivered to pieces on their breast-plates in the first encounter; they then grasped their swords, and cut at each other, but both being equally expert at their weapons, Sedgrave could obtain no advantage, and resolved to grapple in closer combat; with desperate valour, and trusting to his superior

strength, he seized O'Neill by the neck, and, after a severe struggle, the warriors dragged each other off their horses, and fell together to the ground. Both struggled for a few moments in deadly strife, but Sedgrave, by superior strength, getting the earl under, seized his sword to cut off his head, and the contending armies already deemed him slain. The English gave a cheer of victory, but it was premature, for O'Neill, making a powerful effort, grasped his dagger, and buried it in the bowels of his antagonist beneath his mail, and Sedgrave rolled on the ground in the agonies of death. The Irish raised a tremendous shout of triumph, and O'Neill, remounting his steed, charged the enemy at the head of his men, who, attacking the English with redoubled vigour took their standard, put them to flight in all directions, and pursued them with great slaughter to Armagh. The remnant of the English forces, with the two Norrises, fled towards Newry, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, 700 of their men were slain in this battle, and the garrison of Monaghan soon after surrendered to O'Neill.

from thence until he arrived in Costello (in Mayo). The English had at that time a rendezvous and residence in Caislen-Mor-Mec-Goisdealbhaigh (the great castle of Mae Costello, in the parish of Castlemore, barony of Costello), and O'Donnell, with his forces, having laid siege to the castle, the guards were at length obliged to surrender the castle; he then proceeded to Dun-Mor-Mic-Feorais (Dunmore of Bermingham, in the county of Galway); they sent forth predatory parties to Conmaicne (barony of Kilmaine, in Mayo), to Muintir Murchada (barony of Clare, in Galway), to the borders of Machaire Riavaeh, and to Tuaim-da-Ghualann (Tuam); they took Turlach Mochain (Turlaghvohan, or Thurlagh, near Tuam), and a great number of the chiefs of the country, along with Richard, the son of Bermingham; they completely preyed and plundered the country all around them, and having carried off the cattle and flocks, and the wealth and property of all those before them, they returned back. When the governor of the province of Connaught, namely, sir Richard Bingham, received intelligence that O'Donnell had gone past him westward into Connaught, he mustered fifteen companies of soldiers, both horse and foot, with which he marched to the border of the Curlew mountains, for the purpose of attacking O'Donnell on his return from his expedition. O'Donnell having been informed of this, shortly returned back with his preys and booty, from one encampment to another, through Costello, Liency, the lower part of Tirerrill (in Sligo), across the three bridges, viz., the bridge of Collooney, the bridge of Ballysadare, and the bridge of Sligo. The English pursued him as quickly as they could through these passes. O'Donnell having detached a large body of cavalry, he commanded them to fall to the rear of his forces, to prevent the van of the English army from attacking the attendants, and unarmed portion of his men; he then proceeded with his booty, without meeting any opposition, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Gleann Dailain (Glenade and Glencar, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo). The governor continued the pursuit after him, and took up quarters in the monastery of Sligo, to besiege the guards of O'Donnell, who were in the castle. On the following day O'Donnell sent a party of cavalry to reconnoitre the English, and to receive information respecting

the fortress, and the men who were in it, and they having proceeded to the banks of the river, and to the hill which is called Raith-Dabriotog (near the town of Sligo), they beheld the English in all quarters throughout the town. There was a proud and boastful young officer along with Sir Richard at that time, who was a sister's son of his, whose name was captain Martin, and he was the commander of his horse forces; he could not bear to see his enemies so near him without attacking them, and he proceeded with his troops over the bridge of Sligo; when O'Donnell's men perceived them advancing, they returned back as quickly as they could, as they had not a force equal to theirs; the English pursued them, but not being able to overtake them, they returned back. O'Donnell's people related what happened, how they were pursued, and the manner in which they escaped by the fleetness of their horses; when O'Donnell heard this information the resolution he came to was to lay an ambuscade for the foreigners in the same direction; he then selected a hundred of the best horsemen of his force, and three hundred foot soldiers with their shooting arms, viz., bows and quivers; he commanded them to lie in ambush within a mile of Sligo, and send a small party of cavalry to the banks of the river, to decoy the English forces, and should they pursue them, not to wait to engage them until they passed the place where the ambuscade was laid; all this was accordingly done. When captain Martin saw the small party of horsemen on the banks of the river, he proceeded with a large body of cavalry to wreak his vengeance on them; they at the same time moved on slowly and carelessly in the first instance, but it was not long after that until the warriors were obliged to spur on their horses, they were so closely and hotly pursued by the English; one of them, namely, Felim Riavach Mac Davett (the Mae Davids, or Davetts, were a branch of the Burkes of Mayo), was left behind despite of him, on account of the slowness of his horse, so that he was not able to keep up to his party, and was therefore obliged to wait for his enemies, and disobey the command of his lord, that is, in fighting with the English; when he was certain of being instantly killed, he turned his face to the foremost of his pursuers, and that was captain Martin, and he having raised his arm, for the purpose of wield-

ing his weapon on the person before him who opposed them, Felim extended his hand to meet the blow made at him, to cut him down, and struck captain Martin directly in the armpit, and pierced his heart in his breast, and he was completely covered with armour except that place in which he was wounded. The English returned back after their valiant hero and warrior had been wounded, and they carried him with them on a bearer, debilitated and stretched in the faint weakness of death, until they arrived in the town, and he died that night. When O'Donnell saw that the English had retreated, he became enraged, until the decoying party certified on behalf of Felim, that nothing could have saved him from being slain by captain Martin, but that single thrust; he afterwards however became pacified in his mind, when news came to him the next day that the captain died. As to the governor, he was filled with anger and wrath after his kinsman had been slain, and he commanded his forces to construct an engine for demolishing the castle, in the expectation of taking it from O'Donnell's people, who were in it; they accordingly made it of the rafters and boards of the bed-chambers of the Culdees (the monks), and of every article which they could use which was in the monastery; they then covered this engine with the hides of cows and oxen, and also put wheels under it, to move it to the fortress, and they afterwards filled it with champions, valiant warriors, and engineers, for the purpose of demolishing the castle.² They drew with force this powerful engine, at dusk, in the beginning of the night, until they placed it against the angle of the castle, and they then began to demolish the wall. There were engineers within the castle, who commenced penetrating the wall, to enable the men inside to shoot their enemies; others of the guards went on the battlements of the fortress, who began to throw down on them large masses of stones, and rough edged rocks which smashed to atoms every thing they fell upon; others of the people of the castle went to the win-

dows and loop holes of the castle, and began to discharge their leaden balls and rapid flames of fire on them, so that the warriors who were enclosed in the wooden engine were wounded by that pouring of stones and continued firing. The English did not endure to be wounded any longer, and as they could gain no advantage of the fortress, they left their wall-demolishing habitation, and retired deeply wounded, and were thankful for having escaped with their lives. It was an anguish of heart to the governor, sir Richard Bingham, that he could not wreak his vengeance on the guards of the fortress, or on any of the people of O'Donnell, and he returned back across the Curlew mountains through Moy Aoi, until he arrived at Roscommon. O'Donnell afterwards marched across the river Erne, and dismissed his Scottish forces, after having paid them their stipend, and having returned to Sligo, he demolished the castle, lest it should be occupied by the English.

Theobald Burke, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, laid siege to Bel-Leice (now Belleek, on the river Moy), a castle in the barony of Tyrawley, in the county of Mayo, in which were the governor's guards; when that intelligence reached the governor, he commanded his brother, captain John Bingham, captain Foal, captain Mensi, and the son of William Buighe Tuite, together with a great number of other gentlemen along with them, to march to the relief of the castle, with provisions and arms; but before they were able to relieve the guards Theobald got possession of the castle; they returned back in sorrow, and Theobald pursued them, spearing, and circumventing them, harrassing and slaying them, throughout the day, so that they lost many men and much arms and armour; he slew on that day captain Foal, captain Mennsi, and the son and heir of William Tuite, and many other officers and common soldiers who are not recorded; and it was by their feats of arms, bravery, and good knowledge of the way, that such as survived made their escape on that day.

2. *The Engine.*—The engine above-mentioned was called by the Irish *the Sow*, and was constructed of strong planks, iron hoops, &c., covered with cow hides, and was very strong, and proof against musket balls, spears, &c. Like the wooden horse used by the Greeks at the siege of Troy, it was filled with armed warriors, and being very large, might probably contain 50 men or more, who were completely protected; the machine, being rolled on wheels, was

advanced under the walls in besieging towns and attacking fortresses. This war engine is described in Ledwich's *Military Antiquities*, and is mentioned in the *Pacata Hibernia*, and in Borlase's account of the battles in the war of 1641, and was also used by the Irish at the siege of Sligo in 1689, as mentioned by Harris in his *Life of King William*.

O'Neill, i. e. Torlogh Luineach, the son of Niall Connallach, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died; he was the most bountiful bestower of wealth and property to literary men and professors, and all those in the habit of receiving presents, of any of the lords of Ireland in his time, for he often issued invitations throughout Ireland to all those who were in the habit of seeking aid, to come to him precisely on the festivals of the birth of Christ, and when they came none departed without being satisfactorily supplied; he was a lord who had great forces retained, and on pay; a lord who was bountiful in peace, and powerful in war, until age and infirmity overcame him, and an heir was appointed to him ten years before his death, at the Parliament which was held in Dublin, in the name of the queen Elizabeth, namely, Hugh, the son of Feardorcha, i. e. the baron, son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, who had been nominated earl (of Tyrone) at that Parliament; where O'Neill died was at Strabane, and he was interred at Ardsratha (Ardsraw, in Tyrone).

Magennis, i. e. Hugh (lord of Iveagh, in the county of Down), the son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, a man who bore the greatest fame and renown of any of his lineage among the English and Irish of Ireland, died piously.

Torlogh, the son of Bryan, son of Donogh, son of Donogh Bacaeh (Mae Mahon), lord of western Coreabaisein (barony of Moyarta, in Clare), a man of great fame and renown throughout Ireland, according to his patrimony, for he had only a Trioeha Ced (barony), died, and his son Teige Caoch assumed his place.

Edmond-na-Sguab, the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Riekard, son of Ulick of Knoek Tuagh, died.

O'Gallagher, (of Donegal), namely, sir John, the son of Tuathal, a man of great fame and renown among the English and Irish at that time, died on the 25th of April.

The monastery of Monaghan in Oirgiall was in possession of the English this year, and was constantly guarded by a company of soldiers, and a message reached Dublin from them stating they were in want of provisions. When the lord justice sir William Russell, and sir John Norris, received intelligence of that, they gave directions to send twenty-six companies of English and Irish soldiers, together with many officers, with provisions, and all sorts of necessary stores, to Monaghan; they proceeded on their march unnoticed and unopposed till they arrived at the town, and having remained that night in Monaghan, they prepared to depart on the following day, to go to Newry. When they proceeded a short distance eastward from Monaghan, they were met by O'Neill's people, who were there to oppose them, and uncourtous and unfriendly was the reception they got there, for they (O'Neill's forces), began to shoot, slay, cut down, and destroy them, from the fourth hour before noon-day, to the close of the evening's light, so that it was not easy to relate or enumerate all that were slain of the lord justice's people, both of officers and common soldiers, or of all they lost of military horses, of armour, and arms; and of various sorts of weapons, of property, of fine cloth, horses, and hampers of provisions, in every place through which they proceeded on that day. They encamped in the neighbourhood of Newry, and companies came for them from Newry on the following morning, and deficient and broken were their ranks going to that town, and they did not think, on leaving Dublin, that they would sustain such an overthrow in Ulster; that flying battle was fought in the month of May precisely.³

Captain Felli, a gentleman of the queen's people, who had the controul and care of the governor's lands, was treacherously slain by his own people in Caislean-an-Aircin.

O'Donnell collected his forces in the month of December, for the purpose of marching into the province of Connaught; the direction in which he

3. *Battle of Killeclooney*.—The engagement above mentioned in the Annals, in which the English forces were defeated with great slaughter, and their arms, ammunition, horses, &c. captured, took place on the borders of Monaghan and Armagh, and in the same year, namely 1595, according to Mae Geoghegan, who quotes O'Sullivan Beare, the lord deputy, sir William Russell, and general sir John Norris, led the English forces from Dundalk to take possession of Armagh, but Hugh O'Neill, with Maguire, O'Kane, the

O'Hanlons, and other chiefs, met them on their march, and the Irish forces having attacked them, they had a fierce engagement, in which the English were defeated and put to flight to Newry, leaving 600 men dead on the field of battle, and the loss of the Irish was only 200. This battle was fought at Killeclooney, near the Few's Mountains, about two miles southward of Market Hill, in Armagh.

proceeded was to Sligo, to Traigh Eothuile (west of Ballysadare, in Sligo), through Tireragh, and across the river Moy into Tyrawley. The Clan William Burke were in contention with each other about the lordship of the country, for each of them considered that he himself was entitled to it. When O'Donnell arrived in the country, they all came at his invitation, and he having held a consultation with his counsellors, to determine which of them should be appointed lord, the resolution they finally came to was, to nominate Theobald Burke, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, lord, because he was the first who had gone to him after he had been expelled by the English from his estate, and he promised to aid him if in his power; and moreover he, being in the prime of life, was capable of enduring the troubles and hardship of the war in which he (O'Donnell), was engaged. The title of chief was then conferred on him in the presence of the forces in general, although there were others older and more entitled to the nomination than he; after the appointment of Theobald, hostages and securities were given him by the other Burkes who were in contention with him. O'Donnell remained with Mac William during the Christmas of that year, in the barony of Cill-Meadhain (Kilmaine, in Mayo), and in the Brighs of Clanmorris (hence Mac Muiris-namBrigh, or Mac Morris of the Brighs). The lord justice of Ireland, namely, sir William Russell, was at that time in Galway, and peace was proclaimed for the space of two months, without sureties or pledges, between O'Donnell and the Conacians, on the one side, and the lord justice on the other hand, on his leaving Galway. There was not a county in Connaught, except the county of Clare alone, but all of the inhabitants, or great numbers of them from each of these counties, were in alliance and united with O'Donnell on that occasion, from Drowis (Bundrowis, in Leitrim), to Conmaicne Mara (Connamara, in Galway), and from the Moy to the Shannon; of those were the O'Kellys, except Conor, the son of Donogh Riavach, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, for he had taken the Caladh (in Galway), from Feardorcha, the son of Kellach, son of Donal, son of Hugh-na-gCail-leach O'Kelly; and Feardorcha having attended the meeting held by O'Donnell, he was nominated lord by O'Donnell. The O'Maddens rose in the

same war, except O'Madden alone, namely, Donal, the son of John, and his son Anmcha. The sons of Redmond-na-Scuab, the son of Ulick Burke, and those we have mentioned, proceeded on an expedition, and they took and demolished Meelick of O'Madden (in Galway), Tir-Athain, and the most of the castles of the country, except the Longport (the fortress of O'Madden, in the barony of Longford, county of Galway); they completely plundered and spoiled Clonfert of St. Brendan, and took the bishop of the town (Stephen Kervan, or Kirwan, bishop of Clonfert), prisoner; along with those engaged there was Owen Duv, the son of Malachy Balv O'Madden, from the district of Lusmagh (in King's county); they afterwards proceeded across the Shannon into Delvin (barony of Garrycastle, the territory of Mac Coghlan, in King's county), to Fercall (O'Molloy's territory, in King's county), and on their return back to the banks of the Shannon, two companies of soldiers which were quartered in Meath were sent in pursuit of them, and no notice or warning having gone before them, they arrived, unnoticed and unperceived, until they surrounded the town in which the plunderers were, so that numbers of them were slain, along with Anmcha, the son of Malachy Modarda, son of Malachy, son of Breasal, and Covthach Oge, the son of Covthach O'Madden; the sons of Redmond Burke, with the most of their people, escaped from that conflict. Thirteen of the castles of Connaught were demolished by O'Donnell on that expedition; after O'Donnell had crossed the Moy into Tireragh (in Sligo), he nominated Teige, the son of Teige Riavach, son of Owen, the O'Dowd, and O'Hara Riavach in Lieney; Maurice Caoch, the son of Teige of Triubhas, the Mac Donogh of Tirerrill; Roderick, the son of Hugh Mac Donogh of Corran, and Connor, the son of Teige Mac Dermott, the Mac Dermott of Moylurg; he brought with him the hostages of every country through which he passed, as sureties, and after having completed his expedition, he returned back until he crossed the river Erne.

The hostages of all Connaught, for the most part, were confined in Galway by the governor, sir Richard Bingham. It happened on a time that these became inebriated and excited, after drinking wine, in the first month of harvest of this year, and

they contemplated among themselves to escape from the prison in which they were, and to fly, by stealth or force. Having determined on that resolution, they threw off their chains and fetters; the gates of the town were open at that time, and it happened to have been the time of dinner for all persons in general, for it was in the beginning of night they passed out through the gate of the town; the bridge was gained on them, so that they were obliged to face the rough river before them, and it was at the same time they were getting out of the river that the fierce soldiers of the town had arrived there, after they had crossed the bridge to meet them; some of them were killed on the spot, and the others were turned back into the prison from which they had escaped. When these informations reached the governor, he sent a written order to Galway to hang, without respite, every one who had attempted to escape on that occasion; there were hanged by command of the governor the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Edmond, the son of Richard of the Iron; the son of O'Conor Roe, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe; the son of Mac David, namely, Hoberd Buighe, son of William, son of Thomas; Murrough Oge, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige O'Flaherty; Donal, the son of Roderick, son of Teige O'Flaherty, and Myler, the son of Theobald, son of Walter Fada (Burke).

A. D. 1596.

Mac Carthy More died, namely, Donal, the son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige; and although he was called Mac Carthy More, he had been honourably created earl (earl of Clancare, in Cork), before that time, by command of the sovereign of England; he left no male heir after him, who would be appointed his successor, and only one daughter, who became the wife of the son of Mac Carthy Riavach, namely, Fingin (Florence), and all were of opinion that he was heir to that Mac Carthy who died, namely Donal.

Mac Sweeney-na-dTuath (of the Districts, in Donegal), namely Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donal, an affluent, bountiful man, who incurred neither reproach nor disrespect from the time he assumed the government of his territory to the day of his death, a valiant,

warlike man, benevolent and humane, brave in the conflict, successful in attacks, pre-eminent for good sense and council, in peace and war, died on the 26th of January, and his brother's son, namely, Maolmuire, the son of Murrough Mall, assumed his place.

O'Reilly i. e. John Roe, the son of Hugh Conallach, son of Maolmora, son of John, died; and although it had been ordained, according to composition by authority of the queen, some time previous to that period, that each of the descendants of Maolmora O'Reilly should enjoy the lordship of his own territory, O'Neill, i. e. Hugh (earl of Tyrone), the son of Feardorcha, appointed Philip, the son of Hugh Conallach, the O'Reilly over all Brefney; but he did not live long after he had been nominated lord, for he was accidentally killed before the space of half a quarter (six weeks), by the people of O'Neill, by whom he had been inaugurated; and Edmond, the son of Maolmora, the senior of the two lords before mentioned, was nominated the O'Reilly.

The son of the earl of Desmond died, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda.

Theobald, the son of Pierce, son of Edmond Butler, lord of Cathair-Duin-Iasgaidh (Cahir, in Tipperary), and of the Third of Clonmell (barony of Iffa and Offa, in Tipperary), died; he was a man of benevolence and great bounty, and had the greatest collection of poems of any, for the most part, of the Normans of Ireland; and his son Thomas succeeded in his place.

Mac Geoghegan, namely Niall, the son of Rossa, son of Conla, died.

Redmond Fitzgerald, lord of Tuath Brothail (Broghill Castle, near Charleville, in the county of Cork, one of the seats of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond), was put to death in Cork, on account of the crimes of his rebellion against the English.

When the lord justice and the council of Ireland perceived the strength and power of the Irish against them, and that all those whom they had brought under subjection to themselves before that time were joining in alliance with the forementioned Irish, in opposition to them, the resolution they came to was, to send ambassadors to O'Neill and O'Donnell, to sue for peace and truce from them. The persons chosen for negotiating affairs between

them were Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, and the archbishop of Cashel, namely, Myler Magrath. The earl of Ormond proceeded to Dundalk, where

he remained, and sent dispatches to O'Neill, informing him of the object of his arrival there ; O'Neill sent the same messages to O'Donnell, and O'Don-

XII. *Ancient Topography and Chiefs of Ulster &c.*—In the various topographical annotations, in the course of these Annals, accounts have been given of the old territorial divisions, and of the possessions held by each of the Irish princes and chiefs ; but an opportunity did not occur, until now, of giving in full *O'Dugan's Topography of Ulster*, which is now translated from the original Irish, as his topography of Meath, and Connaught, has been given in former numbers. The topography of O'Heerin on Leinster and Munster, has been also given in the course of these notes ; and an account of these important works, the Topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, has been given in the Introduction to these Annals. They contain an account of the territories possessed by each of the Irish princes, lords, and chiefs, in the 12th and 13th centuries, and are now for the first time translated from the Irish, and embodied in these notes ; but a full translation of these valuable Topographies, accompanied with the necessary annotations, and the Irish original on one side, is in course of preparation, and will be published in a separate work, as soon as prepared.

The Eugenians and tribes of Aileach.—O'Dugan thus commences his Topography of Ulster :

"Let us proceed to the chiefs of Uladh (Ulster),
From Tailtean of the valiant warriors,
From the Plain of Bregia, and forth from Meath,
From the select tribes of Temor.

"We must not stop till we arrive at Aileach,
To the race of Eogan of powerful arms ;
The sway of greatness they uprightly obtained,
The supreme nobility of Erin.

"This statement is not an idle saying,
Which has been handed down by historians ;
The torches of royal houses and of feasts,
All were heroes up to Eogan."

The O'Neills and Mac Loughlins are thus designated by O'Dugan :

"Hui Niall rioghda an ratha truí
Agus Meg laomsgair Lachlaind
Dual don maíne an mine
Da aicme na hairdrihe.

"The princely O'Neill, of great prosperity,
And also the mighty Mac Loughlin ;
Hereditary it was to those warlike chiefs
To be both heirs to the monarchy."

O'Dugan then proceeds to describe the other chiefs of the race of Eogan, and their territories :

"Ten Triochas, no mean portion belonged
To the ten sons of Eogan of the red weapons ;
Delightful to behold their possessions,
To them an undisputed inheritance.

"Of the Kinel Eogan, of mild countenance,
The prince of Kianaght is O'Cathain,
His forces are ready at every call ;
Of the race of Teige, the son of Kian of Cashel,
Is the tribe of abundant wealth and fame,
O'Conor was at first their prince."

Aileach, above mentioned, was a celebrated fortress, in Donegal, and the chief residence of the ancient kings of Ulster, of the race of Hy Niall, and an account of it has been given at p. 438 in the notes. *The Eugenians*, or race of Eogan, also called Kinel Eogain, the head branch of the Northern Hy Niall, possessed the territory of Tir-Eogain, which comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Derry, with a portion of Donegal, and accounts of the chiefs of the Eugenians, and their territories, have been given at pp. 49, 50, and also at pp. 441, 442, in these notes. The O'Neills, above mention-

ed, were princes of Tir-Eogain, princes of Aileach, and kings of Ulster, and many of their ancestors also monarchs of Ireland. The Mac Loughlins, who are mentioned by O'Dugan and sometimes called O'Loughlins, were a branch of the O'Neills, as before explained, and became powerful chiefs, as princes of Aileach and kings of Ulster ; and two of them were acknowledged as monarchs of Ireland in the 12th century. Many of their distinguished chiefs are recorded in these Annals in the 11th and 12th centuries, and they held their rank to the end of the 12th century, when they were put down by the O'Neills, who became princes of Tir-Eogain, and held their rank and power down to the 17th century. There are still many respectable families of the Mac Loughlins in Ulster, and various other parts of Ireland. O'Cahan, or O'Kane, prince of Cianachta, above mentioned, ruled over the greater part of the present county of Derry, and the name of his chief territory is still preserved in the barony of Kenaght. The territory of the O'Kanes was also called *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, or *O'Kane's Country* ; these powerful chiefs had also some possessions in Antrim, and a further account of them will be found at p. 50, in the notes. Many distinguished and valiant chiefs of the O'Kanes are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and they held their rank and possessions down to the end of the reign of Elizabeth ; but in the reign of James I., their territory, like most of the other parts of Ulster, was confiscated in the project called the Plantation of Ulster, and transferred to British settlers, chiefly to a Company of Londoners, who gave its name to the county of London-Derry. There are still some respectable families of the O'Kanes in Ulster, and other parts of Ireland. The O'Conors, mentioned by O'Dugan as the first possessors of O'Kane's Country, were the descendants of Teige the son of Cian, or Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster or Cashel, in the third century, and from their ancestor Kian the country was called Kianaghta. O'Dugan thus proceeds in his account of the other chiefs of Tir-Eogain :

"O'Dooyiarma of exalted fame,
Chief of Bredach, of ancient nobility ;
Their tribe has been of high prosperity,
The most noble race that sprung from Eogan.
The chief who always cultivated peace,
Of the men of Bredach was the race of the monarchs.

"A strong chief rules over Tullaghoge,
O'Hagan, the lord of fair avenues ;
The oak woods abound through every place,
It is also ruled by another O'Hagan.

"The O'Gormleys of mighty deeds,
Numerous are their warriors at the hanquets ;
The fortress of heroes is comfortable and happy,
They rule over the noble Kinel Moen.

"O'Fergal of substantial aid,
The fair O'Donnellan of fine figure ;
Strongly established on the soil
Are O'Donnagan and Mac Murrough.

"Mac Dunchuan and the agreeable Mac Rory,
Rule over the extensive Teallach Nainbith ;
No others are heard of over the inhabited plains,
Or over the victorious Muintir Birn.

"The chiefs of the exalted Kinel Eochy
Are Muintir Kelly of just judgments ;
O'Kieran rules with might over Fearnmuigh,
And also the strong tribe of O'Tierney.

"The noble men of Moy Ith,
Who have defended distant countries ;
Their worthy acts are seen in every church ;
They are O'Maolbreasail and O'Boyle ;
They excel in ships over all heroes,
O'Quinn the brave, and O'Kenny.

nell, with a large body of cavalry, having gone to where O'Neill was, they both proceeded to Foch-aird Muirthemhne (Foghard, near Dundalk, in

Louth). The earl and the archbishop having come to them, they related to the chiefs the object which had brought them, viz., that it was to treat for peace

"Kinel Binigh of the fair glens,
Chiefs who venerated the truth ;
Kinel Binigh of Tuath Rois,
From which lasting fame has spread.

"Kinel Binigh, not accustomed to bondage,
Of Loch-Drochaid of violent waves ;
Heroes who shared in every conflict,
O'Donnell is their brave chieftain.

"Of one tribe are the O'Duvans,
What poet has not truly heard of them ?
Their commands are promptly executed,
Of those are O'Hamill and O'Etigen.

"Three tribes in the eastern territory,
They are Tealach-Cathalain of clerics,
Also the delightful Tealach-Braonan,
In their praise the verse runs smoothly.

"Teallach Dubhrnille of prosperity,
Their noble conduct is hereditary ;
The Fir-Li flourish in that place :
Those are the three tribes.

"Over the powerful Kinel-Tiarnaigh,
O'Mnolfogharty I record ;
Great is their knowledge and prosperity,
Of those are O'Hosey and O'Eogan.

"The Clan Fergus of warriors,
By the records we know their chiefs ;
Victorious are they on every hill,
They are Clan Cunnach and Clan Baothgulaeh.

"Over the lasting Carraic Brachaidhe,
Over Clan Forgusa of the red arms,
Ruled O'Bruadair and O'Maolfabhail ;
They extended on both sides to the waves,
As far as O'Hagan on this side,
Maintaining a tribe of the people.

"Proclaim for Siol-Aodha-Eanaigh,
Their chieftains ruling over their tribes,
For them the poem is not dull or scanty,
They are O'Murrough and O'Mellan.

"Kinel Fearndaigh of the Banquets,
Their pedigree has been always noble ;
O'Fiachra ruled the strong southern half,
I do not fear his courage in the conflict.

"The Siol Airnin rule on the northern side,
And the Siol Maolfabhail of red weapons,
A clan who got their property not unlawfully by arms,
And the Clan Caghwell of battles.

"Two tribes in the east excelling all forces
In the exalted Kinel Fearadaigh ;
The tribe of Maolgeimry of honesty,
And the fair and active tribe of Maolpatrick.

"We cease to treat of the hospitable clans,
We end with the tribes of Fearadneh,
We follow the course of all historians,
And proceed from the exalted race of Eogan."

The tribe of O'Dooyiarma, or O'Duibhdiorina, above-mentioned, were chiefs of note in former times, and possessed the territory of Bredach, near Lough Foyle, in Donegal, as mentioned at p. 50. Some of them are mentioned in the Annals at an early period, but they make no figure in after times ; they anglicised the name O'Dermott or Mac Dermott, but they were a different clan from the Mac Dermotts of Rosecommon. The O'Hagans mentioned by O'Dugan were chiefs of Tullaghoge in Tyrone, in the barony of Dungannon,

and were Brehons to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone. The O'Gormleys were anciently chiefs of note, in the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, and are often mentioned in the course of the Annals. The Mac Caghwells, above-mentioned by O'Dugan, were lords of Kinel Feradaigh, in the barony of Omagh, in Tyrone, and held Ardstraw and other districts. They were powerful chiefs, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals, but in modern times there are few families of them of any note ; some of them have changed the name to Campbell, and others to Caulfield, and are to be found in Tyrone, Monaghan, Armagh, and Louth. The various chiefs above mentioned by O'Dugan were located in different parts of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, and an account of the territories possessed by each has been given at p. 50, in the note on Tir-Eogain.

The Orgiellians, or tribes of Orgiall.—An account of the ancient territory of Orgiall, which comprised the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, has been given at p. 2, in the note on Orgiall, but ancient Orgiall appears to have been of greater extent, and to have comprised some of the southern part of Tyrone, in the barony of Clogher, bordering on Monaghan, and also the greater part of Fermanagh, and, under the head Orgiall, O'Dugan describes the chiefs of all those territories, and also some in Dalradia, or the southern part of the present county of Antrim, as some of the Orgiellians, or race of Clan Colla, possessed parts of all those territories. An account of the chiefs and clans of Orgiall, of the race of Clan Colla, and the territories possessed by them, has been given at p. 2 in these notes, and a further account of the Orgiellians has been given at p. 417. An account of the chiefs and clans of Fermanagh, who were mostly Orgiellians, has been given at pp. 78, 79, in the notes on Fermanagh. *The Hy Manians* of Connaught were also a branch of the Orgiellians, of the race of Clan Colla, and came originally from Ulster ; their head chiefs were the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, in Galway and Rosecommon. An account of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Mulallys, O'Neaghtans, or O'Nortons, Mac Egans, and other chiefs of the Hy Manians, has been given in the notes on South Connaught. O'Dugan thus proceeds to describe the chiefs and clans of the Orgiellians, and their territories :

"Let us hasten onwards on our journey,
Let us leave the country of the nobles,
And not stop till we come to the Orgiellians,
Men who were not fettered as hostages.

"O'Carroll and O'Duibdara,
Exalted princes, free from massacre,
Men who maintained all clerics,
Ruled over the Orgiellians without reproach."

O'Dugan thus designates Mac Mahon and Maguire, princes of Orgiall, in the following verses, of which the translation is added :

"Ardriogha na n-ionadh sin
Meg Mathghamhna is Maguidhir
Maith uaibhsi aniocht a riaghlaibh
Slíocht as naisle d'Orgiallaibh."

"Mag Uidhir as ceann da geath
Air Fearaibh morda Monaeh,
Maith a thoirbearta ga thigh
Flaith as oirdheara n-einigh."

"The high princes of that country
Are Mac Mahon and Maguire ;
It is well for those who are under their rule,
They are the most noble tribe of the Orgiellians.

"Maguire is leader of their battalions,
He rules over the mighty men of Monaeh ;
At home munificent in presents,
The noblest lord in hospitality."

they were sent, and they related the terms which the lord justice proposed, which were the confirmation of the province of Concovar (Ulster), to

The O'Carrolls, princes of Orgiall, ruled chiefly over the territory now forming the county of Louth, with parts of Monaghan and Armagh, and the Mac Mahons, afterwards princes of Orgiall, and lords of Monaghan, Dartry, and Farney, ruled over the territory which forms the present county of Monaghan, with part of Louth, and were lords of Lurgan in that county. Many distinguished chiefs of the O'Carrolls and Mac Mahons are mentioned in these Annals, and in the annotations. It appears that, soon after the English invasion, the O'Carrolls were put down by John de Courcy and his Anglo-Norman followers, as the de Verdons, de Gernons, Clintons, Flemings, Taaffes, Peppards, &c., who took possession of Oriel or Louth, which constituted part of the English Pale. The O'Carrolls afterwards make no figure in Irish history, but the Mac Mahons maintained their independence for many centuries, with great valour, amidst incessant war with the English of the Pale; and copious accounts are given, in the course of these Annals, and in the notes, of the battles of the Mac Mahons with the British settlers for more than 300 years. Down to the reign of James I., and even to the Cromwellian wars, the Mac Mahons had considerable possessions and power in Monaghan, and some interesting accounts of them will be found in the Tracts of sir John Davis. The last celebrated chief of Monaghan was Hugh Mac Mahon, who actively co-operated with sir Felim O'Neill in the great insurrection of 1641, and having, in conjunction with Conor Maguire, baron of Enniskillen, attempted, in 1641, to seize the castle of Dublin, the plot was discovered by one Owen O'Connolly, and Maguire and Mac Mahon, being made prisoners, were sent to the Tower of London, and in 1644 both tried and beheaded at Tyburn. The Mac Mahons are still very numerous in Monaghan, and there are some respectable families of them in that county. There were, in former times, many eminent ecclesiastics of the name, and three of them were archbishops of Armagh in the 18th century, of whom accounts are given in Stewart's Armagh. The Mac Mahons of Monaghan, as before stated, were of the race of Clan Colla, and of a different descent from the Mac Mahons of Clare, chiefs in Thomond, who were of the race of the Dalcassians. Spenser, in his View of Ireland, has absurdly asserted that the Mac Mahons of Monaghan were of English descent, and of the ancient family of Fitz-Urse, or Fitz-Ursula, and he also states that the Mac Sweeneys of Donegal were of English extraction, being a branch of the de Veres, earls of Oxford, and that the Mac Sheehys of Munster were of English descent. Spenser likewise states that the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes of Wicklow were of British descent, but all these assertions are utterly absurd, and fully contradicted by all the accounts of these Milesian clans given by the Irish genealogists and historians. The Maguires, princes of Fermanagh, make a remarkable figure in Irish history, and many distinguished chiefs of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals, amongst others, the valiant Hugh Maguire, a commander of note in the war against Elizabeth, in conjunction with O'Neill and O'Donnell. The O'Dubhdaras, above-mentioned by O'Dugan, were princes of Fermanagh, in the 11th and 12th centuries, before the Maguires, and some of them are recorded in the Annals; but in after times they make no figure, and appear to have become extinct (*see notes on Fermanagh*, p. 79). O'Dugan thus proceeds with the other chiefs of Orgiall:

"To a lordship entitled by right,
Is O'Lairgnen, a full prince of Orgiall;
Nothing can be claimed without strong warlike power,
By O'Flaithri the high prince of Ulidia."

The name O'Lairgnen has been anglicised to O'Largan, and O'Flaithri, to O'Florry, and both these appear to have been chiefs of note in some part of Orgiall in ancient times.

"Princes of Hy Tuirtre of great victories,
They are O'Flynn and O'Donnellan;
O'Heire rules over Hy Fiachra Finn,
Who never flinched from battle or conflict."

them, except the tract of country from Dundalk to the Boyne, which was inhabited by the English for a long period before that time; and along with

"Lord of the smooth Machaire Meadhaidh,
O'Críodain rules over tribes;
O'Haodha over another clan,
He governs the men of Fearnmoighe."

"O'Keevan, leader of the battalion,
Lord of Magh Leamhna, of high prosperity;
Noble is the warrior of goblets,
O'Machoiden is lord of Mourne"

The O'Flynnns above-mentioned, were princes of Hy Tuirtre, an ancient territory in Dalaradia, which lay along Lough Neagh in the southern part of Antrim, and is described in the notes at p. 20. The O'Flynnns were distinguished chiefs, and are often mentioned in the Annals in the 12th century, and they fought with great valour many battles against John de Courcy and the Anglo-Normans, as recorded in the Annals, and in the notes on Ulster. The O'Donnellans were chiefs on the same territory as O'Flynn. The O'Herces, or Ercks; the O'Críodans, or Creedans, and O'Haodha, that is O'Hugh, or O'Hea, were chiefs in Fermoy, which was situated in the barony of Iveagh, county of Down. O'Machoiden, probably O'Macken, was chief of Mourne in Down. An account of the territories possessed by all these chiefs is given at p. 20 in the notes:

"Two exalted lords ruled over Oirtheara,
They are O'Hir and O'Hanlon;
O'Cosgraigh is chief of the plain of Feara Rois;
They are victorious in every battle."

"Lord of O'Meth Macha, undisputed,
Is O'Hanratty of the great preys,
A scion who ruled over a strong trihe;
Mac Donnell governed Clan Kelly."

The O'Hanlons were lords of the territory which now forms the baronies of Orior, in Armagh, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals; they were powerful and valiant chiefs, and held the office of hereditary standard-bearers to the kings of Ulster. The O'Cosgreys, sometimes called Mac Cuskers, or Mac Oscars, and by others changed to Cosgraves, were chiefs in part of Farney in Monaghan, and some adjoining parts of Louth, as shown at p. 3 in the notes. The O'Hanrattys were chiefs of note in Armagh, and held the territory of O'Meth Macha, sometimes called O'Meath, and part of it forms the district called Meigh, in the parish of Killevey, and barony of Orior, near Newry, and along Slievegullion mountain. Mac Donnell, mentioned as chief of Clan Kelly, appears to have been located in Orior, or the adjoining barony of Iveagh, in Down.

"The blue-eyed host of fair hands,
The red-lipped O'Boylans;
Chiefs of the excellent steeds,
The intrepid lords of Dartry."

"Hy Laoghair, of Lough Lir,
The Muintir Taithligh were their chiefs;
The powerful Muintir Maolduin of Lurg,
Deep were their wounds in combat."

The O'Boylans were the head chiefs of Dartry, in Monaghan. The O'Tullys, or Mac Tullys, were chiefs of Lough Lir, which appears to have been a district in Fermanagh, near Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and several of the O'Tullys are mentioned as abbots and Erenachs of Devenish, in Fermanagh. The O'Muldoons, lords of Lurg, were chiefs of note in ancient times.

"Mac Tiarnan, the flourishing chief,
Rules over the intelligent Clan Fergall;
The fair Tuath Ratha, free from conflicts,
Is entirely ruled by O'Flanagan."

that they promised, that the English should not eneraoch on them beyond that boundary, exept the English who were in Carriekfergus, in Carling-

"Muintir Peodachain of the Port,
Chiefs of the noblest offspring;
Melodious men of the level plain,
I record the prosperous Mac Gilfinnen."

The Mac Tiernans were chiefs of Clan Fergal, which appears to have been either in Clanawley or Magheraboy, in Fermanagh. The O'Flanagan, lords of Tura, ruled over the territory which now forms the barony of Magheraboy, in Fermanagh, and a further account of them will be found at p. 79, in the notes; they were distinguished chiefs, and many of them are mentioned in the course of the Annals. The Mac Gilfinnens were lords of Muintir Peodachain, in the north of Fermanagh, and on the borders of Donegal, and the name of the district is still preserved in the town and river of Pettigoc. The Mac Gilfinnens were distinguished chiefs, and many of them are recorded in the course of the Annals, as military commanders and admirals of Lough Erne, under the O'Donnells of Donegal. A further account of them is given at p. 79, in the notes; in modern times some of them have changed the name to Finnan, and others to Leonard.

"It is proper to speak of and record them,
The valiant chiefs O'Connollys;
The handsome tribe, like lions in combat,
Are the majestic Mac Gilmichaels."

"The prosperous O'Mulrooneys,
And O'Heaneys of great renown,
They are two lords who rule
Over the fertile slopes of Monagh."

"Lord of Triucha Ceud Cladaigh
Is Mac Kenna, as you have heard recorded,
A tree, though it bends, is strong,
He is from Meath, though now in Orgiall."

The O'Mulrooneys and O'Heaneys were chiefs of note in Fermanagh, and appear to have been located on the borders of Monaghan; some of the O'Mulrooneys have changed the name to Rooney. The Mac Kennas were chiefs of Truagh, in Monaghan, and came originally from Meath.

"O'Cormac is valorous with his clan,
He rules over the warlike Hy Mac Carthan.
Over the exalted Hy Breasail Macha
Rules O'Garvey, the valiant chieftain."

"O'Longan and O'Duvany,
O'Conor of the well-formed figure,
They all rule over western Hy Breasail,
By whom every nobleman is entertained."

"Over the exalted eastern Hy Breasail,
Rules the brave O'Loreau, free from sorrow,
Like trees they protect every mansion;
O'Heaney rules over Clan Kearney."

"The O'Donnells, men of extensive possessions,
And the prosperous O'Rogans;
They were courageous in battle,
Two noble tribes of Iveagh."

"The tribe of Duibhtire rule over the country,
Over the well-formed Clan Daiuhui;
O'Mulereave, I relate to you,
Rules the dark-haired majestic Clan Sionagh."

"O'Lachtan rules over the lesser Mourne,
Whose sway is not diminished;
O'Hanvey, whose course is prosperous,
Is lord over the profitable Hy Seanain."

ford, and in Newry, who were always permitted to carry on commerce and traffic; that no officers or collectors of rents or tributes should be sent to

"Over the valorous Hy Mac Carthain,
Rule noble majestic chiefs,
Most of their ancestors were princes,
They are O'Colgan and O'Connell."

"The high princes of those territories
Are the Mac Mahons of nobility,
Good are their laws and regulations,
The most noble tribe in Orgiall."

"Their most exalted achievements we have proclaimed,
Eastward into Ulidia let us proceed,
It is agreeable for us to part in friendship,
We must not therefore remain in Orgiall."

The O'Garveys, above mentioned in the poem, were chiefs of note in ancient times, and an account of them is given at the latter end of O'Brien's Irish Dictionary; they were located on Hy Breasail Macha, or Clan Breasail, which comprised the baronies of O'Neil-land in Armagh, and some of them also had possessions in Iveagh, in the county of Down. O'Loreau or O'Larkin, and O'Heaney, were also chiefs in Hy Breasail. The O'Donnells and O'Rogans, or Rodaghans, were chiefs in Iveagh, in the county of Down. The O'Loghans were chiefs in Mourne, in the county of Down, and the O'Hanveys were chiefs about the same territory. The O'Cormacs, O'Colgans, and O'Connells, are given as chiefs in Hy Mac Carthain. The Mac Mahons are stated by O'Dugan to have ruled over all those chiefs and territories, above-mentioned, as princes of Orgiall; these were the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, of whom an account has been given in the preceding part of this article.

The Tribes of Creeve Roe and Ulidia.—O'Dugan thus proceeds to describe the chiefs on the territories of Craobh Ruadh, and Uladh. The term Craobh Ruadh, signifying the Red Branch, was applied to the ancient territory originally possessed in the first century by the celebrated champions called the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, and comprised the districts about Emania, which was situated near Armagh. From the ancient kings of Emania, of the Irian race, were descended the kings of Uladh or Ulidia, now the county of Down, and the following princes and chiefs, described by O'Dugan, were their descendants:

"Let us proclaim the renown of Creeve Roe,
The high kings of Ulidia we shall enumerate;
The heads of established hospitality,
Are O'Dunlevy and O'Heoghy."

"Of their nobles are the men of fierce combats,
They are O'Aidith and O'Eochagan;
Great are the acquirements by preys,
Of the O'Lawreys and O'Lawlors."

"O'Loinsy of the haughty champions,
And O'Mordha of the red helmets;
Let us visit their territories,
And cease from treating of the princes;
Hereditary to their chiefs are the possessions;
Of their nobles is O'Mahon."

"The chiefs of Hy Eachach Coba,
Powerful are their ancient tribes;
Delightful are their meetings in every country,
To entertain the active O'Garvey."

"O'Hanvey is high prince there,
He has not been neglected, nor shall we neglect him;
His prosperity and power have not been retarded,
Proud is he in leading in the battle."

"Chief over the noble Clan Aodh
Is the exalted and agreeable Magennis;
They settled on the fertile hill,
They took possession of all Ulidia."

them, but to transmit to Dublin the rent which had been formerly imposed on their ancestors ; that no hostages or sureties would be demanded from

them for that purpose, and that the same terms should be extended to the Irish who were in alliance with O'Donnell in the province of Connaught.

"To Mac Cartan by charter belongs
The intelligent Kinel Fogartaigh,
Champions who have been liberal to clerics,
The treasurers of hospitality are they.

"O'Duvany above all trites,
Over the exalted Kinel Amalgaidh ;
O'Morna of the tribe of victory,
The leaders of Ulidia of high-tempered weapons.

"Mac Dullaghan of the hosts
Rules over the yellow-haired Clan Breasal ;
The O'Coltarans, adjoining the fortress,
Are dwellers in Dal-Cuirb.

"In the north-east have been collected,
The stock of the nobility in Ulster ;
Brave men by whom tribes are supported,
The head source of hospitality in Erin.

"The sway of heroism of Leath Cuinn,
The champions of triumph and combat,
Numerous are the farmers on their hills ;
They are the Ulidians and Erneans.

"It is difficult to depart from Emania,
From the exalted Creeve Roe of long weapons ;
And though bound to go to the land of the west,
My inclination would lead me to retard my progress.

"Let us proceed from Boirche of the pointed hills,
And from Cualigne, the country of glens ;
From Moyrath of the fatal conflict,
To the port of the heroes of O'Labradha.

"From Dun-da-Leathglas of the mantles (Downpatrick),
Which is the chief cemetery of Erin ;
On trying there I could not discover
The earth of which town enclosed Colum (St. Columkille).

"In the same tomb was buried
Bridget, the victory of heroines,
Where all sway has been conferred on them ;
Patrick lies at Macha, in the great tomb.

"The victory of Erin belongs to the Ultonians,
With the host of chariots of fair form ;
Through their valour they have gained conquest ;
The noblest of Erin are the Eugenians.

"The head of Ireland is the great Armagh,
But not in reference to the nobleness of its chiefs ;
Men profoundly learned are there,
Without disparagement to the three let us proceed."

An account of the territories called Ulidia and Dalaradia, which comprised the present county of Down and part of Antrim, with their chiefs and clans, has been given at pp. 20, 21, in these notes, and a further account of the Ulidians, Dalaradians, Irians, and other tribes who possessed those territories, has been given from p. 415 to 417, in the notes on Ulster. The O'Dunlevys above-mentioned by O'Dugan, and their ancestors of the Irian race of kings in Ulster, were in ancient times kings and princes of Ulidia, and the chief rulers of that territory. Many of them are mentioned in the Annals in the 11th and 12th centuries, but after that period they make no figure in Irish history, being subdued by John de Courcy and his Anglo-Norman followers, the Savadges, Mandevilles, Audleys, Coplands, Russells, Whites, &c., who took possession of the greater part of Ulidia, or county of Down. There are in modern times very few families of any note of the O'Dunlevys in Ireland. The O'Garveys above-mentioned by O'Dugan, were anciently chiefs of note, but they make no figure in modern times ; they had extensive possessions in Down and Armagh, and an account of them has been given in the preceding part of the present

article, in the note on Orgiall. The Magennisses mentioned by O'Dugan became the head chiefs of the Irian race, and representatives of the ancient kings of Ulidia ; they were styled princes and lords of Iveagh, and some of them were created viscounts of Iveagh ; they possessed the baronies of Iveagh and Lecale, with part of Mourne, in the county of Down, and a further account of them is given at p. 20 in the notes. Many distinguished chiefs of the Magennisses are mentioned in the course of these Annals, and there are several respectable families of the name in modern times in Ulster and other parts of Ireland. The O'Loinsys, or O'Lynches ; O'Lawreys, or O'Lowrys ; O'Heoghys, or O'Hoey ; Mac Cartans, O'Hanveys, O'Duvans, O'Mahons, O'Moore, O'Lawlors, O'Logh-nans, O'Larkans, O'Colgans, O'Connells, O'Heaneys, O'Coltrans, or O'Coulter, &c., above-mentioned by O'Dugan, were all chiefs of note in ancient times in Ulidia, and part of Orgiall, and were located in the county of Down, and some adjoining parts of Antrim, Armagh, and Louth, and an account of the territories possessed by them has been given in the notes on Dalaradia, Ulidia, and Orgiall. These chiefs appear to have been mostly all put down by John de Courcy and his Anglo-Normans, for in subsequent times few of them make any figure, and many of them were expelled to other parts of Ireland. The ancestors of the O'Mordhas, O'Morras, or O'Moore, of the Irian race in Ulidia in very remote times, settled in Leinster, and were very distinguished chiefs as princes of Leix, now part of the Queen's county and Kildare, and an account of them has been given in the notes on Leix. The O'Lawlors from Ulidia also settled in Leix in ancient times.

O'Dugan above refers to the circumstance of St. Columkille and St. Bridget being buried at Downpatrick, and says that St. Patrick was buried at Macha, or Armagh, but the old ecclesiastical historians state that St. Patrick, Bridget, and Columkille were buried at Downpatrick ; it is, however, stated by others, that the relics of St. Patrick were removed to Armagh, which may be above alluded to by O'Dugan.

Tirconnell and the Connallians.—An account of the territory of Tirconnell or Donegal, with its chiefs and clans, has been given at pp. 51, 52, in the notes, and a further account of the Connallians has been given at pp. 441, 442, in the notes on Ulster. O'Dugan thus commences the topography of Tirconnell :

"Our progress is a journey of prosperity,
Let us leave the valiant host of great Macha,
Let us not refuse good prosperity to that people,
Let us proceed into Kinel Conaill.

"Let them come, it is a prosperous journey,
Rugged is the land of that race,
To meet us at the Cataract of Hugh ;
It is the interest of that people of agreeable aspect.

"The O'Maoldoras, were they living,
Would come (but they will not come),
Without delay, or slow assembly,
To meet us, and so would the O'Canannans."

The Cataract of Hugh is the great waterfall at Ballyshannon called Easroe. The O'Maoldoras, or O'Muldorys, and O'Canannans, were the ancient princes of Tirconnell before the O'Donnells, and of the same descent as that great family who were the head chiefs of the race of the Connallians. Many valiant chiefs of the O'Maoldoras and O'Canannans are mentioned in these Annals in the 11th and 12th centuries ; they were powerful princes in those times, and ruled over Tirconnell and some parts of the adjoining territories, but, in the latter end of the 12th century, they were put down by the O'Donnells, and afterwards make no figure in Irish history ; and O'Dugan, in the above verses, alludes to their having become obscure, and their power extinct in his time ; in modern times there are a few of the name of O'Muldory, or O'Muldarry, and of the O'Canannans scattered in parts of Ulster and Meath, but all extremely obscure.

O'Neill and O'Donnell, and all the chiefs of the province who were along with them, then held a council concerning those terms which were conveyed to

them, and they, and the chiefs in general, having considered for a long time on all the treachery which had been committed by the English since

The Clann Dalaigh are thus designated by O'Dugan :

"Tioefa siad budh teand a d-triath
Clanna Dalaigh na n-doinn sgiath
Leo go coimheheart gan chrionadh
Oidhreacht o na h-airdrioghaibh."

"These will come, powerful are their lords,
The Clanna Dalaigh of the brown shields;
To them belongs, by undecayed sway,
The inheritance from the high kings."

The Clan Dalaigh, above mentioned, means the O'Donnells, that being their tribe-name, taken from Dalach, a celebrated chief, one of their ancestors in the tenth century; but they afterwards took the name O'Donnell, from Donal, another of their celebrated chieftains in the tenth century. The O'Dalys of Connaught were of the same descent as the O'Donnells, and kept the ancient tribe-name Clanna Dalaigh. The O'Donnells, princes of Tیرهonnell, of whom copious accounts are given in the course of these Annals, were very distinguished chieftains, and many of them were eminent for great abilities and valour. The O'Neills and O'Donnells, head chiefs of the northern Hy Niall, and rulers of Ulster, make a conspicuous figure in the history of Ireland, and were by far the most illustrious of the Irish princes; they always kept up more numerous and better disciplined forces than any others of the Irish chiefs, and, from the 12th to the 17th century, for a period of more than 400 years, they maintained their power and independence amidst incessant warfare with the English of the Pale, and were ultimately subdued only by very powerful armies sent from England in the war of Elizabeth. Ample accounts are given in the Annals of the many battles fought during this war by the northern Irish, under their heroic leaders, Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell. Even down to the middle of the 17th century, the O'Neills make a remarkable figure in Irish history, in the great insurrection of 1641, and the Cromwellian wars, Felim, and the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, being the chief commanders of the northern Irish in those wars. After the war of Elizabeth, the project called the Plantation of Ulster was carried into effect, in the reign of James I., by which the entire lands of six counties in Ulster, namely, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh, were confiscated, and the ancient territories of the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, Maguinness, and other chiefs, were transferred to colonies of British settlers.

O'Dugan thus proceeds with the topography of Tیرهonnell :

"Clan Cinnfaoladh of the white steeds,
And delightful Tir-Ainmireach;
Their troops are valiant to be seen,
And also the warlike Tir-Baghuine.

"This is the portion of the proud host,
The country of O'Boyle of the rosy complexion;
The resident tribe, who are numerous there,
They have a large portion of the land.

"O'Maolmaghna rules over Magh Seireadh,
To learned men he proved intelligent;
O'Hugh governs at the prosperous cataraet,
He is active in the conflict of every great force.

"To O'Taireirt of powerful heroes
Belongs the purely fair Clana Neachtain;
Mac Duvan, as extensively known,
Rules over Kinel Enda of bright arms.

"Gleann Finne, free is the enclosure of streams,
Which belongs to the affluent Mac Loingseachan;
Powerful with his spears in every conflict
Is O'Breislen the hospitable in Fanad.

"The host of Catharnaidh, who are not deceitful,
Are over Ard Miodhair of the fertile slopes;
An account which has been truly established
Has assigned it to O'Dogherty.

"To the power Mac Gillesamhais belong
Ros Guill and Ros Iorguill, as I record,
A host without deception or falsehood;
O'Furaran rules over Fionn-Rus.

"Two other chiefs are certified to you,
Rule over the victorious Tuath-Bladhaigh,
Of those is O'Cearnach, as recorded,
And his prosperity I have certified.

"Of those are the princely host of thriving folds,
Muintir Dalachan of the bountiful presents;
I shall relate in proper verses to you,
Their names and their territories.

"Tir-Mac-Caorthain of the preys and slaughters
Is possessed by the cheerful tribe of O'Mulligan;
To mention them in my poem is our decision,
There was a time when it would not have been regretful.

"Tir Breasail, the country of produce,
Two tribes are in its full possession;
Numerously established are they in their country,
They are O'Donnagan and Mac Garvey.

"The wound-giving Muintir-Maolgaoithe, [fortable.
By whom the country of the foreigners has been made com-
A tribe distinguished as spearmen,
O'Maolgaoithe is their lawful chief.

"Mac Tiernan of the fair countenance
Rules over the steady Clan Feargal;
Many prosperous clerics have sprung from the tribe;
Let us depart from Kinel Connell.

"The victory and valour of the clans of Niall,
Are carried in battle-sway by Tیرهonnell;
A host not slow to entertain me there,
Although from Tیرهonnell we must depart."

An account has been given at p. 52, in the note on Tیرهonnell, of the territories possessed by each of the chiefs and clans above-mentioned by O'Dugan, and they were all located in various parts of the county of Donegal.

The Brefnians, or Tribes of Brefney.—O'Dugan proceeds to describe the territories of Connaught, and an account of them, with their princes and chiefs, has been given in the notes on North and South Connaught, and on Brefney, but an opportunity did not occur until now of giving O'Dugan's poem on the chiefs and clans of Brefney.

"From Siol Murray of mirthfulness
Let us proceed into the country of Sen-Feargal,
To the host of Brefney of keen knowledge;
It is time, though slow is our progress."

Siol Murray, above-mentioned by O'Dugan, was Rosecommon, from which he proceeded to Brefney, and he thus designates O'Rourke and O'Reilly, the princes of that territory, which he calls the Country of Sean-Feargal, it being so named from Sean-Feargal, one of the ancient kings or princes of Brefney :

"Airdrigh Brefne as huan snacht
O'Ruair da n-dual cios Chonaecht
Uirrih don gnaol sin nach gunn
Is a thaoisich na thimeheall.

their arrival in Ireland, by their false promises to them, which they had never fulfilled towards them; the numbers of their high-born princes, nobles,

"Rioghthaoisíoch na ruathar n-garbh
O'Raghallaigh na ruadh arm
Do chuintear aoih a orgha
Os Muintir Maoil min Mhordha."

"The high-prince of Brefney, of lasting sway,
Is O'Rourke, to whom the tribute of Connaught belonged:
His attendant lords are not few,
And he is surrounded by his chieftains.

"Head chief of the fierce conflicts
Is O'Reilly of the red weapons;
His courteous commands are heard
Over the mild Muintir Maolmora."

An account has been given, from p. 75 to 77, of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, princes of Brefney, who were a branch of the Hy Briuinians of Connaught, as explained at p. 442 in these notes. The ancient territory of Brefney, which comprised the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim, was originally part of Connaught, but Cavan was added to Ulster, as before explained. Brefney was divided into two principalities, namely, West Brefney, or Leitrim, which was called Brefney O'Rourke, and East Brefney, or Cavan, called Brefney O'Reilly. The O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, princes of both Brefneys, were of the same descent, being two branches from one of the ancient kings of Connaught, their ancestor being Aodh Fionn, or Hugh the Fair, a king of Connaught in the 7th century, of the race of Hy Briuin. The O'Rourkes were in ancient times very powerful princes, and two or three of them are mentioned in the Annals as kings of Connaught in the 10th century. The O'Reillys took the tribe-name of Muintir Maolmordha, signifying the people of Maolmora, from one of their celebrated chiefs so called in the 12th century; the name Maolmora signifies a majestic chief, and it has been latinised Milesius, and anglicised Miles; it was a favourite name amongst the O'Reillys, and borne by many of their chiefs. The O'Rourkes and O'Reillys make a remarkable figure from the 12th to the 17th century, and many of their celebrated chiefs are recorded throughout these Annals, distinguished for their valour during their contests, for nearly 500 years, with the Anglo-Normans and English of the Pale, but after the wars of Elizabeth and Cromwell their extensive territories were confiscated, and transferred to British settlers. There are still several respectable families of the O'Rourkes in different parts of Ireland. The O'Reillys are extremely numerous, and it is estimated that there are about twenty thousand persons of the name in the county of Cavan, and many also in Meath, Longford, and Leitrim; there are many highly respectable families of the O'Reillys in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, Louth, Down, Cavan, and Longford.

O'Dugan thus designates the chiefs Mac Tiernan and Mac Gauran:

"Mac Tigearnain an trean fhear
Fosgadh síor na hfhlaithfheneadh
Ceandach na ecliar sa ceara
Air Theallach ndian nDunchadhla.

"Mac Samhradhain snaidhm go neart
Air Theallach Eachaidh oirdheirc."

"Mac Tiernan the valiant man,
The true protector of warlike chieftains,
The patron of clerics, and their friend,
Rules over the powerful Tullaghonoho.

"Mac Gauran, the mainstay of strength,
Rules over the noble Tullaghaw;
A country sheltered from the wind,
Mac Consnamha rules over Clan Kenny.

Mac Tiernan possessed the territory which now forms the barony of Tullaghonoho, and Mac Gauran possessed the barony of Tullaghaw, both in the county of Cavan; Mac Consnamha, a name

and chiefs, who, although they had been guilty of no actual crimes, came to an untimely death, merely for the purpose of robbing them of their

anglicised to Ford, was chief of Clan Kenny, a district which now forms the parish of Inismaghrath, along Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim. These were all chiefs of note, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. O'Dugan thus proceeds with the other chiefs of Brefney:

"Mac Cogan of the welcome visits
Rules over the noble Clan Fearmaigh;
Mac Dorchy whose tribe is not enslaved,
Rules over the heroic Kinel Luachain.

"The chiefs of Dartry, as recorded,
And of Calry of the tribes;
They have not destroyed the land by depredation;
Of those are the valiant O'Finn and O'Carroll.
The power of those chiefs has never been subdued,
And of them is the mighty Mac Claney."

An account of the above-mentioned chiefs, and the territories possessed by them, has been given at p. 77, in the notes on Brefney. The O'Carrolls, mentioned by O'Dugan as chiefs of Calry, possessed a territory called Calry, which comprised the present parishes of Drumlease and Killargy, in the barony of Dromahaire in Leitrim, and the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, and the district is mentioned by Colgan, Lanigan, and others, under the name Calrigia. A tribe of those O'Carrolls, in the 13th century, according to Mac Geoghegan, took the name of Mac Brady, and they settled in the county of Cavan, particularly in the barony of Loughree, where they became chiefs of note, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals. The Mac Bradys, sometimes called O'Bradys, are extremely numerous in modern times in the county of Cavan, and are often called, by those speaking the Irish language, O'Carrolls; there are many very respectable families of the Bradys in various parts of Ireland. The celebrated Baron Thomas O'Brady, a distinguished field marshal for many years in the Austrian service, and who died at Vienna in 1827, was a native of the county of Cavan. The Mac Clanays above-mentioned, lords of Dartry, now the barony of Rosslogher, in Leitrim, were powerful chiefs, and many of them are recorded in the course of these Annals.

O'Dugan proceeds to describe other chiefs of Brefney, amongst whom he places the O'Ferralls and O'Quinns, of Longford, as it appears that some of the northern and western parts of Longford, called Conmaicne, belonged to Brefney in ancient times.

"Let us proceed—may it be a prosperous journey,
On a visit to the Clan Fergus,
Towards the other valiant tribe,
To the prosperous Clan Rory.

"Muintir Giollagain of the preys,
O'Quinn is their lord and chief;
Mac Maoiliosa of the fair countenance,
His rents are from Magh Breacraidhe;
Mac Fionnvarr, pure is his prosperity,
Ruling over the intelligent Muintir Gearadhan."

The Mac Rannalls are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"Mac Raghnail cluintear anois
Air Muintir aluinn Eoluis."

"Mac Rannall is now heard to rule
Over the delightful Muintir Eoluis."

The Mac Rannalls, lords of Muintir Eoluis, and of Conmaicne of Moyrein, were powerful chiefs in ancient times, and many of them are mentioned in the course of these Annals; their territory comprised the present baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim. The Mac Rannalls were of the same race as the O'Ferralls, lords of Annally or Longford, namely of the Clan

patrimonies, they greatly dreaded that what was then promised would not be fulfilled towards them, and they finally resolved on rejecting the peace.

Fergus, also called the Clanna Rory, and an account of them has been given at p. 77, in the note on Brefney; there are still many respectable families of the Mac Rannalls in various parts of Ireland, but in modern times the name has been absurdly anglicised Reynolds.

The other chiefs of Brefney were the following:

"The affable O'Mulveys
Rule over Moy Nisi of many hostages;
Good is their portion, without purchase.
Let us record the chief of the warlike heroes.

"The O'Ferralls now prevail
In the government over the Clan Fergus;
To him belongs the protecting tribes,
The O'Quinns were his ancestors."

The O'Ferralls, styled princes and lords of Annaly, an ancient territory which comprised the present county of Longford, were powerful chiefs in former times, and many of them are recorded in the course of these Annals; there are still many very respectable families of the name in various parts of Ireland. The O'Quinns, above mentioned, chiefs of Muintir Giollagain, were in ancient times lords of the territory which forms the barony of Ratheline, in the county of Longford. An account of the district possessed by the O'Mulveys in Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon, has been given at p. 77, in the notes on Brefney.

The Tribes of North Connaught.—An account has been given of the chiefs and clans of Sligo and Mayo, from p. 97 to p. 100, in the note on North Connaught, but the translation of the poem of O'Dugan, referring to the following chiefs, has not been given:

"Let us proceed into the Lieney's,
Let us depart from the country of Carbury,
Let us remember the clans of Kian,
In the warlike Lieney's of sharp weapons.

"The princes of Lieney, of productive bloom,
Are O'Hara and O'Huathmaran;
Let Lieney of the heroes of swords be visited;
Bear in remembrance O'Kearnachan,
Good is each mansion of that trihe,
O'Gara is of that noble race.

"O'Devlin of good fame,
O'Donaghy of the Kerns,
Let us accurately praise them with affection,
They are the two lords of the level plain of Corran.

"Let us go to the land of Fiachra,
To the melodious hosts of fierce conflicts,
From the hospitable and powerful tribe,
It is our wish there to proceed.

"From Codlmaigh, it is a peaceful visit,
Which marks the end of the territory,
To the boundary of Rodlha to be recorded;
It is a delightful perfect land;
The whole of that portion
Is the inheritance of O'Dowd.

"Fourteen kings of the tribe
Obtained the province undivided,
By deeds of combined force and battle,
Of the illustrious race of Fiachra."

An account of the O'Dowds, princes of Hy Fiachra, and sometimes called princes of North Connaught, has been given at p. 98, in the notes on North Connaught. They were the head family of the race of Hy Fiachra, descended from Fiachra, king of Connaught in the latter end of the 4th century, whose son, the heroic Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland, was killed by lightning at the foot of

They afterwards communicated the resolution to the earl, who proceeded to Dublin, to the lord justice and council, and related to them that he was

the Alps, in A.D. 429, while on a military expedition in Gaul. The ancestors of the O'Dowds, as above-stated, furnished fourteen kings of Connaught of the race of Hy Fiachra. The O'Dowds were powerful princes in ancient times, and copious accounts of them are given in the Annals of the Four Masters; they ruled over the extensive territories which now form the baronies of Erris, Tyrawley, Carra, and Kilmairne, in Mayo, with Tireragh in Sligo. An account of the O'Haras, O'Garas, and other chiefs above-mentioned, in the Lieney's, in Sligo, and Mayo, has been also given at p. 99, in the notes on North Connaught.

The Counties of Ulster.—An account of the formation of various counties from the ancient territories has been given in the course of these notes. In Ulster, the territory of Orgiall was formed into the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh; Dalaradia, Ulidia, and Dalrieda, were formed into Down and Antrim; Tir-Eogain and Tirconnell into Tyrone, Derry and Donegal; Fermanagh retained its ancient name; Brefney, which was part of ancient Connaught, was formed into Cavan and Leitrim.

Louth was part of Orgiall, and was comprised in the ancient kingdom of Ulster, which extended as far as the Boyne at Drogheda and Slane; the name in Irish is Lugh-Magh, which signifies the Plain of Lugh, or Lughaidh, probably from some ancient chief; it was in remote times also called Magh Muirtheimhne, that is the Plain of Murhevney, from Murtheimhne, a celebrated chief of the Clanna Breogain, or Brigantes, who came along with the Milesians from Spain; and many centuries afterwards it got the name Machaire-Chonail, signifying the Plain of Conal, from Conal Kearnach, or Conal the Victorious, a famous warrior of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster in the first century, whose posterity possessed the territory. Louth was O'Carroll's Country, and also partly belonged afterwards to the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, but after O'Carroll, the prince of the territory, was subdued by John de Courcy and the Anglo-Normans, the territory was formed into the county of Louth, about A. D. 1210, in the reign of King John, and formed part of the English Pale; it was called by the English Oriel and Uriel, a name taken from the ancient one Orgiall, and the name Louth is latinised *Lovidia*. The chief town is in Irish called Droichead-Atha, signifying the Bridge of the Ford, hence latinised *Pontana*; the name was anglicised Tredagh, and lastly Drogheda (see p. 2, note on Orgiall).

Monaghan, part of ancient Orgiall, was formed into a county about 1585, by the lord deputy, sir John Perrott; it got its name from the chief town *Muineachan*, said to signify the town of the monks, and was so called from an ancient abbey there, and the name is latinised *Monachana*. Monaghan was called *Mac Mahon's Country*, as those chiefs were the principal possessors; the other chiefs and clans of note were the Mac Kennas, O'Boylans, Mac Cabes, O'Connollys, O'Duffys &c.; a great part of Monaghan was called by the English the *Ferney*, in Irish, Fearnmuighe, signifying the Plain of the Alder Trees, and this name is still retained in the barony of Farney, which, however, is of much less extent than the ancient Ferney.

In the reign of Elizabeth, about the year 1584 or 1585, the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, according to Cox, Borlase, and others, formed seven counties in Ulster, namely Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Coleraine, afterwards called Derry and Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, though, according to other accounts, these counties were formed, about the year 1570, by the lord deputy, sir Henry Sydney, but not regularly settled until the time of Perrott.

Armagh, part of ancient Orgiall, was formed into a county about 1585, by sir John Perrott, and took its name from the chief town, in Irish *Ard Macha*, signifying the Hill of Macha, and so called either from Macha, the wife of Nemedius, or in after times from another Macha, a celebrated queen of Emania, who flourished nearly four centuries before the Christian era. A great part of the territory was called Magh-Macha, or the Plain of Macha, and

refused the peace, and the answer he got from the Irish. The lord justice and the council sent despatches to England to the queen, informing her

of these affairs, so that she then sent an immense number of men to Ireland, with a supply of military stores, and their numbers were not less than

comprised the celebrated district and palace of Eamhain Macha, or Emania, the seat of the ancient kings of Ulster; the name is the same in the Latin as in the Irish, namely Ardmacha. It was anciently possessed by the O'Neills, O'Hanlons, O'Hanrattys, O'Garveys, Mac Canns, &c.—(See note, p. 3, on *Orgiall*).

Down, in Irish *Dun*, signifying a fortress, was in ancient times called Dundaleathglas, and afterwards Dun Patraic, or Downpatrick, from St. Patrick having been buried there. Down comprised the greater part of ancient Ulidia or Dalaradia, and was formed into two counties, namely Down, and The Ards, or Newtown, in the reign of Edward II., but both were formed into the present county of Down in the reign of Elizabeth, which got its name from the chief town Dune, or Downpatrick, and is latinised *Dunum*. It was anciently possessed by the O'Donlevys, Mac Gennises, O'Garveys, Mac Cartans, &c., and partly by the O'Neills, lords of South Clannaboy.

Antrim comprised ancient Dalrieda, and part of Dalaradia, or Ulidia; it was formed into a county in the reign of Edward II., and took its name from the chief town, in Irish *Aendruim*, which is said to signify the Handsome Hill, from *Aen* or *Aon*, excellent, and *druim* a hill; it is latinised *Aendromia*, and *Antrumnia*. The O'Flynnos or O'Flinns, O'Kanes, &c., were the chief ancient possessors, and also the O'Neills, lords of North Clannaboy; the Mac Donnells and Mac Quillans possessed the northern parts, called the Routes and Glynns (see notes on *Dalaradia* and *Dalrieda*, from p. 20 to p. 22).

Tyrone, in Irish *Tir-Eogain*, signifying the country of Eogan or Owen, was so called from Eogan, one of the sons of the celebrated king Niall of the Nine Hostages. Eogan conquered this country in the 5th century, and it was possessed by his posterity, called Eugenians, the head chiefs of whom were the O'Neills, princes of Tir-Eogain, hence it was called *O'Neill's Country*. Part of ancient Tir-Eogain was formed into the county of Tyrone, about 1585, by the lord deputy sir John Perrott; the name Tir-Eogain was anglicised Tir-Owen, and Tyrone, and has been latinised *Tironia*, and sometimes *Eugenia*. The other chiefs of note in Tyrone were the Mac Caghewells, O'Quinns, O'Hagans, O'Donnellys, O'Nenneys, &c.

Derry, in Irish *Doire*, signifies an Oak wood, and the town was anciently called Doire-Calgach, signifying the Oak wood of Calgach, from a chief of that name, and afterwards Derry Columkille, from the abbey founded there by that saint. The territory, which now forms the county of Derry was part of Tir-Eogain, and O'Chan, or O'Kane, being the head chief, it was called *O'Kane's Country*. It was formed into a county in 1585, by sir John Perrott, and was called the *County of Coleraine*, from its chief town; it was afterwards called Derry, latinised *Derria*, and on the confiscation of Ulster, and plantation with British colonies in the reign of James I., a company of London shopkeepers and traders having got a grant of the county and city of Derry, from them the county got the absurd name of London-Derry. An account of the chiefs and clans of Tyrone and Derry has been given from p. 49 to p. 51, in the notes.

Donegal, in Irish *Dun-na-nGall*, signifying the Fortress of the Foreigners, derived from *Dun*, a fortress, and *Gall*, a foreigner, got its name, it is said, from a fortress erected there by the Danes. The ancient territory was called *Tir-Conaill*, or the Country of Conall, from Conall, brother of Eogan, who, as above explained, possessed Tir-Eogain. This Conall, son of king Niall of the Hostages, and his posterity called Connallians, possessed the territory, and their head chiefs were the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, hence it was called *O'Donnell's Country*. The other chiefs of note in Donegal, were the O'Doghertys, Mac Sweeneys, O'Boyles, O'Gallaghers, O'Gormleys, O'Breslins, &c. Tirconnell was formed into a county about 1585, by the lord deputy Perrott, and called Donegal, from its chief town; the names Donegal and Tirconnell are latinised *Dungallia* and *Tir-Connellia*, and sometimes *Conallia*. (See notes p.p. 51, 52).

Fermanagh, in Irish *Fearamanach*, may signify the Men of

the Monks, from *Feara*, men, and *manach* a monk, as it had in ancient times many ecclesiastical establishments, or it might be derived from *Feara*, men, and *monach*, of the marshes, as it was a country full of marshes and lakes; the name is latinised *Fermanachia*. The Maguires were princes of Fermanagh, hence it was called *Maguire's Country*, and was formed into a county, about 1585, by the lord deputy Perrott. The other chiefs of note in Fermanagh were the O'Flanagans, O'Muldoons, Mac Manuses, Mac Gilfimmens, Mac Donnells, O'Cassidys, O'Tullys, &c. (See notes on *Fermanagh* p. 78).

Cavan, in Irish *Cabhan*, pronounced Cavan, is derived from the word *Cabhan*, which signifies a hollow place, and corresponds with the situation of the town of Cavan, which is located in a remarkable hollow. The territory of Brefney formed in ancient times part of Connaught, and was divided into East Brefney, or Cavan, and West Brefney, or Leitrim; but when formed into counties, about 1585, by the lord deputy Perrott, Cavan was added to Ulster, and Leitrim was left in Connaught. The territory of Cavan being possessed by the O'Reillys, princes of East Brefney, was called Brefney O'Reilly, and *O'Reilly's Country*; and the territory of Leitrim, being possessed by the O'Rourke's, princes of West Brefney, was called Brefney O'Rourke, and *O'Rourke's Country*. The name Leitrim, in Irish *Liath-Druim*, signifies the Grey Hill, and from the town the county was called Leitrim, as the county of Cavan was called from the town of Cavan; the name Cavan is latinised *Cavana*, and Leitrim *Leitrimnia*. Brefney, in Irish *Breifne* or *Brefne*, signifies the *Hilly Country*; it was called by the English *The Brenny*, and has been latinised *Brefnia* and *Brefinnia*. An account of the other chiefs and clans of both Brefneys, as the Mac Gaurans, Mac Tiernans, or Mac Kernans, Mac Bradys, Mac Gowans or Smiths, Mac Cabes, Fitzpatrickes, &c, in Cavan, and the Mac Rannalls, Mac Clancys, &c, in Leitrim, has been given at pp. 74, 75, in the notes on Brefney.

Topography of the Pentarchy.—In the course of these annotations to the Annals, accounts have been given of the topography of the five ancient kingdoms of Ireland, constituting the Pentarchy, with the old territorial divisions, and the possessions of each of the Irish princes, lords and chiefs, from the 10th to the 17th century; also an Epitome of the history of every county in Ireland, and accounts of the great Anglo-Norman, and old English families of note, and of the nobility and chief landed proprietors in each county, from the English invasion to modern times, with an account of the Danes, and the Antiquities, &c, of the country, collected from numerous authentic sources, and most of the matter given has never before been published.

The Ancient Colonies that peopled Ireland from the earliest ages, as the Partholarians, Nemedians, Fomorians, Firbolg or Belgians, Tuath Dedanans, Milesians, Celts, and Scythians, &c., have been described at pp. 123, 340, 341, and 361 to 367, in the notes on Ulster, and other places. Accounts of the *Danes or Scandinavians* in Ireland, have been given at pp. 457 to 469, 481 to 488, 508 to 516, and 532 to 544; accounts of the *Anglo-Normans* are given at pp. 1 to 20, 196 to 198, 463 to 464, 536 to 540, and 557 to 558. The territories and tribes of the five kingdoms of the Pentarchy are described under the following heads.

The Kingdom of Meath.—The name in Irish is *Midhe*, pronounced Mee, and latinised *Midia*; the people *Midhigh*, latinised *Midii*, and *Midenses*, and anglicised Midians, and sometimes Methians. The kingdom of Meath comprised the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Longford, King's county, Dublin, and Kildare; this kingdom was in after times added to the province of Leinster. The kingdom of Meath, with all its ancient territories, tribes, clans, princes, and chiefs, has been described in the articles on Meath, Teffia, Tara, Clancolman, Annaly, Offaly, Moy-Lifey, Bregia, and Fingall, in the annotations on those territories, in the course of the Annals, at pp. 6 to 9, 146, 248, 249, 292 to 298, 314 to 317, 343 to 361, and 442. In the above-mentioned notes, an account has been given of the following races,

twenty thousand of paid forces and common soldiers, for the purpose of carrying on war against the Irish. A very great army was afterwards mustered by the queen's war general in Ireland, namely, Sir John Norris, to march into the province of Connaught, for the purpose of subduing all those who had risen in alliance in the war of the Irish. The earl of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick,

the son of Rieckard Sagsanach, son of Ulick of the Heads, with all his forces, joined their army; the earl of Thomond, namely Donogh, the son of Connor, son of Donogh O'Brien, also joined them with his forces, and numerous other forces besides, which are not recorded; but, however, some have stated that such an army, belonging to the sovereign, had not been collected for a long period of

tribes and clans who possessed those territories, as the Partholomians, Belgians, Danans, Heremonians, Fenians, Temorians, Bregians, Hy-Niellians, Colmanians, Tefians, Annalians, Delvinians, Offalians, Moyliffians, Eblanians and Fingallians.

The Kingdom of Ulster.—The name in Irish is *Uladh*, pronounced Ulla, and latinised *Ultonia*; the people were called *Ultaigh*, in Latin *Ultonii*, and *Ultonienses* anglicised *Ultonians*. This ancient kingdom comprised the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, and Fermanagh, and the old territories of Orgiall, Dalaradia, Ulidia, Dalrieda, Tir-Eogain, Tirconnell, and Fermanagh; the county of Cavan, which was part of Brefney, belonged to Connaught, but was afterwards added to Ulster, and the county of Louth, which was part of ancient Ulster, was added to Leinster. In the notes on the above-mentioned ancient territories, and on Ulster, at p. 2, and at pp. 19 to 22, 49 to 52, 78, 79, 146, 337 to 342, 361 to 367, 412 to 417, 436 to 442, 556, and 601 to 608, an account has been given of their extent, and of the tribes, clans, princes, and chiefs who possessed them. In the above-mentioned notes, accounts are given of the following races, tribes, and clans in Ulster: the Partholomians, Nemedians, Fomorians, Danans, and Milesians; of the Irians, or Rudricians, the Emanians, or Red Branch Knights, the Heremonians, the Hy-Niellians, Eugenians, Conallians, Orgiellians, Ulidians, Dalaradians, Dalriedians, Degadians, Dalriatachians, Erneans, and Cruithneans, or Picts.

The Kingdom of Connaught.—The name in Irish is *Conacht*, pronounced Conaght, and latinised *Conacia*; the people were called *Conachtaigh*, in Latin *Conacii*, and *Conachtenses*, anglicised *Conacians*. This ancient kingdom comprised the present counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Cavan, with the northern part of Longford, bordering on Leitrim and Cavan; in ancient times, at different periods, the territory of Clare in Thomond formed part of Connaught, but was ultimately added to Munster, and the county of Cavan was added to Ulster in the reign of Elizabeth. Connaught comprised the ancient territories of Cruachan, Machaire Chonacht, Moy-Aoi, Siol-Murray, Hy-Fiachra, Hy-Maine, Moen-Moy, Moylurg, Brefney, Conmaicne, Connamara, Umhall, Ioras, Trawley, Clanrickard, &c. An account of those territories, and the tribes, clans, princes, and chiefs who possessed them, has been given in the course of these notes on Connaught, Ulster and Brefney, at pp. 75 to 78, 97 to 100, 121 to 132, 341 to 345, 361 to 367, and 606 to 608. In the above-mentioned notes, accounts are given of the following races, tribes, and clans in Connaught: the Fomorians and Danans, the Firbolg or Belgians, Firdonnians, Damnonians, Martineans, Erneans, Attacottians, Gamanadians and Clanna-Mornians, the Heremonians, Hy-Briunians, Bregians, Conmacnians, Hy-Fiachrians, and Hy-Manians.

The Kingdom of Leinster.—The name in Irish is *Laignean*, latinised *Lagenia*; the people were called *Laigneigh*, in Latin *Lagenii*, and *Lagenienses*, anglicised *Lagenians*. In ancient times Leinster was of much less extent than the modern province; it comprised the present counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's county, with a great part of the King's county, and the whole of Kildare, except a small portion of Carberry, which belonged to Meath; Leinster also comprised that part of the county of Dublin south of the Liffey, and that part north of the Liffey belonged to Meath. A large portion of the northern part of King's county also belonged to Meath, and some of the southern part of King's county, bordering on Tipperary, belonged to Munster. In after times the ancient kingdom of Meath, and also the county of Louth, in Ulster, were added to the province of

Leinster. The ancient kingdom of Leinster comprised the old territories of Hy-Kinsellagh, Cualan, Ossory, Offaley, Leix and Moy Liffey. Accounts of those territories, and their tribes, clans, princes, and chiefs, have been given in the notes on Leinster, &c. at pp. 194, 217 to 225, 245 to 252, 266, 267, 343 to 345, 366, 457 to 460, 481 to 488, 508 to 516, and 532 to 544. In the above notes accounts are given of the following races, tribes, and clans in Leinster: the Belgians, Galenians, Menapians, Brigantes, Heremonians, Cahirians, Hy Kinsellians, Cualanians, Ossorians, Offalians, Lisians, Fenians, Moy-Liffians, Eblanians, and Danes.

The Kingdom of Munster.—The name in Irish is *Munha*, or *Munhan*, pronounced Moo-an, latinised *Momonia*; the people were called *Muimhneigh*, in Latin *Momonii*, and *Momonenses*, anglicised *Momonians*. The ancient kingdom of Munster comprised the present counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, to which was afterwards added Clare, which formed part of ancient Connaught; Munster appears also to have comprised a small portion of Ossory, in the county of Kilkenny, bordering on Tipperary, and also a portion of the south of King's county called Ely O'Carroll, adjoining Tipperary. The principal divisions of ancient Munster were *Tuadh-Munhan*, or North Munster, latinised *Tuemonia*, and anglicised Thomond; *Deas-Munhan*, or South Munster, in Latin *Desmonia*, in English Desmond; *Oir-Munhan*, or East Munster, latinised *Ormonia*, anglicised Ormond; *Desies* was also an ancient division of Munster, and comprised the greater part of the present county of Waterford. The extent of Thomond, Desmond, Ormond, and Desies, has been described in the notes on Munster, and accounts have been given of the tribes, clans, princes, and chiefs who possessed these territories, in the notes on Munster, at pp. 146 to 154, 170 to 180, 194 to 202, and 248. In the above notes, accounts are given of the following races, tribes, and clans: the Heberians, Eugenians, Dalcassians, Kianians, Ithians, Lugadians, Degadians, Menapians, Tuemonians, Desmonians, Desians, Ormonians and Elians.

Ptolemy's Geography.—From p. 391 to 394, in the notes, an account has been given of the geography and topography of Ireland, in the beginning of the 2nd century, by the celebrated Greek geographer Claudius Ptolemy, of Alexandria in Egypt, who gave a Map of Ireland at that very remote period, with the names of the tribes placed on the different territories, the cities, the promontories, islands, harbours, lakes, and rivers. In the explanation of this ancient geography, in the above-mentioned notes, an account is given of the following seventeen tribes, and their territories, with their original Greek names, which are thus anglicised. The Eblanians, Caucians, Menapians, Brigantes, Coriondians, Udeans, Uternians, or Ivernians, Illibricians or Velabrians, Lucenians, Concanians, Nagnatians Venenians, Robogdians, Darinians, and Uluntians or Ultonians. It may be here observed, that, in the explanation given of Ptolemy's Geography, at p. 392, the promontory called *Isamnion*, now St. John's Foreland, at the Bay of Dundrum, on the coast of Down, is mentioned, and the Greek name *Isamnion* was probably derived by Ptolemy from the Irish *Magh Seimhne*, which sounds very like it, and was the ancient name of a plain in the territory afterwards called Dalaradia, in the same part of the county of Down. At p. 392 it has been explained that Ptolemy called the lake and river Erne *Raious*, which probably might have been derived from the Irish *Eas-Ruadh*, or *Easroc*, which was the ancient name of the cataract at the mouth of the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, and if the word *Eas-Ruadh* was written *Ruadh-Eas*, which would have the same signification, it would sound very similar to the Greek word *Raious*.

time in Ireland as that, for the greatness of its full muster, its foreign forces, and their extraordinary equipment and superior power. When all those had assembled together at Athlone, to meet the general, they then marched to Roscommon, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of the monastery of Boyle, and when they did not find the Conacians there before them, as they expected, they returned back, and proceeded westward to Cionn Locha, into the country of Mac William, and to Maighin (Moyné, in the parish of Shrúle, barony of Kilmáin, county of Mayo), and encamped on the banks of the river Rodhba (the river Robe, which flows through Ballinrobe, in Mayo). When that very great army was threatening to march to that place, Mac William Burke, i. e. Theobald, sent his messengers to O'Donnell, entreating him to come to relieve him, and O'Donnell promptly responded to the call, for he was making ready to march into the province of Meva (Connaught), before the messengers had reached him. He sent letters and written despatches to the Irish of the province of Olnegmacht (Connaught), requesting them to meet him at a certain place on his progress to the camp of the general, Sir John Norris, and he himself commenced his march with his forces, and proceeded across the rivers Erne and Sligo, and along the right hand side of the river of the Ox mountain, through Lieney (in Sligo), and the territory of Gaileang (barony of Gallen, in Mayo). The Irish of the province (of Connaught), marched at the same time without delay at that call; in the first place came O'Rourke, namely, Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan (na-Murtha), son of Owen, son of Bryan; thither marched O'Conor Roe; O'Kelly; Mac Dermott of Moylurg; there came also the two Mac Donoghs, the two O'Haras, and O'Dowd. When those Irish assembled at one place, they did not halt until they pitched their camp, confronting Sir John Norris, on the opposite side of the same river Robe. There was a correspondence carried on between them from both sides, as if through peace and amity, but such in truth was not the case, but to inspect, and reconnoitre, and to deceive each other if they possibly could. They remained in that manner confronted, until the English came short of provisions, and the resolution they came to was, to decamp from the place where they were, when they could obtain no advantage

of the Irish; they accordingly did so, and the general proceeded to Galway, from thence to Athlone, and he left soldiers in Cong (in Mayo), and likewise in Galway, in the town of Athenry, in Mullaghmore of Hy Maine, in Kilconnell, in Ballinasloe (all in the county of Galway); in Roscommon, in Tulsk, and in the monastery of Boyle (in the county of Roscommon).

O'Conor Sligo arrived in Ireland, with a great number of English along with him, in the harvest of this year.

Sir Richard Bingham, and his brethren, were removed from the government of the province of Connaught, and they were conveyed to Dublin, and from thence they were sent to England, and a man better than he was appointed his successor in the governorship of the province of Connaught, whose name was sir Conyers Clifford; he was a man who bestowed valuable presents and property on the English and Irish, and there did not come of the English into Ireland, in the latter times, a better man. When he came to Dublin he began to collect men and arms for the purpose of marching into Connaught, and he afterwards proceeded with all his troops and forces to the town of Athlone, and he distributed his companies into camps and fortresses over the towns of Hy Maine and Clanrickard, viz., Galway, the town of Athenry, Mullaghmore, Cong, and Leith-Inis (Lehinch, in the parish of Kilcommon, in Mayo). A great number of the chiefs of the province of Connaught went to the governor, and joined him, on account of his fame and great renown; of those were O'Conor Roe, namely, Hugh, the son of Torlogh Roe, and Mac Dermott, i. e. Conor, and they confirmed their friendship to him.

After O'Conor Sligo had returned from England to Ireland, he set about subduing Connaught as well as he could, on behalf of the English, and was joined by the Mac Donoghs of Collooney, and Ballymote was also under his controul; the O'Harts likewise joined him, for they were always obedient supporters of the man who held his title, and rejoiced at his coming to them; they were filled with vain glory and arrogance, and they began to menace and threaten the people of Tirconnell. When O'Donnell received notice of that circumstance, and that they had joined in alliance with the English against him, he did not wait for col-

lecting a full force, but proceeded with some common and paid soldiers across Sligo westward, and plundered all those who were obedient to O'Connor, wherever they were, in the recesses and retired fastnesses of the country, so that he did not leave them the least head of cattle; and he plundered them alone, although he often before had spared them on account of their defenceless condition, until their insolent talk and arrogance excited him, so that they could not evade O'Donnell's plundering them on that occasion.

Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien of Bel-Atha-an-Chomhraic (in Thomond), went into insurrection, and began to plunder, for he and a number of the Clan Sheehy had been expelled from their patrimonies, as well as the Irish of the North (of Connaught). They put on the resolution of returning to their country, and proceeded to Clanrickard, to Slieve Echtge (Slieve Baughta in Galway, on the borders of Clare), and to the lower part of Clan Cuilein (in Clare); they were pursued from one country to another, until Conor was at length taken prisoner at Coill Mor (or the great wood); he was brought before the president, in the first month of harvest precisely, and he was put to death in Cork at the November term.

Teige, the son of Torlogh, son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien, after having been for a long

time engaged in plundering, was taken prisoner in the country of the Butlers, and was put to death by advice of the earl of Ormond.

Anthony, the son of Roderick Oge, son of Roderick Cooch, son of Conall O'Moore, was engaged as a gentleman in the art of war at this time, and Leix was completely spoiled by him, as to its crops, corn and dwellings, so that there was nothing in the country, outside the lock of a gate or bawn, but was under his controul. A gentleman of the Saxons was killed by him, who lived at Sraid-Baile-Laoighise (Stradbally of Leix, in the Queen's county), who possessed a large tract of the country, on the authority of the sovereign, and whose name was Cosbi (Cosby), the son of Master Fraus.

The sons of Edmond of the Caladh, son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, also began to plunder through malice against the earl of Ormond, and their father, Edmond of the Caladh, was taken prisoner for their crimes. Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Roe, was also taken prisoner.

Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), the son of John of Glenmalure (in Wicklow), continued to lay waste Leinster and Meath at that time¹.

A. D. 1596.

1. *Battles at Armagh.*—The following engagements at Armagh are described in Mac Geoghagan, O'Sullivan Beare, and Stuart's Armagh. In 1596 general sir John Norris, the commander-in-chief in Ulster, stationed a strong body of men at the church of Killother, near Armagh, but they were attacked by the Irish under Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; and the English forces were defeated with great slaughter, and pursued to Armagh. Norris, as he passed through the city, left a garrison there of 500 men, under Francis Stafford, and proceeded himself to Dundalk. O'Neill besieged Armagh, and reduced the garrison to great distress, on which Norris forwarded a quantity of provisions for its relief from Dundalk, under the escort of three companies of foot and a troop of horse. O'Neill surprised, defeated, and captured this convoy by night, and having stripped the English soldiers, he equipped in their clothes an equal number of his own men, and posted part of them, thus disguised, in the ruins of a monastery on the eastern side of the city of Armagh, under the command of Con O'Neill, while, with the remainder, O'Neill appeared himself at dawn of day, in full view of the garrison, and a sham fight was commenced between the troops who were in the British uniform, and another body of O'Neill's forces. The men on each side rapidly fired their guns, which were only charged with powder, but several of the soldiers fell to the ground, as if shot, to carry on the delusion. Stafford, deceived by this *ruse de guerre*, sent forth the half of the garrison to the aid of his supposed fellow-soldiers, but when these men advanced to the conflict, they were astonished to find themselves assailed by the troops whom they had supposed to be their friends, as well as by O'Neill's other forces, and Con O'Neill having rushed out with his men from their ambuscade in the ruined church, they

attacked the English in the rear, and the entire detachment, thus placed between two fires, was slaughtered. The city was then surrendered to O'Neill, and Stafford was permitted to retire with the remnant of his forces to Dundalk.

Battle of Mullaghbrack.—General sir John Norris, having erected a fortress since called Mount Norris, in the Fews, between Armagh and Newry, placed a garrison in it; but Hugh O'Neill took the place from the English. Norris advanced from Dundalk with great forces against O'Neill, and both parties having encountered at Mullaghbrack, in the Fews, near Market-Hill in Armagh, they fought a fierce battle, described by Mac Geoghagan, in which the English forces were rallied three times by Norris, but finally defeated with great slaughter, and Norris himself dangerously wounded. Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, commanded O'Neill's cavalry, and, by his determined valour, greatly contributed to the victory. This was the last battle Norris fought in Ulster, and he was soon afterwards sent to Munster, where he died, as mentioned in the Annals in the year 1597, it is said from the effects of the wounds he had received in his campaigns against O'Neill.

Succours from Spain and Outlawry of the Irish Chiefs.—It is stated by Cox, in his *Ilibernia Anglicana*, that, in May, 1596, three pinnaces, with about 200 men, and some powder, consigned to O'Donnell, arrived from Spain, and in the same year, Cox says, that O'Neill and O'Donnell wrote letters to the king of Spain, offering him the kingdom of Ireland if he would supply them with three thousand men and some treasure. Cox says that O'Neill "took upon him to make an O'Reilly." This was done in consequence of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, having at that time assumed the authority of king of Ulster, as it had been possessed by

A.D. 1597.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, was encamped in Brefney of Connaught, on the western side of Sliabh-da-En (on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo), where he plundered the adherents of O'Connor (of Sligo), as we have before stated. He was waiting for his forces and mustering to overtake him from all parts in which they were quartered, and after they had all collected to him, in the end of January, they marched into Triochad Ced Ua-nOilella (barony of Tírerrill, in Sligo); from thence they proceeded to Corran, through the plain of Connaught (in Roscommon), and into Clan Conmaigh, in Crioich Maine (the territory of Maine, that is Hy Maine, or O'Kelly's Country, in Galway). When he arrived in the very centre of Hy Maine, he sent forth quick-moving predatory parties through the district of Caladh, and the upper part of the country, and they brought back numerous herds of cattle, and immense preys, to O'Donnell, at the town of Athenry; and although the guards of the town endeavoured to defend it, the effort was of no avail to them, for O'Donnell's people applied fire and flames to the strong closed gates of the town, and having brought very large ladders to it, they laid them against the walls, by which they went on the battlements of the wall, and they then leaped from the battlements, and gained the streets of the town, and opened the gates for those on the outside; they then set about to demolish the treasure-houses, and the closed habitations, and took out of them all the treasure and property they contained, and they remained that night in the town. It was not easy to recount or enumerate all the brass, iron, cloth, and apparel they carried off from that town on the following day; it was from the same town he sent forth preying parties to plunder Clanrickard, on each side of the river; those scouring parties preyed and completely plundered from Leathraith (near Athenry), to Magh-Sean-Comhladh (or the ancient Plain of Comhladh, in the barony of Dunkellin), and the other portion of them burned and entirely devastated from Baile-an-Riogh, and from Raith-

Ghoirgin, westward to Rinn-Mil, to Meadhraighe (both at the bay of Galway), and to the gates of Galway; they burned Teagh-Brighde, at the door of Spairri, of Galway; O'Donnell and his forces halted and encamped that night between Uaran Mor (Oranmore), and Galway, at Cloch-an-Linsigh precisely. O'Donnell proceeded the next day to Mainistir-an-Chnuic (or the Monastery of the Hill), at the gates of Galway, and he opened an intercourse with the people of the town, for the purpose of trafficking and purchasing, in exchange for his preys, their various goods and fine cloths; he afterwards resolved on returning back, and were it not for the burden of the collected preys, the greatness of the plunder, and the immensity of his booty, it is probable he would not have stopped on that expedition, until he had gone to Gort-Innsi-Guaire (Gort, in Galway), in Kinel-Aodha of Echtge. O'Donnell and his forces, with their preys, proceeded on their return through the very centre of the province of Connaught, by the same way they had gone, and did not halt until they encamped in Calraidhe (parish of Calry), on the west side of Sligo, and he sent his messengers and unarmed attendants, with some of the prey, across the Samaoir (the river Erne), northwards. As to O'Connor Sligo, namely, Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, he collected a very great force of English and Irish, shortly after the festival of St. Bridget, to march to Sligo. O'Donnell remained in Calry, as we have before stated, to watch them, and he made an attack on O'Connor's forces before they had come to Sligo; they did not, however, wait for him, except a small party of the rear of the force, which he overtook at the strand of Eothuile, who were slain and drowned; the son of Mac William, namely, Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with many others besides, who are not recorded, were slain there. O'Connor returned back, and he was not happy in mind for having come on that expedition. O'Donnell then returned to his home, and dismissed his forces, to recruit themselves after their long campaign, he having left his retained and paid soldiers in the

his ancestors, and he consequently had power over the appointment of the princes and chiefs, and he appointed Philip O'Reilly as prince of Brefney. At this time, according to Cox, O'Neill, O'Donnell, O'Rourke, Maguire, Mac Mahon, and other chiefs, were proclaimed traitors both in English and Irish, and the reward

of one thousand pounds was at one time offered by the government for the head of O'Neill; but Fynes Morrison says, "Howsoever, the name of O'Neill was so revered in the North, that none could be induced to betray him for the large reward set upon his head."

province of Connaught, under the command of Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvach O'Donnell, to carry on war against O'Connor, and the English who were in alliance with him; these continued to plunder and spoil the districts of the Irish, who rose in alliance with O'Connor and the English, until a great number of them, along with Mac Dermott, namely, Conor, the chief of Moylurg, (barony of Boyle, in Roscommon), returned back and came on terms of friendship with him the second time, and paid him his tribute; the chiefs of the districts north of the Curlew mountains did the same, and gave their hostages and sureties to O'Donnell.

Seven score and four (144) barrels of powder came from the queen to Dublin, in the month of March, for the use of her people; after the powder was landed, it was drawn to Wine-street (Wine-tavern-street, near Christ Church), where it was all placed together on each side of the street, and a spark of fire got into the powder; it was not known on the face of the earth by what means that spark came; but, however, the barrels exploded into one blazing conflagration, and a spreading fire, on the 13th of March precisely, so that the stone courts, and the wooden dwellings of the street, were raised from their firm foundations and binding posts, up into the air, where appeared the large long beams, and the stones which had long lain there, and the entire bodies of persons floating in the air over the town, by the explosion of the powerful powder, so that it is impossible to number, calculate, or relate all the people of rank, and artisans of all classes, with women, maidens, and sons of gentlemen who came from all parts of Ireland to receive their education in the city, who were destroyed; it was not to be regretted all the gold, silver, and valuable property that were destroyed, as compared with the number of people who were killed and injured by that explosion; and it was not that street alone that was demolished on that occasion, but the one-fourth of the adjoining part of the city.

O'Connor, i. e. Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, united in alliance and amity his relative by marriage, namely, the son of Mac William Burke, that is Tepoid-na-Long (Theobald of the ships), the son of Richard of the Iron, son of David, son of Edmond, and the governor of the province of

Connaught, namely, sir Conyers Clifford; after having established their alliance with each other, Theobald brought the governor, and the companies of the province of Connaught into Tyrawley, and Mac William's country, and they deposed and expelled Mac William, namely Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, from his patrimony to O'Donnell; they laid waste and completely plundered all those who remained in the country after him, that were in alliance and friendship with him, and Theobald of the Ships, and the governor, took possession of the country on that occasion, after which the governor returned to the town of Athlone, and the companies retired to their garrisons; it was impossible to relate all the prey and booty they carried away from Mac William's country at that time. As to Mac William, after he had gone to O'Donnell, to complain of his troubles to him, he remained with him till the middle month of Summer, when O'Donnell marched with a force into the province of Connaught to aid Mac William, and crossed the Moy of Tyrawley (in Mayo), without any danger; the country not being able to oppose him, he took their hostages and sureties, and he delivered these hostages to Mac William, and he left the country in submission to him; and he also left Roderick (Rory) O'Donnell his own brother, the tanist of Tirconnell, with him to support him against his enemies, with a great force of foot warriors, and of common soldiers, and O'Donnell returned back to his country. O'Connor and Theobald of the Ships collected a great force of English and Irish after O'Donnell had left the country, to avenge their enmity on Mac William, and they expelled Mac William, the second time, and Rory from the country on that occasion, for they had not an equal force with them. The resolution that Rory and Mac William came to was, to send all the property and cattle of the country in their neighbourhood, together with their families and people, before them across the river Moy of Tyrawley, and through Tireragh of the Moy, to get under the protection of O'Donnell, and having arrived at Slieve Gamh (the Ox Mountain), before night, they continued their progress across the mountain during the night. As to the governor, when he sent O'Connor and Theobald of the Ships, with their forces, to expel Mac William from the country, he mustered all his forces to meet Mac

William and Rory, in a place which they could neither avoid or shun. The nobles who accompanied the governor on that occasion were Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonach, son of Ulick of the Heads, earl of Clanrickard, and his son Rickard, baron of Dun-Coillin (barony of Dunkellin in Galway); Donogh, the son of Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien, baron of Innsi-Ui-Cuinn (barony of Inchiquin in Clare), together with many other gentlemen besides. Where the governor remained that night was in the castle of Colloony, which is situated on the great river to the east of the Ox Mountain, and to the west of Slieve-da-En, with fifteen hundred warriors of superior valour along with him there; the place where he remained was a general thoroughfare, which was not easily avoided. Rory O'Donnell and Mac William were informed that the governor was before them on the way which they could not avoid, upon which they resolved, when they had come within a short distance of the castle, before morning, to send their cattle and flocks, their attendants and unarmed people, by a way which was more private than the way by which they themselves intended to cross the river, without being noticed in the neighbourhood of the castle, as they had not equal forces with those of their enemies; they accordingly crossed the river, unperceived and unheard, until they arrived on the other side, and they thought that they had secured and protected their cattle, and attendants; but that, however, did not so happen, for the bellowing of the cattle herds and animals, and the shouts of their drivers, being heard in the early morning, troops and companies of the governor's cavalry went in the direction of the bellowing of the cattle, in the hope of capturing them; they

took a great number of the cattle, but the greater portion fled from them; a great number of the attendants and drivers were slain, and it was on that occasion was killed Maolmurry, the son of Cu-ula Mac Ward, the most eminent poet of his own tribe; their own people could give them no relief, on account of the numerous force opposed to them; it was a great grief to the governor that they should have passed him without laying hold of them. The Irish made their escape after that manner, and arrived beyond the river Erne northwards; the governor returned back, and was not happy in his mind on account of his enemies having escaped from him, as they were so few in number.

Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), the son of John of Glenmalure, (in Wicklow), was slain in the first month of the summer of this year, in a treacherous attack made on him by his kinsman, at the request of the lord justice of Ireland, sir William Russell.¹

A new lord justice, namely, Thomas, lord Burrough, came to Ireland in the beginning of the month of June, with a great deal of arms and soldiers, and having received the sword from the lord justice, who had been in the government for three years till then, namely, sir William Russell, he deprived sir John Norris of the office which he held from his sovereign, viz., the generalship of the war, and he himself assumed that office; he afterwards issued a proclamation to the men of Leinster and Meath, and to all those who were obedient to the queen, from the Meeting of the three Waters (at Waterford), to Dundalk, to meet him, with all their forces, fully mustered, at Drogheda, on the 20th day of the month of July. These orders were attended to by the earl of Kildare, and by the English of Meath and Leinster; the lord justice, with all the forces he could muster, arrived at the same place, and after the forces had met together

A. D. 1597.

1. *Death of O'Byrne.*—This Fiacha Mac Hugh O'Byrne, called by various writers Feagh Mac Hugh, was head of the clan of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow, and lord of Ranelagh, and he had his chief fortress at Ballynacor, in the valley of Glenmalure; he was a very valiant leader, and, at the head of the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and O'Cavenaghs, commanded in various parts of Leinster, in the war against Elizabeth, for a period of about twenty years, during which he had numerous conflicts with the English forces, and frequently defeated them, particularly at the battle of Glenmalure, where he gained a great victory over the lord deputy, Arthur Grey, in 1580, of which an account has been given at that year in these Annals. Many of the exploits of this celebrated chieftain are mentioned by Mac Geoghegan, Cox, Spenser, and others, and also recorded in the course of these Annals. His valour was long remembered in

the traditions of the people, and recorded in one of their sayings to the following effect:

"O'Brainn, O'Tuathail is O'Caomhanach
Triur do rusgfadh an Sasanach."

"O'Byrne, O'Toole, and O'Cavenach,
Were three who would thresh the Sasanagh."

Lord Arthur Grey, Fitzwilliam, and other deputies, made many attempts, and laid several stratagems to seize O'Byrne, but this formidable chief baffled all their efforts; however, he was finally slain, as above recorded, through the treachery of some of his own people, influenced by the bribes of the lord deputy, sir William Russell. Fiacha O'Byrne was succeeded by his sons Felin and Redmond, who were also distinguished commanders in Leinster, in the war against Elizabeth.

they marched to Tyrone, and proceeded to Avonmore (the river Blackwater), without opposition, or halting; and, what was unusual with O'Neill, an advantage was obtained of his watching, until the lord justice had crossed the river, without battle or opposition, and had arrived on the other side of it. The lord justice demolished and completely broke up the guarding fort, which O'Neill had on the banks of the river, and he raised a new fort for himself on the opposite side of the same river (the fort of Blackwater, at Blackwatertown, in Armagh), and although that opportunity was gained of O'Neill, through the information and instruction of Torlogh, the son of Henry, son of Felim Roe O'Neill, the lord justice, or any of his forces, did not attempt to proceed the distance of one mile beyond that into Tyrone; and they were not allowed rest or quiet, sleep or peace, from a continued skirmishing and firing carried on against them by O'Neill's people, both by day and night; it was impossible to enumerate or relate the immense numbers of the lord justice's people that were slain and destroyed, and all the horses and booty that were taken from them. On a certain day the lord justice went to a hill in the neighbourhood of the camp, to reconnoitre and

view the surrounding country, and truly it were better for him he had not gone, for a great number of his officers were slain by O'Neill, and his men; amongst those were the brother of the lord justice's wife, the chief officer of his forces, together with a great number of captains and gentlemen besides; some of the earl of Kildare's people were also slain there, and were it not that the camp was so near to the lord justice, those who escaped would not have survived that conflict. It happened to the earl of Kildare, namely, Henry, the son of Gerald, that, either by cause of some wound or fever, he was obliged to set out for his home, and having arrived at Drogheda, he died in that town; his body was conveyed to Kildare, and was buried, with honour and solemnity, in the tomb of his ancestors; and his brother William was appointed his successor. After the lord justice had completed that new fort on the banks of the Blackwater, and having considered all he lost of his men, and that he was not suffered to advance into the country farther than that place, he put provisions and guards into the fort, and he prepared to return back himself; he first proceeded to Newry, and from thence to Dublin, and his forces returned to their homes.²

2. *Battle of Drumfluch, &c.*—The battle above mentioned in the Annals was fought, in the latter end of July, 1597, at a place called Drumfluch, signifying the Moist Hill, situated near Benburb in Tyrone, and about two miles westward of Blackwatertown, in Armagh, which was formerly called Portmore. This battle is described by Mac Geoghegan and O'Sullivan Beare, and also in Stuart's Armagh. In 1597, Thomas Borrough, or Burgh, lord Borrough, an English nobleman, who was a distinguished commander, and had served in the Netherlands against the king of Spain, arrived in Ireland as lord deputy, and proceeded to Ulster with powerful forces against Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. The lord deputy, with the English forces, and those of the Pale, under the command of Henry, earl of Kildare; Barnwall, lord Trimlestown, and other officers, marched to Drogheda, Newry, and Armagh, took Portmore from O'Neill, and placed a garrison in the fort. The English crossed the Blackwater, and O'Neill retired a short distance, his object being to decoy the lord deputy to his own side of the river in Tyrone. The Irish were commanded by the earl O'Neill himself, and his brothers, Cormac and Art O'Neill, aided by Mae Mahon of Monaghan, and other Ulster chiefs; and some forces, it is said, were sent by Red Hugh O'Donnell from Donegal, but he could not come himself, being then engaged in preparing for a defence against the powerful forces of sir Conyers Clifford from Connaught, who invaded Tircconnell, at that time, as hereafter mentioned; there came also to the aid of O'Neill a body of Scots from Antrim, under James Mac Donnell, lord of the Glynnis. The English cavalry, under the lord deputy Borrough, the earl of Kildare, and other commanders, advanced to attack the Irish, who were strongly posted near the woods between Portmore and Benburb. O'Neill's men, who were in two divisions, immediately united, and, led on by himself, his brothers, and other chiefs, rushed to the encounter, and after a fierce conflict, which continued a considerable time, the English forces were routed with immense slaughter,

and great numbers of their troops were drowned in the Blackwater, as they fled over the river, at the place now called Battleford Bridge. In the above account in the Annals, it is stated that immense numbers of the English were slain, and that a vast number of horses, together with great booty, were taken in the conflicts before the battle; and that, in the engagement at the hill, many commanders, and an immense number of the English soldiers, were slain; therefore it is considered that at least 800 of the English forces fell in these conflicts. In this battle were slain sir Francis Vaughan, brother-in-law of the lord deputy, with sir Robert Turner, and sir Thomas Waller, all commanders of note, and many other officers. The earl of Kildare was struck twice off his horse, and his two foster brothers were killed in rescuing him, and assisting him to remount; he died shortly after, as stated in the Annals, and also in Lodge's Peerage, from the severity of his wounds, his death being hastened by grief for the fate of his foster brothers; the earl died at Drogheda on the 31st of July, in the 33rd year of his age. The remnant of the English forces retreated to Newry, and it has been stated by several writers that the lord deputy Borrough was mortally wounded in this battle, and died soon after at Newry; but Camden, Cox, and others, say he returned to Dublin, and soon after came again with fresh forces to Ulster, and having passed through Armagh, attacked O'Neill, who was besieging Portmore, but soon after fell sick, and, on his return towards Dublin, died on the way. This account agrees with the Four Masters, as mentioned in these Annals, that, in the course of the same year, namely, 1597, Lord Borrough marched to Armagh, with his forces, to relieve with provisions the garrison of Portmore, on the Blackwater, and had some fierce conflicts with O'Neill's forces, who defeated and slew great numbers of the English, and the lord deputy Borrough, being severely wounded in one of these engagements, died soon after at Newry.

When the lord justice prepared to march with that army into Tyrone, he sent a written despatch to the governor of the province of Connaught, commanding him to march with all the forces he could muster to the western side of the province of Ulster against O'Donnell, while he should be in Tyrone; that command was not slowly attended to by the governor, for he sent for the earl of Thomond, namely Donogh, the son of Conor, and for the baron of Inchiquin, i. e. Murrogh, the son of Murrogh; for the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxanach, and his son Rickard, the son of Ulick, baron of Dunkellin; he also requested the gentlemen of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon to come with their forces; he commanded all the officers to meet him at the monastery of Boyle, on the 24th day of the month of July precisely, and that he himself, with his companies, would be at that place before them; all those came to the forementioned place, on the same day, and the number of their forces, when they had met together, were twenty-two colours of foot, and ten standards of cavalry; from thence they marched to Sligo, and afterwards to the river Erne, and they formed a numerous warlike camp on the banks of Samaoir of blue streams (the ancient name of the river Erne); these forces were so elated that they imagined they could not be contended with or opposed in the entire province of Ulster. The forces of the governor rose very early on the following day to cross the river; O'Donnell had guards at every ford on the Erne, but, however, they got an opportunity at an intricate ford, which was on it, viz., Ath-Cuil-Uain (near Ballyshannon), and they rushed with energy and might to that ford; the guards began to shoot at them incessantly, and to defend the ford as well as they could against them; but, however, they could not defend it long against the great and numerous forces opposed to them, so that the governor and his army crossed it, and arrived on the opposite side; however, a very lamentable death took place on that day, namely, Murrogh, the son of Murrogh, son of Dermot, son of Murrogh O'Brien, baron of Inchiquin; he was on his horse outside of the soldiers, in the centre, and in the depth of the river protecting them from being drowned, and encouraging them past him; but fate ordained it that he was directly aimed at by one of O'Donnell's

people, by the shot of a ball, at the separation of his mail armour in the arm-pit, and it passed through at the other arm-pit; he could not be helped until he fell from his horse into the depth of the stream, and was immediately drowned. The person who was slain there was greatly lamented among the English and Irish, on account of the highness of his rank, and the nobility of his blood, although he was young in age; and although, by right, his body should have been raised and buried with honours, the forces did not wait for that purpose, but proceeded without halting to the monastery of Easroe (at Ballyshannon); it was on the 31st of the month of July they arrived at that place, and on a Saturday; they encamped about the monastery, inside and outside, and they remained there, since they had crossed the Erne before mid-day on Saturday, till Monday morning. It was on Sunday, while they were in the monastery, that the ships which were promised to follow them from Galway with ordnance, large guns, and stores in general, for the purpose of supporting them while they should be in that strange country, arrived, and those ships took port at Inis-Saimher, before Easroe (the Island of Samer, below the Cataract of Ballyshannon), and they landed the stores on the island, with sufficient guards to protect it; the ordnance was landed on Monday, and was placed before the castle of Ballyshannon; they brought their forces from the monastery to the top of Sith-Aodha (the Hill of Hugh), opposite the fortress, and about the ordnance; they continued firing at the castle during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with thick flashes of fire, and red shot from loud-roaring guns, and immensely large and heavy ordnance which they planted before the fortress, so that their resounding and echoing reports were heard in the vaults of the air, far and distant from them; large bands of their select warriors proceeded to the base of the castle, with engines for demolishing walls, having their bodies clad with thick strong iron armour, fine polished helmets on their heads, and completely guarded with bright, round, broad bucklers, and shields of hard iron, to protect them against the shot of their enemies. It did not avail them the attack they made on the fortress, and it were better for them they had not come on the journey which they made there, for they were assailed from the castle

with thick showers of fiery shot from the planted and well directed guns, and their very costly muskets, while others hurled down rough-sided rocks, immense heavy stones, beams, and rafters, which were placed on the battlements of the castle directly opposite the firing, so that the coverings which were on the demolishing party were no protection or defence to them; great numbers of them were slain, while others were disabled by being deeply wounded, so that they did not wait to be shot at any longer, and having turned their backs to their opponents, they were driven back to the camp, and the guards of the castle continued firing after them, so that many of them were slain. A party of O'Donnell's cavalry defeated the English cavalry, and it is not ascertained or recorded all those that were slain or wounded between them, except O'Connor Sligo, namely Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, who was wounded on that occasion; for he and O'Connor Roe, namely Hugh, the son of Torlogh Roe, and Theobald of the Ships (Burke), were with the entire of their forces along with the governor at that time. O'Donnell, however, was deficient of forces, and had only a few on the Saturday the governor came to the country with that great army; his people and forces were mustering and collecting from all quarters to him, so that the greater portion of them arrived before the noon of day on Monday. Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonaecht, and O'Rourke, namely Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Bryan Ballaeh, came with their forces to him, and when those chiefs came together, they did not allow the governor or his forces much rest or quietness, for they carried on skirmishing, firing, conflicts, fighting, and defeating attacks against the camp, every day during the three days they had been engaged in their assaults on the castle; O'Donnell's forces often drove the wings of the Conaician camp into its very centre, and its centre into its wings, and they did not permit their horses or cattle to feed beyond the limits of the camp, neither did they let any hay or corn come to them, on account of which the governor and his forces were in great extremities and distress, for although they wished to return, they were not able to face any common ford on the Erne, from Caol-UISge (the Narrow Water, near Lough Erne), to Ath-Seanaigh (at Ballyshannon). The commanders were

not happy in their minds, though their forces were numerous, for having been placed in such danger by their enemies. When the governor, the earls, and the officers in general, perceived the great danger in which they were, they held a council from the beginning of the night of Wednesday to the break of day on the morning of Thursday, being the 15th of August, so that the resolution they at length came to in the early dawn was, to proceed directly onward from that place in which they were, at Sith-Aodha, to the turbulent, rough, deep cold stream of Leic above Easroe, which is called Cassan-na-gCuraidh (the Rout of the Champions); and they advanced in companies and parties, to that unknown and unfrequented place, unnoticed and unheard by O'Donnell's forces; the stream was so strong, and some of their forces so helpless, and their horses were so laden with their provisions, that an immense number of their men and women, of their weak and feeble people, of their steeds and horses, and of every thing in general which they had with them, were carried down by the cataract of Easroe westward to the sea; they left their ordnance and their stores of food and drink in the power of the Tíreonnallians on that occasion; but, however, the commanders and officers of the force, and all of them who were efficient, crossed the Erne, after great hardship and danger. The guards of the castle continued firing on them as fast as they could, and pursued them to the banks of the river, in the hope of killing their enemies, and sent word to O'Donnell and his forces; when O'Donnell heard the report of the firing, he and his forces immediately got ready, quickly put themselves in fighting order, and proceeded to the river as expeditiously as they could. When the governor's forces cleared the river, they went into rank and order; they sent their women, their attendants, their unarmed people, their wounded, and all the beasts of burden they had with them, between them and the sea, and they placed their warriors and musketeers, in their rear, and on the other side by land, for they were sure they would be attacked by the forces who were in pursuit of them. O'Donnell's people promptly proceeded in pursuit of them across the river, and the most of them did not wait to put on their armour, or outside coats, they were so anxious to be avenged of the forces that fled

from them; they began to circumvent and harass them in fighting, and they continued shooting and cutting each other, from the Erne to Moy Cedne, in Hy Cairpre of Drumcliff (Moy Cedne, in the barony of Carbury, in Sligo). A shower of rain fell at that time, which was exceedingly heavy, so that the forces on either side could not use or fire their arms, their powder-pouches and gun locks having been wetted, but those showers of rain had a greater effect on O'Donnell's people than on the governor's forces, for they had left behind them their outside coats, as we have before stated, which was not the case with the other party, who were clad in armour, besides their outer coverings. The governor and his forces went to Sligo that night, on the following day to the monastery of Boyle, and on the third day to the district of Athleague; the chiefs of Connaught returned to their countries and homes, and the governor to the town of Athlone. The Irish of the province of Ulster were cheerful and merry, for the lord justice having departed from Tyrone without receiving obedience or submission, and the governor from Tirconnell, in one month, as we have written.³

On the lord justice leaving Tyrone, as we have before stated, and having left provisions and guards in that new fort (Portmore, or Blackwatertown, in Armagh), which he himself raised on the banks of Avonmore, he proceeded to Dublin. As to O'Neill, he and his people did not cease, after that, either by day or by night, endeavouring to take by stratagem or assault that fort, and be avenged on the guards who were in it; one day that they attacked that place, thirty of their people were slain, and they effected nothing against the fortress. When the lord justice learned that his guards were harassed in that manner, and that they were

in want of stores, he collected a very great force, for the purpose of proceeding to put provisions, and all other sorts of stores, into the fort; the lord justice, having arrived at Armagh with his forces, he proceeded with all the cavalry of the army about him, some distance before his soldiers and companies, in the hope of taking by surprise some of O'Neill's people; when he came near the Blackwater, he fell in with a troop of cavalry and a company of soldiers of O'Neill's people; a fierce conflict and violent engagement ensued between them, and many men were slain, and horses lost, on the side of the lord justice in that battle; when his soldiers came up to the lord justice, he proceeded to the fort, and some have stated that he was not well from that day forth. Having left provisions and guards in the fort, on the following day, they prepared to return back, and they did not go beyond Armagh that night; it was in a carriage the lord justice was conveyed, or he was carried in a litter by his people, that is, either by his relatives or friends, without the knowledge of the greater portion of the forces on that day. O'Neill carried on firing and skirmishing on the lord justice's camp that night, by which the chief commander of the forces, and many others besides, were slain. They marched from thence to Newry, and the lord justice died in that town, from the effects of the wounds which were inflicted on him while coming from Armagh to the new fort. The keeping of the sword of state was entrusted to the chancellor (Adam Loftus, lord chancellor of Ireland, and archbishop of Dublin), and to the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, namely, sir Robert Gardiner, until a new lord justice should come from England.

O'Donnell was grieved that the governor and

3. *Battle of Ballyshannon &c.*—In the month of July, 1597, the governor of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, joined by O'Brien, earl of Thomond; Burke, earl of Clanrickard; O'Brien baron of Inchiquin; Burke baron of Dunkellin; Theobald Mac William Burke, O'Connor Sligo, and other commanders, marched with a force, amounting to four thousand men, together with his Irish auxiliaries, according to Mac Geoghegan. These combined forces proceeded to Ballyshannon, to act against Red Hugh O'Donnell, and thus co-operate with the army which had marched into Tyrone at the same time, under the lord deputy Borrough, against Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, as before stated. The various conflicts of Sir Conyers Clifford's forces with those of O'Donnell, are above related in the Annals. Clifford laid siege to the castle of Ballyshannon, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, he had four pieces of cannon, and the castle was defended by a Scottish captain named

Owen Crawford, who had under him 80 men, six of whom were Spaniards, and the rest Irish. The attack was very powerful, but the castle was defended with great bravery, and in the course of the siege, Clifford being informed that O'Rourke was advancing on one side, and O'Neill on the other, to relieve the castle, he decamped precipitately, and left behind him three pieces of cannon. It appears that O'Donnell had but few forces prepared to cope with the formidable army under Clifford, but, however, they slew great numbers of them in the various conflicts, and also in the pursuit, and many were drowned in recrossing the river Erne, and Mac Geoghegan states that they lost in one day 300 men, in killed and drowned; therefore it is considered that altogether there were at least 600 of the English forces slain. At p. 622 a curious account is given of the finding of the body, and burial of the baron of Inchiquin, who was slain in crossing the river Erne.

the earls (sir Conyers Clifford and the earls of Thomond and Clanrickard), should have escaped from him in the manner they had fled; but, however, neither of them attacked the other to the end of harvest. O'Donnell thought it too long not to make an attack on the English of Connaught, and on those who had risen in alliance with them, and who had formerly made friendship with him; of those was O'Conor Roe, namely, Hugh, the son of Torlogh Roe, and he (O'Donnell), was meditating how he might prey his territory; that, however, was a difficult undertaking for him, unless he came on him unawares, for where he lived was an intricate country, and the place to which he could send his cattle and property in general, to secure them from his enemies, was near him. O'Rourke promised him (O'Conor), that he would not allow O'Donnell to advance on him, without sending him notice. O'Donnell, having collected his forces, marched into Connaught, and halted on the south-east side of Gleann Dallain (Glenear and Glenade, on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo), where he encamped. When he learned that friendship existed between O'Rourke and O'Conor, the deception he devised against O'Rourke was to send him his messenger, requesting him to come to the camp where he was; O'Rourke promised to go to him on the following day, and he did not think that O'Donnell should leave the camp until he came to him; that was not what O'Donnell did, but, after having sent his messenger to O'Rourke, he departed from his camp, after mid-day, and proceeded beyond Sligo southward, and did not halt until he arrived at the Curlew mountains, where he made a short stay until his men took some of their provisions and rested themselves; and moreover, he did not wish to cross the mountain southwards by the light of day. When the beginning of the night came on them, they proceeded southward over the mountain, and across the river Boyle, through Moylurg of the Daghdá, and through the borders of the Plain of Connaught before morning; they sent forth their scouring parties, in the beginning of the day, into the wilds and sequestered places of the country, in every direction, so that they did not leave the least head of cattle, from Ath-Slisean to Badhghna (Slievebane mountain, in Roscommon), and they preyed and burned all that lay between those places, and they then returned back with

their herds of cattle and much booty. O'Rourke was ashamed for the country being preyed without his having given notice of it, and the governor, sir Conyers Clifford, was not less grieved that the country which was under his controul and power should have been spoiled and burned.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonacht, son of Cuchonacht, and Cormac, the son of Feardorcha, son of Con Bacach O'Neill, marched with a force, at the instigation of the O'Ferralls (of Longford), to Mullingar, in Meath; they preyed the country about them, and they completely plundered Mullingar itself; and they left no property in the town, of gold, silver, brass, iron, cloth, or foreign goods, belonging to the people, that could be carried or conveyed, that they did not take with them; and on their return back they set the town into a dark red blaze of conflagration, and they afterwards returned safe to their homes. (Mullingar was then in possession of the English of the Pale).

Oilen (Ellen), Butler, daughter of the earl of Ormond, i. e. of Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard, who was the wife of the second earl, who was appointed over Thomond, namely, Donogh the son of Conon, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died.

Murtogh Ultach (O'Dunlevey of Donegal), the son of John, died at Druim-na-Loiste, on the 10th of February, after the 89th year of his age.

Sir John Norris, who was the queen's war-general in France and in Ireland, went to Munster, after he had been deprived of his office by the late lord justice (Lord Borough), who had come to Ireland; he remained with his brother, sir Thomas Norris, who was president under him in Munster for twelve years previous to that time; sir John was seized with a disease of which he suddenly died, in the harvest of this year, and sir Thomas was the heir to all his property; sir Thomas obtained the same office which he himself previously held, that is to say, he became president after the death of his brother.

Edmond (Burke), the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, of Ballyhilighi, died in the summer of this year.

Dudley, the son of Tuathal O'Conor, died at Breac-Chluin (in Roscommon).

Con and Dermot, the sons of that Dudley (O'Conor), and the son of Mac Dermott of Moy-

lurg, namely, Maolroona, the son of Bryan, son of Roderick, son of Teige, made an attack on the town of Mac David, i. e. Glinsk (in Galway), and seized some booty; on their return from the town with their prey, Mac David overtook them, on the borders of the river Suck, and defeated them; he slew Con O'Connor, one of the most worthy cavalry soldiers in Connaught, and also Maolroona, the son of Mac Dermott, and a great number of other gentlemen besides; and the son of Mac David returned to his home, after having gained the victory.

Mac William, namely, Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, returned to his country (in Mayo), about November of this year, and he remained for some time in the fastnesses of his estate, despite of his enemies; he plundered the Umhalls (the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in Mayo), at that time, and his brother Thomas was slain in Clanmorris-na-mBrigh (the barony of Clanmorris in Mayo), on that occasion.

John Oge, the son of Rickard, son of John (Burke), of the Termon, was slain in a nocturnal attack by some of the Clan Donnell, on Oilen-na-Nenuigeadh, on Fionn Loch Carra (in Mayo).

It happened that the baron of Inchiquin, who was slain in Tirconnell, as we have stated, had some lands in his possession, which were also possessed by his ancestors before him, on the other (southern), side of the Shannon, called Port-Croise; when the Burkes, along the Shannon, and Clan William of Aes-Tri-Maighi (the barony of Clanwilliam in the county of Limerick), heard of the death of the baron, the resolution they came to was, to oppose the claims of the baron's family, and of his mother Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Cusack, to those

lands, on the authority of an old chart of their ancestors. Some of the inhabitants of Kinel Fearmaic, viz., the baron's estate (the barony of Inchiquin in Clare), joined Margaret, to aid and assist her; Margaret and this party went with their force and people to Port-Cross; when intelligence of that was received by the forementioned Burkes, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of William, son of Edmond, and Ulick, son of William, son of Edmond, collected all the forces they could and they attacked Margaret and the baron's people; a fierce conflict ensued between them, and though the baron's people were fewer in number, they bravely defended themselves; some chiefs were slain between them on both sides, and on the side of the Burkes fell Ulick Mac William Burke, the son of Edmond, and three or four other chiefs; there also fell, on the other side, Hugh O'Hogan, one of the most worthy chiefs' sons of the county of Clare, in goodness and pre-eminence; also another worthy chief, namely, Murrough, the son of Donogh, son of Murrough Roe Mac Brien, together with the son of Cruise, i. e. Thomas, the son of Christopher.

Captain Tyrrell, captain Nugent, the O'Cave-naghs, O'Conors Faily, the O'Moores, and the tribe of Rannall (O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in Wicklow), carried on great war, plundering, and insurrection, in Leinster, and in the country of the Butlers, from Lady-day to Christmas of this year; and it would be tedious to write of all they slew and spoiled in those countries during that period; they moreover slew two bodies of soldiers at Port-Leix (Maryborough, in Queen's county).⁴

The governor of Carrickfergus, together with three companies of soldiers, were slain by James,

4. *Battle of Tyrrell's Pass.*—The captain Tyrrell above mentioned in the Annals was Richard Tyrrell, a gentleman of the Anglo-Norman family of the Tyrrells, lords of Fartullagh in Westmeath; he was one of the most valiant and celebrated commanders of the Irish in the war against Elizabeth, and, during a period of 10 or 12 years, had many conflicts with the English forces in various parts of Ireland; he was particularly famous for bold and hazardous exploits, and rapid expeditions, and copious accounts of him are given by Fynes Morrison, Mac Geoghegan, and others; after the reduction of Ireland he retired to Spain. The battle of Tyrrell's Pass is described by Mac Geoghegan, and mentioned by Leland and other historians; it was fought in the summer of 1597, at a place afterwards called Tyrrell's Pass, now the name of a town in the barony of Fartullagh, in Westmeath. When Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, heard that the English forces were preparing to advance into Ulster, under the lord deputy Borrough, as before mentioned, he detached captain Tyrrell, at the head of 400 chosen men, to act in Meath and Leinster, and by thus engaging some of the English forces of the Pale, to cause a diversion, and

prevent their joining the lord deputy Borrough, or co-operate with Sir Conyers Clifford. The Anglo-Irish of Meath assembled at Mullingar, to the number of 1000 men, under the command of Barnwall, baron of Trimlestown, intending to proceed and join the lord deputy. Tyrrell was encamped, with his small force, in Fartullagh, and was joined in command by young O'Connor Faily of the King's county. The baron of Trimlestown, having learned where Tyrrell was posted, formed the project of taking him by surprise, and for that purpose dispatched his son, at the head of the assembled troops. Tyrrell having received information of their advance against him, immediately put himself in a posture of defence, and making a feint of flying before them as they advanced, drew them into a defile covered with trees, which place has since been called Tyrrell's Pass, and having detached half of his men, under the command of O'Connor, they were posted in ambush in a hollow adjoining the road. When the English were passing, O'Connor and his men sallied out from their ambuscade, and with their drums and fifes, played Tyrrell's March, which was the signal agreed upon for the attack. Tyrrell then rushed on

the son of Sorley Buighe Mac Donnell, in Clanaboy, about November of this year.⁵

The Clan Sheehy, namely, Murrough Baclamhach, the son of Murrough Balv, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, together with his brother Roderick, and Edmond, the son of Murrough Bacaeh, son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, were put to death by the English, on account of their warring and insurrection.

After the death of the lord justice, namely, Thomas, lord Borrough, at Newry, from the effects of his wounds, and after the keeping of the sword of state had been given to the chancellor, and to sir Robert Gardiner, the chief justice of the King's Bench, as we have stated, the person who was appointed as commander-in-chief for war and peace, in Ireland, was the earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of Peirce Roc, so that it was on that account a truce took place between the earl and the chiefs of the province of Ulster. It was not long after until the general, namely, the earl of Ormond, and the earl of Thomond, i. e. Donogh, the son of Conor (O'Brien), proceeded into the province of Ulster, in the month of December, shortly before Christmas, and they themselves, with O'Neill and O'Donnell, remained together at one place for the space of three nights; and a conference for peace was carried on between those earls on behalf of the queen with the Irish of Leath Cuinn, and the result of the conference was, that peace was made between the English and Irish, on the pledge of those earls, till the following May. The proposals and writings of the forementioned Irish, being the subject of the articles and terms on which they would receive peace for themselves and for their allies, in the war, in every place they were located, were sent to the queen, in

England, by the earl of Thomond, and whatever answer should return in May they were to act upon it accordingly. (This conference was held at Dundalk on the 22nd of December, according to Cox).

O'Connor Sligo, namely, Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, went to England a short time before the Christmas of this year.

The body of the baron of Inchiquin, of whom we have treated (see p. 617), who had been wounded and drowned on the crossing of the river Erne by the governor and the forementioned earls, with their forces, was taken up by Cormac O'Clery, one of the monks of the monastery of Easroc (at Ballyshannon), and the body was buried by him in the monastery with due solemnity, on account of which a dispute and controversy arose between the friars of Donegal and the monks; the friars contended that by right the body should be buried in their own monastery, because it was in the monastery of St. Francis in his own country, the ancestors of the baron were interred, for a long period before that time; the monks were claiming him for themselves, so that the friars and monks went before O'Donnell, and the two bishops who were in the country, namely, Redmond O'Gallagher, bishop of Derry, and Niall O'Boyle, bishop of Raphoe (neither of them is mentioned in Ware), and those nobles decided that the baron, Murrough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, should be buried in a Franciscan monastery; this was accordingly done at Donegal, for the body was exhumed in a quarter of a year after its interment in the monastery of Easroe, and the friars buried it with themselves with due honours and solemnity. (This curious controversy was carried on between the Cistercians of the abbey of Easroc at Ballyshannon and the Franciscans of the monastery of Donegal).

them in front, and the English, being thus hemmed in on both sides, were cut to pieces, the carnage being so great, that out of their entire force only one soldier escaped the slaughter, and having fled through a marsh, carried the news to Mullingar. O'Connor displayed amazing valour, and being a warrior of great strength and activity, he hewed down many of their men with his own hand, while the heroic Tyrrell, at the head of his men, repeatedly rushed into the thick of battle. Young Barnwall, being taken prisoner, his life was spared, but he was delivered to O'Neill. A curious circumstance is mentioned by Mac Geoghegan, that, from the heat and excessive action of his sword-arm, the hand of O'Connor became so swelled that it could not be extricated from the guard of his sabre until the handle was cut through with a file.

5. *The Governor of Carrickfergus.*—In Lodge's Peerage, on the Chichesters, earls of Donegal, it is stated that sir James Mac Donnell had a party of Highland Scots concealed in a cave, about

four miles from Carrickfergus, while he marched with another body of them towards that town, and leaving the garrison, the governor, sir John Chichester, made a sally, when Mac Donnell, seeming to fly until he had brought sir John to the place where he had laid his ambuscade, turned on him suddenly, and his party being instantly surrounded by the Scots, joined by those in ambush, they defeated Chichester's forces, and slew great numbers of them. Sir John was taken prisoner, and beheaded on a stone at the head of the Glynn. Mac Donnell many years after, on going one day to view the monument of the Chichesters, in the church of St. Nicholas, at Carrickfergus, and seeing sir John's statue, asked "How the devil he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had once cut it off him?" It may be here observed that the Irish kerns and galloglasses generally decapitated the chiefs they had slain in battle, as they considered no man actually dead until his head was cut off.

O'Conor Don, namely, Hugh, the son of Dermod, son of Carbry, whom O'Donnell had in imprisonment for a long time, was set at liberty from his incarceration by O'Donnell on the 4th of December, after he had paid him his ransom, and he bound himself and others to give sureties to be always submissive to O'Donnell, under guarantees and oaths to God and the clergy, and on these terms he (O'Conor), gave him the following hostages as securities for the fulfilment thereof, namely, his own two sons, the son and heir of O'Beirne, the eldest son of O'Hanley, and the heir of O'Flynn, &c.

A. D. 1598.

The blind abbot, namely, William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, who called himself the Mac William after the death of Mac William who preceded him, as lord, i. e. Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, did not enjoy that title of lord happily, for he was expelled from his patrimony by sir Richard Bingham, so that he was a fugitive from one country to another until he died in Clan Cuilein (in Clare), in the month of September, and was interred at Quinn, in the burial place of Siol-Aodha (Quinn abbey, in the barony of Bunratty, county of Clare, the burial place of the Siol Aodha, or Mac Namaras of Clare). The Mac William who then governed was Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, whom O'Donnell nominated Mac William, as we have before written.

O'Kane (of Derry), namely, Roderick, the son of Manus, son of Donogh, son of John, son of Aivne, died on the 14th day of the month of April, and his son, Donal Ballach, was appointed his successor.

Rickard, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of Rickard Oge Burke of Doire-Mic-Lachtina (in the barony of Clare, county of Galway), died in the month of August.

Judith Cam, the daughter of the earl of Desmond, i. e. of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda, died, in the winter of this year, having spent many years in widowhood, after the extinction of her own relatives, and of the good and worthy men to whom she had been married in succession.

Mac Donogh of Tirerrill (in Sligo), namely, Maurice Caoch, the son of Teige of Triubhas, was

slain in Brefney O'Rourke (Leitrim), while carrying off some prey, and Conor Oge, the son of Malachy of Baile-an-Duin (Ballindoon near Ballinacfad, in the barony of Tirerrill), was appointed the Mac Donogh.

Ogan, the son of John Mac Ogan of Ard Croine, died in the spring of this year.

Murtogh Cam, the son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Thomas (Mac Mahon), of Knock-an-Lacha, in the eastern Triocho-Ced of Corco-Baiscind (barony of Clonderlaw, the western Triocho-Ced being the barony of Moyarta county of Clare), died in the month of March.

Boctius, the son of Hugh, son of Boetius, son of Murtogh Mac Clancy of Knock-Fionn, in the county of Clare, died, in the month of April; he was a man of oratorical fluency in Latin, Irish and English.

Dermod, the son of Edmond, son of Roderick O'Dea of Tully O'Dea (in Clare), was slain by the insurgents of the county of Clare, in the month of July.

The earl of Thomond went to England in the beginning of the month of January, with the terms and writings of the Irish in general; and Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Saxanach, son of Ulick of the Heads, baron of Dunkellin, also went to England, precisely in spring.

After the peace we have before mentioned was made, from Christmas to May, between the Irish of Leath Cuinn and the general, the earl of Ormond, the Irish of the North requested all those who were in insurrection in Leinster, and Meath, namely, the O'Cavenaghs, O'Conors, O'Moores, the tribe of Rannall (O'Byrnes of Wicklow), the O'Tooles, Tyrrells, and Nugents, to desist henceforth from their plundering and insurrection, and they accordingly obeyed the instructions of their chieftains. General, the earl of Ormond, permitted them to frequent Leinster, Meath, and Ormond, and to take their meat and drink until they received instructions from England at May, for either peace or war. They were, accordingly, through that cessation, frequenting and inhabiting every country about them, from Kill-Mantain (Wicklow), in the lower part of Leinster, to the river Suir, and from Loch-Garman (Wexford), to the Shannon; it was not easy for those countries to bear the oppression they suffered for that time.

James, i. e. the brother of the earl of Ormond, the son of Edward, son of James, son of Pierce Roe Butler, and the son of Mae Pierce, sheriff of the county of Tioprat-Arann (Tipperary), together with many gentlemen, proceeded precisely at Easter, to make an attack on Bryan Riavach O'Moore, a gentleman of the Irish party, who was spending the Easter in Ikerrin (in Tipperary), but misfortune and injury befell the attackers, for a great number of their gentlemen, common people and soldiers, were slain, and James, the son of Edmond Butler, was taken prisoner, but Bryan Riavaeh delivered him to the earl of Ormond in a week after, on account of the peace we have mentioned, and it having been certified, that it was not by the permission of the general, i. e. of the earl of Ormond, that attack had been made.

O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, was angry with O'Donnell, namely, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, on account of his having, contrary to his wish, plundered O'Conor Roe, as we have before written; and moreover, he was not in peace with his own brother, namely, Teige O'Rourke, the son of Bryan, son of Bryan Ballach, respecting the partition of the territory and lands between them, so that it was, therefore, O'Rourke ratified his peace and friendship with the governor sir Conyers Clifford. O'Donnell was not happy on receiving that intelligence, for the O'Rourkes had been always friends to his family, and he himself was a kinsman of his, and he did not wish to make an attack on him or plunder his territory, as he would on all others in Connaught, and he was of opinion, that he must plunder it, unless he would join the Irish again in alliance, for he was not in peace with any one who was secretly in alliance with the English; for some time he privately entreated him to come back, and at another time he menaced and threatened to plunder his country, unless he should return. O'Rourke was receiving those messages from the beginning of Spring, to the following May, at which period he went to Athlone, gave his hostages to the governor, and they pledged their vows and promises to be faithful to each other, but though friendly that engagement had been, it was not long maintained.

An answer to the writings of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the Irish who were in alliance with them came

from England, but the queen and the council did not consent to grant the conditions they demanded, and when they did not agree to them the Irish exchanged their amnesty for war, their submission for strife, and their peace for opposition, so that they revived the slumbering embers of their old wrongs, in the beginning of the summer of this year.

After the governor and O'Rourke had parted in peace and friendship, at the town of Athlone, in May, and when O'Rourke saw that the English and Irish were not in peace with each other, and that the English were not more powerful than the Irish on that occasion, he therefore dreaded that his country might be plundered by O'Donnell, so that he resolved to attend at his call, and on this resolution he acted by the advice of his people, for they preferred the governor to be opposed to them rather than be threatened by O'Donnell's vengeance, should they remain in alliance with the governor. After O'Rourke had confirmed his friendship with O'Donnell on that occasion, O'Rourke marched with his forces into Meath, at the instigation of O'Ferrall Baun, namely, Rossa, the son of William, son of Donal, and they plundered Mullingar, and from Mullingar to Baile-Mor of Loch-Seimhidhe, (Ballymore of Lough Seudy, in Westmeath). O'Rourke marched with another force in the first month of harvest, and did not halt until he arrived at Bealach-an Tirialaigh (Tyrrell's Pass in Westmeath), and at Bealach-Chille-Brighde in Fartullaeh (Pass of Kilbride, in the barony of Fartullagh, Westmeath), he took preys, and slew some people at Tyrrell's Pass, and he returned back to his country without receiving a wound or experiencing danger.

After the peace before mentioned had been terminated, Redmond Burke, the son of John-na-Seamar, son of Riekard Saxanaeh, son of Ulick of the Heads, with a number of his young kinsmen, and a hundred men came to O'Neill (earl of Tyrone), to complain to him, that the answer he received from his father's brother, namely, the earl of Clanriekard, i. e. Ulick Burke, was, that if Redmond were willing to accept the breadth of a cloak of the inheritance or patrimony, from Shrule, to Abhainn-da-Loilghech (the river of the two mileh cows), on the conditions of peace or war, he would not grant it to him. O'Neill entertained that com-

plaint of Redmond, and promised to relieve him if in his power; and having given him the command of some hundreds of soldiers, he gave him permission to plunder and completely devastate every part of Ireland, that abetted or aided the English; after Redmond Burke and his kinsmen parted with O'Neill, they went in alliance with the Irish of Leinster, and remained with them during that summer.

Six hundred soldiers arrived from England, in the south of Ireland, to aid against the enemies of the sovereign; when they arrived at Dun-Garbhain (Dungarvan, in Waterford), the resolution they came to was to join the general, namely, the earl of Ormond, and on their march along the borders of Leinster they were encountered by a party of the Irish of that country, and a battle ensued between them, in which four hundred and ten (410), of them (the English), were slain.¹

The earl of Ormond mustered his forces to march into Leix, in the month of June; his forces numbered twenty-four companies of foot, and two hundred horse, and the earl halted in the evening on a high hill on the borders of the country; the earl having been informed that night that there were only a few to defend the country, he commanded his brother's son, namely, James, the son of Edward, son of James Butler, to march on the following morning, with six or seven companies, across the borders, into the nearest part of the country, in the hope of performing some exploit or achievement; and although James was unwilling to go on that expedition, early in the morning of Sunday, he nevertheless proceeded at the command of the earl. The first pass they came to they found it cut and completely torn up, at which Bryan Riavach O'Moore, with a hundred and a half of soldiers (150), were planted, who had come to defend it on the same day; fearful and terrific was the sight that Bryan and his force displayed to James and his soldiers, and having attacked them in front and rear, he began to circumvent and surround them, spearing and shooting them, so that in a short time bodies were hacked and

pierced by him throughout the pass. A very lamentable death took place there, namely, James, the son of Edward, son of James, son of Pierce, a man on whom the people relied most of any of his age living of the Butlers at that time; and such of his people as were not cut down in that place fled back in dismay and discomfiture to the earl and to the camp. Bryan Riavach O'Moore himself was wounded, and it was not long after till he died from the effects of the wounds he had received on that occasion. It was on that very day, after the forementioned conflict, that Anthony, the son of Rory Oge O'Moore, Redmond, the son of Shanena-Seamar (Burke), and captain Tyrrell, came and encamped opposite the earl's camp; when it was expected that the earl would march into the country, what he did was to return back to Kilkenny before noon on the following Monday, and he sent his soldiers into their garrisons.

Port-Nua (Portmore, now Blackwatertown, on the river Blackwater, in Armagh), of which we have before written an account, was guarded, during the peace and war, by the queen's people. When the English and Irish did not continue the peace between them in the beginning of summer, O'Neill laid siege to the fortress, until the guards became scarce of provisions, in the last month of summer; intelligence of that having reached Dublin, the resolution the council came to was, to collect the most faithful, and those who distinguished themselves most in the war of the queen's soldiers in Ireland, in the neighbourhood of Dublin and of Athlone, and when they had come together they selected from among them four thousand foot soldiers, and six hundred horse, and they sent those with provisions to Portnua; a full supply of provisions, of drink, of beeves, of lead (balls), of powder, and of every kind of stores in general, was sent with them. They then marched to Drogheda, from thence to Dundalk, to Newry, and to Armagh; they remained at Armagh that night, and sir Henry Baging (Bagnall), marshal of Newry, was their general. When O'Neill learned that that immense great army was marching towards him, he sent his

A. D. 1598.

1. *Battles in Leinster*.—Mac Geoghegan mentions that, in 1598, sir Samuel Bagnall was dispatched from England, with 2000 foot and 100 horse, and these forces having landed at Wexford, were attacked in their march by the Irish, who slew great numbers of them. The battle above-mentioned in the Annals, in which

410 of the English forces were slain on their march from Dungarvan to join the earl of Ormond, took place about the same time, in the summer of 1598, and appears to have been fought about the borders of Waterford and Kilkenny, as the English forces marched towards Leinster.

messengers for O'Donnell, entreating him to come to his aid against this excessive foreign force, which was coming to his country. O'Donnell immediately proceeded with the entire muster of his warriors, both horse and foot, along with a great force from the province of Connaught, to aid his relative against the oppressors who were marching on him; the Irish of the entire province of Ulster joined the same army, so that they were all prepared to meet the English before they arrived at Armagh. They constructed a deep earthen trench against the English, on the common way by which they expected them to march towards them. As to the English, after they remained a night in Armagh, they rose early on the following day, and the resolution they came to was to leave their provisions, drink, women, young persons, horses, baggage, attendants, and common people, in that town of Armagh; they ordered every person fit for service, of both horse and foot, to march against their enemies, wherever the marshal and the officers of the army in general commanded them to go; they then formed into rank and order, as perfectly as they could, and proceeded in the most direct road before them, in large solid bodies, and in close compact companies, until they arrived at the hill over Beul-an-Atha-Buidhe. Having reached that place, they beheld O'Neill and O'Donnell, the Iveachians of Ulidia (Magennises of Iveagh, in the county of Down, &c.), and Oirgiellians (Mac Mahons of Monaghan, Maguires of Fermanagh, &c.), together with the chieftains, leaders, valiant warriors, and champions of the North, in one dense mass before them, planted and arranged in the particular passes by which they expected they would march on them. When the commanders of the North observed the very great danger which threatened them, they began to incite and exhort their people to fight valiantly, and they told them, that unless they were victors on that day, no property would remain to them after it, and that they themselves would be slaughtered and destroyed without reserve, while others of them would be cast into prisons, and bound in chains, as the Irish had often been on former occasions, and that such as might escape from that battle, would be dispossessed and banished into strange distant countries; they told them, moreover, that it was easier for them to defend their patrimonies against that strange for-

eign people, than to take possession of the property of any other person by force, after being expelled from their own dear country. That inciting harangue, delivered by the chiefs, made the desired impression, and their men and the soldiers declared that they were ready to suffer death, rather than allow their fear to prevent them from encountering the enemy. As to the marshal and his English, when they saw the Irish before them, they displayed not the slightest symptom of fear, but advanced boldly straight forward, until they rushed across the first broad deep trench which lay before them, and some of them were slain in crossing it. The Irish forces then made a charge on them, very vehemently, with great fierceness, and they raised a shout in their front and rear, and on all sides of them; their van was obliged to bear the shock, remain to be cut down, and submit to be shot, until their close ranks were thinned, their officers reduced, and their warriors subdued; but in short the general was slain, namely, the marshal of Newry; and as it is not usual for those who lose their commander, and their chief leader and counsellor, to maintain the battle field, the general's men were ultimately repulsed, by force of arms and fighting, across the earthen pits, and the broad deep ditch over which they had come, and the pursuers bravely and actively continued fighting, discomfiting, routing, and cutting them to pieces. It was then that God willed, and the Trinity permitted, that one of the queen's soldiers, who had consumed all the powder about him by his vast firing, should go to the next barrel of powder to fill his measure, and pouch, and a spark having dropped from his match into the powder in the barrel, it exploded up on high into the air, together with every barrel nearest in succession, and also the great gun which they had there; a great number of the people who were about that powder were blown up in like manner, and the rising ground all around them appeared in one dense, dark, gloomy mass of clouds, for a considerable part of the day after that. Such of the queen's forces as escaped from being slaughtered, destroyed, burned and annihilated, fled back to Armagh, and were unrelentingly pursued, during which they were reduced, surrounded, slain, and cut down in twos, in threes, in twenties, and thirties, until they passed within the walls of Armagh. The Irish besieged the town in all direc-

tions around it, and they were firing, and shooting at each other, for three days and three nights, until the English at length ceased: and at the end of that time they sent messengers to the Irish, to inform them that they would evacuate the fort (of Portmore, at Blackwatertown), if the guards who were in it should be permitted to come to them, to that town of Armagh, without being slain or injured, and that after they came there, if protection and quarter should be given them, and that they were escorted in safety from the country until they arrived in a secure territory, they would even evacuate Armagh itself. When these messages were delivered to the Irish, the chiefs held a council to determine how they should act respecting that proposal; some maintained that the English should not be suffered to escape from the dilemma in which they were placed, until they were either slain, or perished by starvation; but, however, they at length decided on permitting them to depart from those places in which they were, on condition that they should not take with them provisions, drink, armour, arms, ordnance, powder, or lead, from the fort, except that the captain in it might take his trunk and arms. They consented

on both sides to abide by these terms, and they sent a number of their officers from either side to hold a conference with the guards at the fort, and having communicated with those, they delivered the place to O'Neill, as they were commanded. The captain and the guard came to Armagh, to join such of those of their people as survived, and an escort was sent with them from Armagh to Newry, and from Newry until they entered the English Pale. After these had left Tir-Eogain, O'Neill directed particular persons to count the officers and common soldiers slain on the field of battle, and to bury them, and their entire number, when counted, was two thousand and a half (2,500), along with the general and eighteen captains, with a great number of gentlemen whose names have not been recorded. The queen's people were dispirited and sorrowful, while the Irish were cheerful and rejoiced, from the result of that battle; it was on the 10th day of the month of August that battle of Ath-Buidhe was fought; the chiefs of Ulster returned to their homes, after having committed great slaughter, and gained a complete victory, although they lost many men.²

2. *The Battle of the Yellow Ford.*—This battle is described in Camden's *Britannia*, Speed's *History of England*, Fynes Morrison's *History of the War of Elizabeth*, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, Borlase's *Reduction of Ireland*, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Geoghegan, Stuart's *Armagh*, Taaffe, and in O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*, or *History of the Irish Brigades*. It was fought on Thursday the 10th of August, 1598, in the county of Armagh, towards the borders of Tyrone, about five miles north-west of the city of Armagh, in the parish of Clonfeacle, near Portmore, now called Blackwatertown, by which led the old road from Armagh to Dungannon; it has been by some writers called the battle of the Black water, being fought near that river, which separates the counties of Tyrone and Armagh; but by the Irish writers the battle-field was named *Beal-an-Athabuidhe*, signifying the Mouth of the Yellow Ford, from a stream of turbid yellow waters which flowed from the marshy ground near it. The Irish were commanded by Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and Red Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, together with Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, and various chiefs of the following families, at the head of their clans, as the O'Neills of Tyrone, and of the Fews in Armagh, and of Clannaboy, in Down and Antrim; the Magennis and Mac Cartans of Down; the O'Hanlons of Armagh; the O'Hagans, O'Quinns, and O'Donnells of Tyrone; the O'Kanes of Derry; the Mac Donnells of Antrim; the O'Donnells, O'Doghertys, Mac Sweeneys, O'Boyles, and O'Gallaghers of Donegal; the Maguires of Fermanagh; the Mac Mahons of Monaghan; the O'Reillys of Cavan; captain Richard Tyrrell of Fartullagh, in Westmeath, who commanded 200 Ulstermen, and Theobald Mac William Burke of Mayo, at the head of the Connaught forces; and Teige O'Rourke, with some troops from Brefney. Torlegh O'Hanlon, chief of Orior in Armagh, attended as standard-bearer of Ulster. O'Neill's forces were composed of Kerns, Galloglasses, and cavalry, with some musqueteers, but he had no artillery. The Kerns, or light foot, were armed with long spears or pikes, bows and arrows, darts, skians, &c., and the gal-

loglasses, or heavy infantry, who were the grenadiers of the Irish, were chiefly armed with swords and battle-axes, but few, except the chiefs, wore armour. The combined forces of the Irish amounted to 4,500 foot and 600 horse. The English army, under the command of Marshal sir Henry Bagnall, amounted to nearly the same number, namely, 4,500 foot and 500 horse, so there were 10,000 select men engaged on both sides in this battle. Bagnall was a commander of great valour and experience for many years in Ireland, and was assisted by several brave and able officers, as Cosby, Wingfield, Billing, Brooke, Montague, Fleming, &c. In the English army there was a great body of Irish auxiliaries, under Fitzpatrick of Ossory, who is said to have carried the standard, O'Reilly, and others, and during the entire war great numbers of the Irish chiefs joined the standard of Elizabeth, as O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and O'Brien baron of Inchiquin, Niall Garv O'Donnell, Conor Roe Maguire, &c., hence those and others are often mentioned at this time as the queen's O'Brien, the queen's O'Donnell, the queen's O'Reilly, the queen's Maguire, the queen's O'Hanlon, the queen's O'Molloy, and so on, as there were other chiefs of the same names who fought under O'Neill and O'Donnell, on the side of the Irish. The O'Reilly, who joined Elizabeth, as before mentioned, was Maolmora, or Miles O'Reilly, the son of sir John O'Reilly of Cavan, who was a young man of great valour and ambition, and, from his bravery and fine person, was called by the Irish Maolmora Breagh, that is Miles the Brave or Handsome; having gone to London, he made terms with the queen, and got from her, according to Mac Geoghegan and others, a grant by Letters Patent of the county of Cavan; he commanded a troop of cavalry in her service, and was called the queen's O'Reilly, to distinguish him from the other chiefs of the O'Reillys who fought on the side of the Irish; for it is stated by Fynes Morrison, in his Catalogue of the Irish forces, that the O'Reillys of Brefney brought to the standard of O'Neill 800 foot and 100 horse. O'Neill, with the main body of his forces, was encamped about a mile from Port-

Ballymote (in Sligo), which had been in the possession of the queen's people for thirteen years 'till this time, was taken by its own original inhe-

more, or Blackwatertown, on the way towards Armagh, at a place where the plain was narrowed to a pass or causeway, secured on one side by a marsh, and on the other by a moor or bog, and a wood. Across this strait O'Neill had thrown up a strong earthen rampart, four feet high, and sunk in front a fosse or deep ditch. By a stratagem similar to that devised by Bruce at Bannockburn, O'Neill had deep pitfalls and trenches cut in the plain, in front of his position, and carefully covered over with wattles, green sods, and grass, and he posted 500 active Kerns, concealed in the woods and thickets, along the pass. These matters were arranged the day before the battle, O'Neill having received intelligence that Bagnall had advanced as far as Armagh. Stuart, O'Connor, and others, mention a curious incident, that O'Neill's Bard, O'Clery, assured him, on the faith of an old prophecy made by St Ultan, who was a bishop of Ardbraccan in the 7th century, that a great battle would be fought with foreigners at a Yellow Ford near the river Blackwater, in which the Irish would be victorious. This information being communicated to the forces, gave them great confidence, and their enthusiasm was further excited by an animated harangue addressed to them by O'Neill. Bagnall's army was composed chiefly of veteran British troops who had served in France, and in the Netherlands, against the Spaniards, and the cavalry consisted mostly of Cuirassiers, clad in armour; he had a large force of musqueteers, and several pieces of artillery, while O'Neill had no cannon. Bagnall, at the head of the British troops, joined by the Anglo-Irish forces of the Pale, and the Irish auxiliaries, marched from Newry to Armagh to attack O'Neill, and relieve the garrison of Portmore, which he had besieged. The British forces marched from Armagh before sunrise; the spearmen were divided into three corps, and formed the main body, while the wings consisted of musqueteers and cavalry, followed by the artillery. They advanced boldly, with unfurled banners, while the air, clear and serene, resounded with the clangor of trumpets, and the shrill tones of the "ear piercing fife;" O'Sullivan Beare says "*Sereno et grato die, vexillis explicatis, tubarum clangore, tibiarum concentu,*" &c. Bagnall delivered an address to his army, which is given by O'Connor in his Book on the Irish Brigades: "Relying on your bravery, I selected you as my companions in arms; the undisciplined I left in garrisons, the cowardly with Ormond. From your exertions alone I anticipate victory. I have often witnessed your valour. Will these men, unarmed and undisciplined, dare to encounter troops accoutred, armed, trained as you are, and inured to war? I should be mad if I could suppose they would sustain your shock for a moment. Remember how you drove O'Neill from his camp at Mullaghlinn. On him who this evening brings me the head of O'Neill or O'Donnell, I bestow a thousand pounds. March then, and delay not the moment of victory." O'Neill, early that morning, also delivered an animating address to his men in Irish, the substance of which is given by O'Connor: "My hopes of victory are not placed in the thunder of artillery, but in your valour. Recollect how often you have defeated greater forces, nobler commanders, and even Bagnall himself, when less prepared and less disciplined than you are now; you are to fight for your country, your religion, your wives, your children, and your possessions. Bagnall, the bitterest of your enemies, not content with the plunder of your properties, seeks to exterminate your race. Here he must meet the just retribution for his cruelty; here we must avenge our wrongs, and the death of our companions killed at Portmore. St. Ultan has promised and prophesied our victory." The troops of Bagnall advanced unmolested over a level and open tract of ground, and, about 7 o'clock in the morning, they entered the narrow pass beyond which O'Neill was encamped. Along this pass, screened by trees and thickets, and protected by defiles, O'Neill had posted 500 active kerns, who suddenly from their ambuscade attacked the British troops, some pouring on them volleys of shot, and others rushing on them with their long spears and darts; in this encounter great numbers of the English were slain, but Bagnall, leading the first division, steadily pursued his course, and advanced through the pass, while

ritors, in the summer of this year, namely, by the Mac Donoghs of Corran, that is, by Tomaltach and Cathal Duv. The governor (of Connaught),

the kerns retired towards the camp of O'Neill. The centre division, under Cosby and Wingfield, with the rear and cavalry led by Montague, Billing, Brooke, Fleming, and O'Reilly, pushed forward into the open ground in front of O'Neill's entrenchments. Some troops of British cavalry dashed onward impetuously into the plain, where O'Neill had dug the trenches and concealed pitfalls, and galloping precipitately into these invisible fosses, many of the men and horses were thrown headlong to the ground, their limbs and necks broken, and their bodies maimed; while the troops were thus in disorder, they were fiercely attacked by the Irish kerns and pikemen, who slew great numbers both of men and horses. Bagnall, undaunted by this discomfiture, pushed forward with his troops into the open plain, and charging at the head of his cuirassiers, a furious conflict took place between them and O'Neill's light infantry, or kerns; the cuirassiers were armed with spears, six cubits, or about 10 feet in length, which rested on the right thigh, and they made powerful charges, where able to assail their opponents hand to hand. The Irish kerns, armed with even longer spears or pikes, about 11 or 12 feet in length, which they grasped in the middle with their bands, the weapons resting on their right shoulders, rushed on the British cavalry, great numbers of whom were slain in these encounters. Bagnall, undismayed, still charged onward at the head of his cavalry, and his infantry, spearmen, and musqueteers, also poured into the plain, while he opened a heavy cannonade on the rampart, in front of O'Neill's lines; having levelled part of the rampart, he succeeded for a time in beating back its defenders, and two strong corps having crossed the entrenchments, hurst forward into the level ground, where O'Neill was encamped. At this juncture the right wing of the Irish commanded by O'Neill in person, and the left, under O'Donnell, advanced to the charge, their standards raised, their Bagpipes playing, and they rushed onward with fearful shouts and fierce battle-cries. O'Neill rode rapidly onward, at the head of his cavalry, to seek out Bagnall, his hated foe, in the thick of battle. Morrison says "Tyrone prieked forward, with rage of envy and settled rancour, against the marshal." The heroic Red Hugh O'Donnell, at the head of his Tírconnallian cavalry, dashed onward into the conflict; the valiant Hugh Maguire led on his Fermanagh horsemen, and the Mac Donnell's of Antrim, and Mac Sweeney's of Donegal, rushed on with their galloglasses into the thick of the fight, and hewed down whole ranks of the British soldiers, cleaving with their keen-edged and heavy battle-axes, even the cuirassiers, through their iron helmets and coats of mail. It was now about noon-day, and the battle had raged for some time with great fury on both sides. Bagnall, being repulsed, rallied his men and, with a powerful body of his reserved troops, advanced again to the charge; but on raising his helmet to take a view of the battle-field, he was shot in the forehead with a musket-ball, and fell lifeless to the ground. About this time, in the very tempest of the fight, some barrels of gunpowder were accidentally ignited in the English ranks by an unskilful gunner, and a terrific explosion took place, which blew many of the British soldiers in atoms into the air. The English forces, dismayed by this disaster, and the death of Bagnall, seemed to give way, and at this critical moment O'Neill, making a tremendous charge at the head of his cavalry and galloglasses, the English troops, and their Irish auxiliaries under Montague, Wingfield, Cosby, Brooke and Fleming, reeled before their impetuous charge, and were put to flight. O'Reilly, at the head of his troop of cavalry, was the last officer who remained on the field of battle, and was slain while endeavouring to cover the retreat, and rally the flying forces. He had much at stake in contending against his countrymen, and, like many other Irish chiefs, preferred his own private interest to that of his country, but missed the object of his ambition, and, by that day's defeat lost his life, as well as the earldom of Cavan. In the rout, great numbers of the British troops were tumbled headlong into the fosse, and trampled to death by the flying cavalry. The remnant of the British forces, with a few cavalry under the command

sir Conyers Clifford, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, were bidding against each other for the castle, and proposing to purchase it from the Mac Do-

noghs, but the conclusion of the treaty was, that the Mac Donoghs gave the town to O'Donnell, on terms of purchase and contract, in the middle month

of Montague, fled towards Armagh, closely pursued by Torlogh O'Hanlon, the standard-bearer, at the head of O'Neill's cavalry. The English took refuge within the walls and churches of Armagh, where it appears, according to the Annals, they stood a siege of three days and nights, and then surrendered, making conditions that the lives of their fellow-soldiers, in the fort of Portmore on the Blackwater, should be spared, and O'Neill permitted the troops in Portmore to depart, with their commander, captain Williams, but they were not allowed to carry with them arms, ammunition, or any other articles, except that the captain was permitted to take away his trunk, and nothing more. Camden, Fynes Morrison, and the other English writers, make the number of the British soldiers slain fifteen hundred, together with marshal Bagnall, and 13 valiant captains; but the Irish writers, with more accurate information, make the numbers slain much more; the English only reckoned the British troops who fell, which they underrated, and did not enumerate the Irish auxiliaries who were killed. According to the Annals of the Four Masters, 2,500 of the queen's soldiers were slain, together with Bagnall, and 18 distinguished commanders and many inferior officers, the bodies being reckoned on the field of battle by order of O'Neill, and all decently interred. O'Sullivan Beare and others also state, that 2,500 of the queen's forces were slain, along with 23 officers of note. Along with the 2,500 who fell on the field of battle, probably not less than 500 more were slain in the pursuit, and conflicts at Armagh. The entire number of the British forces slain in that battle, and in the conflicts on the three subsequent days, must have amounted to at least 3,000 men, besides great numbers must have been wounded and disabled, of whom no account is given, so that it appears probable, that out of the select army of 5,000, under marshal Bagnall, not more than about 1000 effective men survived; and it is evident that O'Neill could have entirely cut off the remnant of the English forces, as they lost all their artillery, arms, &c., but he generously permitted them to depart, and even had them escorted safe to the Pale. The Irish, by this great victory, got into their possession all the baggage-waggons, with an immense quantity of provisions and military stores, all the artillery of the English, their arms, armour, musical instruments, and 34 military standards, together with *twelve thousand pieces of gold*. The Irish had only 200 men killed, and 600 wounded in this battle. Speed, in his History of England, says of this battle: "Tir-Oen obtained not only a joyous triumph over his private enemy (Bagnall), but withal went away with a glorious victory over the English, who, never since they first set footing in Ireland, received so great an overthrow; and Tir-Oen was renowned all the realm over, as their Horatius, and founder of their freedom." Camden says: "Never since the English gained a footing in Ireland had they sustained such a loss." Fynes Morrison remarks that the Irish obtained a great victory, and says that "the English, from their first arrival in that kingdom, never had received so great an overthrow as this, commonly called the defeat of Blackwater;" and again he says "Tyrone was among the Irish celebrated as the deliverer of his country from thralldom and "the general voice was of Tyrone amongst the English, after the defeat of Blackwater, as of Hannibal amongst the Romans, after the battle of Cannæ." Borlase says "a victory the like the Irish never gained since the English first set foot in Ireland." Cox says "by this victory the Irish got arms, ammunition, and victuals, and which was more, so much reputation that the English could act only on the defensive part, and not that itself, without continual fear and danger." Leland says "the illustrious O'Neill was every where extolled as the deliverer of his country, and the disaffected, in all quarters, condemned their own weak and passive conduct, which had deprived them of the like glory." Lingard says, "The O'Neill was celebrated in every district as the saviour of his country; and the whole of the indigenous population, with many of the chieftains of English origin, rose in arms to assert the national independence."

Copious accounts of Hugh O'Neill, prince and earl of Tyrone,

and of Red Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, are given in the course of these Annals. O'Donnell was at this time in the 25th year of his age, and, as before-mentioned, he was many years imprisoned by the English in the castle of Dublin; after his escape this heroic young man defeated the British forces in many battles. Red Hugh was as valiant a chief as appeared in any age; he was of fine figure and tall stature, and was one of the handsomest men of his time; he was called by the Irish Aodh Ruadh, or Red Hugh, from the colour of his hair and florid complexion. After the defeat of the Irish forces and Spaniards at Kinsale, in 1602, O'Donnell went to Spain, with the hope of obtaining fresh forces; he was treated with distinguished honours, and received much sympathy and support in the country of his Milesian ancestors; he was well received by king Philip, the marquis Caracena, and others of the nobility, and was promised large supplies of men and money; but O'Donnell never saw Ireland again, for, in the midst of his active preparations, he was seized with a fever, and died at Simancas, on the 10th of September, 1602, in the 29th year of his age. He was, by order of the king, buried with all honors due to a distinguished prince, in the monastery of St. Francis, in the city of Valladolid. An account of his embassy, and death in Spain, is given at the year 1602, in these Annals. Thus terminated, in a foreign land, the eventful life of the renowned Red Hugh O'Donnell, as true a patriot and as brave a chieftain as ever fought for freedom, or led a clan to battle.

Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, was the son of Ferdorcha, called Matthew, baron of Dungannon, son of Con Bacach O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; he was for many years commander-in-chief of the northern Irish, in the war against Elizabeth; he was a man of great abilities and valour, and at this time was about 55 years old, but in the full vigour of middle age. His personal appearance, character, and abilities are described by Fynes Morrison, and various other writers, and in Stuart's Armagh. He was a man of middle stature, but strongly built, active, athletic, enterprising, and admirably adapted for hazardous exploits; patient, hardy, spirited, bold, temperate, vigilant and valiant, of great perseverance, and capable of enduring the most extreme privations without a murmur; he was of polished, affable, and agreeable manners, of liberal education, of acute intellect, politic, subtle, smooth-tongued, and in his negotiations generally overmatched the English statesmen. He had served some years in the English army, when a young man, acquired a great knowledge of military affairs, and was a favorite at the court of Elizabeth. On his return to Ireland he continued some time in the service of the queen, but having revolted, he became the chief leader of the northern Irish, and with great perseverance disciplined his forces in Tyrone. He had his chief residence at Dungannon, and Fynes Morrison states that he imported large quantities of lead, apparently for the purpose of roofing his castle, but he had it all cast into bullets. Hugh O'Neill has been called the Irish Hannibal, and was (perhaps with the exception of his relative, the renowned Owen Roe O'Neill), the ablest general that ever contended against the English in Ireland. O'Neill carried on the war with great vigour, to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, but became reconciled to the state in the reign of James I.; however, on a fictitious charge of a plot or conspiracy, against the government, he and Rory O'Donnell, earl of Tirconnell, were forced to fly from Ireland, in 1607, and they retired to Rome, where old, blind, and worn down by misfortunes, the heroic Hugh O'Neill, the last representative of the ancient kings of Ulster, died, in the year 1616, and was buried in the church on St. Peter's Hill. Rory or Roderick O'Donnell, earl of Tirconnell, also died in exile at Rome, in 1617, and Hugh O'Neill, baron of Dungannon, son of Hugh the earl, died at Rome in 1641. A monument was erected to these princes, according to de Burgo, in the Franciscan Church of St. Peter, in Monte Aureo, and he gives the Latin inscription on it in the Supplement to his Hibernia Dominicana. Hugh O'Neill was first married to a sister of Red Hugh O'Donnell, and secondly to a sister of the marshal sir Henry Bag-

of the harvest of this year; four hundred pounds (£400), and three hundred cows was the price O'Donnell gave the Mac Donoghs for the town.

nall, and it appears from the Annals that he was a third time married, his last countess being the sister of Magennis, lord of Iveagh. He married Bagnall's sister, without his consent, in consequence of which the marshal was ever afterwards his mortal enemy, and a deadly hatred always existed between him and O'Neill, which was only terminated by the death of Bagnall at the Blackwater.

Battle of Benburb.—The localities along the Blackwater, on the borders of Tyrone and Armagh, are amongst the most famous battle-fields in Ireland, and several engagements are mentioned in the Annals which took place near that river in the war of O'Neill against Elizabeth, amongst others the battle of Drumfluch, near Benburb, fought in 1597, and described at p. 616 in the Annals. Benburb is on the Tyrone side of the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge, and about two miles distant from the battle-field of the Yellow Ford. The battle of Benburb, famous in Irish history, was fought on Friday, the 5th of June, 1646, that is 48 years after that of the Yellow Ford; it is described by various Irish and Anglo-Irish historians, as Borlase, Cox, Carte, Leland, Warner, Mac Geoghagan, and Taaffe; in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, by Richard Belling, and by Colonel Henry Mac Tully O'Neill, an officer who was engaged in all the campaigns of Owen Roe O'Neill; in Stuart's Armagh, and in Italian in the *Memoirs of the Nuncio Rinuccini*, published in 1844. The commander-in-chief of the Irish Confederates in Ulster, in the war subsequent to the great insurrection of 1641, was the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill; he was the son of Art, son of Ferdorcha, called Matthew, baron of Dunganon, son of Con Baccach O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; his father, Art O'Neill, was brother of Hugh, the famous earl of Tyrone, though other accounts make Owen Roe the grand-nephew of Hugh the earl. He was called by the Irish Eogan Rnadh, that is Owen Roe, or Red Owen, from the colour of his hair; when a young man, he served some years in Catalonia, in Spain, and was designated by the Spaniards Don Eugenio Rufo. He served many years in the Spanish and Imperial Austrian army, with great reputation, according to Carte and Leland; he held the rank of colonel, and being appointed governor of Arras, was particularly distinguished for his defence of that town, when besieged by the French in 1640. He was a man of graceful person, agreeable and mild manners, but of great strength of mind and determined bravery; cool, cautious, and calculating; quick in taking advantage of favourable accidents and mistakes of his opponents; of consummate skill in the arrangements for battle, seldom risking an engagement except under advantageous circumstances, and of a genius admirably adapted for defensive and protracted warfare, hence he has been designated the Irish Fabius. He was a man of great prudence, reserve, sobriety, and knowledge of the world, of patriotic spirit, honest in purpose, and of the highest honour and humanity in his transactions with the enemy. From his great military reputation and abilities, Owen Roe was invited over from Flanders, in 1641, to take the command of the Irish Confederates in Ulster, and having embarked at Dunkirk, he landed at Doe castle, in Donegal, on the 13th of July, 1642, accompanied by some officers and old soldiers, amounting in all to 100 men, with a supply of arms and ammunition; soon after, in a meeting of the chiefs of Ulster at Kinnard, now Caledon in Tyrone, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the northern Irish, instead of his relative sir Phelim O'Neill, who was rather a rash, violent and intemperate leader. Owen Roe organised his forces with great regularity, kept up strict discipline, and sternly punished the refractory. For a period of seven years, from 1642 to 1649, as commander-in-chief of the confederated Irish of Ulster, and in co-operation with the old Anglo-Irish of the Pale, as the Barnwalls, Prestons, Plunketts, Flemings, Talbots, Dillons, Dareys, Bellews, Netervilles, Fitz-Eustaces, Fitzgeralds, Whites, &c., with some of the Burkes of Connaught, and Butlers of Ormond, Owen Roe defeated the British forces in more than 40 engagements, overran various parts of Ulster and Leinster, and took most of the strong castles and fortified towns of the old English Pale, as those of Trim, Athboy,

The earl of Ormond mustered an immense force to put provisions into Port Leix, and they having proceeded in that direction, they were met on the

Longford, Kells, Swords, Portlester and Athlone; also Naas, Athy, Woodstock, Rheban, Dunamase, and Maryborough, in Kildare and Queen's county, with Birr in the King's county, Nenagh in Tipperary, and other strong places in Leinster and Munster, together with almost all the strong towns and castles in Ulster. The commander of the Irish at Benburb was Owen Roe O'Neill, assisted by various chiefs of Ulster, acting as captains, and colonels, namely, sir Phelim, Torlogh, Bryan, Hugh, Art, Cormac, and Con O'Neill, with their men from Tyrone, Armagh, Down, and Antrim; some of the O'Hanlons of Armagh; sir Constantine or Con, Art, Rory, and Eiv Magennis, and Patrick Mac Cartan of Down; Cormac and Hugh O'Hagan, Patrick Mac Nenev, Patrick O'Donnelly, and Torlogh O'Quinn of Tyrone; Manus O'Kane of Derry; Alexander Mac Donnell of Antrim; Hugh Buighe and Manus O'Donnell, and Miles Mac Sweeney of Donegal, with some of the O'Doghertys of Inisowen; Rory or Roger, Bryan, and Donogh Maguire of Fermanagh; Bryan, Hugh, and Colla Mac Malon, and Niall Mac Kenna of Monaghan; colonel Philip O'Reilly of Ballinacargy castle, in the county of Cavan, and his relative colonel Miles O'Reilly of Kilmore; colonel Philip O'Reilly was brother-in-law of Owen Roe, being married to his sister, Rose O'Neill; he was a commander of note in this war, and gained the brilliant victory at Julianstown Bridge, near Drogheda, in November, 1641, and many battles afterwards. Colonel Miles O'Reilly was a celebrated commander at this time, and, from his great strength and dauntless valour, was commonly called Miles the Slasher. Captains Hugh and Owen O'Reilly also came to Benburb, and the entire forces of the O'Reillys consisted of 500 men, horse and foot, from Cavan, namely the O'Reillys, Mac Bradys, Mac Cabes, Mac Gowans or Smiths, Fitzsimons, Fitzpatrick, Mac Gaurans, Mac Kernans, &c. The men of Leitrim came under Con and Owen O'Rourke, and some from Sligo under Teige and Hugh O'Connor. The men of Longford came under Richard, William, and Francis O'Ferrall, and some men from Meath under Edward Betagh of Moynalty, and James Fleming of Slane, with some of the Barnwalls and Plunketts of Meath and Louth. Most of the above-mentioned chiefs came to Benburb, and such as did not come sent their forces. According to Carte, Leland and others, O'Neill's forces at Benburb were 5,000 foot and 500 horse, while the British troops, under Monroe, amounted to 6,000 foot and 800 horse, who were much better armed and accoutred than the Irish; besides, the British had 7 pieces of artillery, while it is not mentioned that O'Neill had any cannon; the British were far superior to him in musketeers, and it appears O'Neill's forces consisted chiefly of Swordsman and Pikemen. The British troops consisted chiefly of Scots, with some English regiments; those forces were called Parliamentarians, and afterwards Cromwellians; they were mostly republicans in rebellion against Charles I., in England, and they were joined by many Irish allies. There was another great party in Ireland at that time called Royalists, who supported the cause of King Charles, and were commanded by the duke of Ormond, but they were not engaged on either side at Benburb. The Irish of Ulster, under O'Neill, rose to recover their confiscated lands and national independence. The English and Scotch forces at Benburb, and their Irish allies, of the British settlers in Ulster, were commanded by the Scotch general Robert Monroe, and his brother George; Hugh Montgomery, called lord Montgomery of the Ardes, in the county of Down, afterwards earl of Mount Alexander, and his relative, colonel sir James Montgomery; colonel lord Edward Conway, of Kilnlagh, in the county of Antrim, of the family of Seymour Conway, earls of Hertford; sir Henry Blayney, baron Blayney of Monaghan; colonel Cunningham, captains Burke, Hamilton, &c. General Monroe was encamped on the borders of Antrim and Armagh, and having heard that O'Neill had advanced to the borders of Tyrone, he marched forward, and arrived at the city of Armagh, with all his forces, at midnight on Thursday the 4th of June. Monroe had ordered his brother George to proceed with his corps from Cole-

way in which they marched by Athony, the son of Rory Oge, son of Roderick Caoch O'Moore, by Redmond, the son of John-na-Seamur, son of Rickard Saxonach (Burke), and by captain Tyrrell, namely, Richard, the son of Thomas Oge Tyrrell;

rairie, with expedition, to meet him at Glasslough in Monaghan, about two or three miles from Benburb where O'Neill was encamped. George Monroe marched from Coleraine along the western shore of Lough Neagh, towards Dungannon, with his force consisting of 500 foot, according to the *Desiderata Curiosa*, and also a troop of horse, according to other accounts; but O'Neill, aware of this movement, despatched the day before the battle colonels Bryan Mac Mahon and Patrick Mac Nene, with some horse and foot forces against him, who had an encounter with Monroe near Dungannon, in which they defeated his forces, and checked his advance. General Robert Monroe, early on the morning of Friday, the 5th of June, marched at the head of his forces from Armagh towards the river Blackwater, intending to proceed to Glasslough, to meet the troops of his brother George. O'Neill, having advice of their march, drew out all his horse, says Carte, to the top of the hill at Benburb, where the battle was afterwards fought, and there took a full view of Monroe's forces, as they passed along the road on the other side of the Blackwater. The British, finding a ford on the river at Kinnard, now called Caledon, crossed over, and advanced towards the Irish camp. As they came forward, they were met by colonel Richard O'Ferrall, who was posted with some troops on the strait or defile about two miles from the camp, to oppose their progress, but colonel Cunningham, with the cannon and 500 musketeers, having opened a fire on them, compelled O'Ferrall and his men, after a short rencontre, to retreat towards the camp. O'Neill was encamped in a strong position between two hills, his rear secured by a wood, his left by a bog, and his right by the river Blackwater; in his front were hillocks, rough ground, bushes, and brushwood. Carte and Stuart state that the wary O'Neill amused his enemy for four hours with little skirmishes, and firing at a distance, until he had got the sun on his back, which before had been favourable to his opponents, and as it began to descend in the rear of the Irish, it shed a dazzling glare on their enemies. Monroe stood still all that time, in order of battle, within musket shot of the Irish, says Carte. About 4 o'clock in the evening, the forces under Mac Mahon and Mac Nene, who had gone against George Monroe, were perceived at a short distance, advancing towards both armies, and Monroe, on seeing them, was rejoiced, thinking they were the troops of his brother George, but he soon found, to his consternation, that they joined O'Neill, and he appeared to waver, and prepare for a retreat. O'Neill, with the promptitude of an experienced commander, seized the auspicious moment for attack, and, according to the *Desiderata Curiosa*, he addressed a short harangue to his forces, exhorting them to fight for their religion, their country, and their king; his friend, colonel Philip O'Reilly, stood by his side at the time on the hill. O'Neill, keeping Rory Maguire's regiment in reserve, ordered his men to advance, and they came forward rapidly from the hill; Carte says that O'Neill ordered his men not to fire a piece until they were within pike's length of the enemy, and then to fall on with sword and pike in hand, which would give the victory to the strongest men. The Irish rushed onward with great impetuosity, and hewed to pieces, and piked the British infantry on all sides, and having broken their ranks, they threw them into disorder, and pursued them with dreadful carnage; O'Neill's horse, after a short resistance, routed their cavalry, in all directions with immense slaughter. Belling and O'Neill state, in the *Desiderata Curiosa*, that the battle continued two hours, and that Monroe's forces were routed about two hours before night. Lord Blaney's English regiment made a determined defence, but they were cut to pieces, and he was himself slain. Monroe fled without his coat, hat, or wig, and saved his life only by the fleetness of his horse; he never halted till he arrived at Lisnagarvey, now called Lisburn, about ten miles from the field of battle. Colonel James Montgomery's regiment retreated with some regularity, but the rest of the British troops fled in total disorder.

the earl of Ormond lost more than the value of the provisions in men, horses, and arms, on that expedition, and it was with difficulty the earl himself escaped after he had been wounded.³

O'Neill, (earl of Tyrone), sent despatches to

Lord Conway, accompanied by captain Burke, and about 40 horsemen, escaped to Newry, having two horses killed under him in his flight. Great numbers were slaughtered in the pursuit, and it is stated in Stuart that Heber Mac Mahon, bishop of Clogher, who was in O'Neill's camp, addressed the army, and entreated them with great humanity to spare the flying soldiers, and give them quarter. Lord Montgomery, together with 21 officers and 150 soldiers, were made prisoners; and it is stated by Lodge and others, that lord Montgomery was confined for some time in O'Reilly's castle of Cloughoughter, near Cavan. Almost all the accounts agree as to the numbers slain, which they make 3,243, who fell on the field of battle, but great numbers were killed during the pursuit that evening and the following day, and many were drowned in their flight across the Blackwater; and it is stated by colonel O'Neill, in the *Desiderata*, that 4,000 of the British forces were slain in this battle. O'Neill lost at Benburb only the very small number of seventy men killed, and 200 wounded; on the side of O'Neill the officers killed were colonel Manus O'Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and the cornet, or standard-bearer of colonel Miles O'Reilly's cavalry; colonels Phelim Mac Tuahall O'Neill and Richard O'Ferrall were wounded. It is stated in the *Desiderata*, that the day after the battle O'Neill ordered the bodies of lord Blaney and captain Hamilton to be buried with due ceremonies in the church of Benburb. By this great victory the Irish got immense booty, consisting of all the arms and ammunition of the enemy, with their 7 pieces of artillery, a vast quantity of provisions enough to supply the entire army for two months, 1500 draft-horses, all the tents and baggage, and 32 colours.

O'Neill continued to carry on the war till 1649, when Cromwell arrived in Ireland, but while making preparations to meet that fierce invader, he fell sick and died, and after his death the Irish had no commander able to cope with Cromwell. O'Neill is traditionally said to have taken some disease in his limbs, which after some time caused his death, in consequence of having danced in a pair of poisoned boots presented to him by a lady of the Coote family, at a ball in Derry, to which he was invited by the Cromwellian general, sir Charles Coote, in 1649; but it is stated in the *Desiderata Curiosa*, that he was poisoned by a pair of russet boots presented to him by one of the Plunketts of Louth, who boasted that he did the English a good service in dispatching O'Neill out of the world. O'Neill fell sick at Derry, and it is stated by Matthew O'Connor, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the poisoned boots produced a defluxion in his knees, and that he was obliged to be carried in a litter. Owen Roe came to Cavan in October, 1649, and spent some time with his relative, colonel Philip O'Reilly of Ballinacargy castle, and was also a short time at another castle of the O'Reillys at Drumholme, near Ballyhays, but he was afterwards removed to Cloughoughter, a strong castle of the O'Reillys, situated in an island in Loughoughter, between Cavan and Killeshandra, as a place of greater safety from the Cromwellians; he died here soon after, on St. Leonard's Day, the 6th of November, 1649, about the 50th year of his age. It is stated by Carte, in his *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, and in the *Desiderata*, that he was buried in the abbey of Cavan, though it is traditionally believed that he was interred in the old abbey of Trinity Island, situated in one of the lakes of Loughoughter, and about two miles from Cloughoughter castle, but in either place no memorial marks the grave of the gallant O'Neill. The memory of the renowned Eogan Ruadh was long celebrated by the Irish Bards, and to this day his name is highly revered in the traditions of the people. Owen Roe was married to Rosa, the daughter of O'Dogherty, chief of Inisowen; she died at Brussels in 1660, and was buried in the Irish Franciscan monastery at Louvain, where a monument was erected to her memory, the inscription on which is given in the *Supplement to de Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana*.

3. *Battles in Leix*.—On the death of the celebrated chieftain

Leinster in the first month of the harvest of this year, requesting Redmond Burke, Anthony O'Moore, and captain Tyrrell, to leave the guarding of Leinster with their other colleagues in war, and themselves to go to make captures, and to bring into their alliance some of the people of the countries who were opposed to them, by persuasion or by force, and he also commanded them to go into Munster, at the request of the sons of Thomas Roe, the son of James, son of John, son of the earl (of Desmond); after these gentlemen we have mentioned read the despatches, they proceeded with all the force and aid they could muster into Ossory, and all the people of that country came to them spontaneously, except Mac Gillpatrick, namely, Fingin (Florence), the son of Bryan, son of Florence; they afterwards proceeded to the northern end of the Slieve Bloom mountains, in order to get the Irish of Ormond and of Westmeath to join them in alliance, namely, O'Mulloy, and Conal, the son of Cahir; Mac Coghlan, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac, and O'Carroll, namely, Calvaeh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Maolroona; although these chiefs had been for some time acting in behalf of the sovereign, they were better pleased to receive peace from those leaders who were traversing every country, and having made peace with them, they directed their course into the two Ormonds, and it was not peace or friendship they demanded from them, but to plunder them forthwith, on account of their enmity against the earl of Ormond, and they took five castles of the towns of Ormond; of those was Drnim Aidhneach (the castle of

Dromineer, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary), on the banks of the Shannon, which Redmond Burke held in his possession for the purpose of maintaining and supporting the war of Clanrickard by it. They remained for two or three weeks encamped in that country, during which time preys were brought to their camp from the eastern side of the river Suir (in Kilkenny), and from Clanwilliam (in Tipperary), and their Irish neighbours were coming to hold conferences with them, and uniting with them in alliance; of those were O'Dwyer of Kilnamanagh (in Tipperary), namely, Dermot, the son of Anthony, son of Philip; the sons of Mac Brien of Cuanach (barony of Coonagh, in Limerick), namely, the sons of Murtoth, son of Torloagh, son of Murtoth; the O'Ryan, along with Conor-na-Mainghe, the son of William Caoch, son of Dermot O'Maoilriain (O'Mulryan, or O'Ryan), and the Siol Briain Oge of Duithehe Ara (the Mac I-Briens of Arra, in Tipperary). After these Irish had joined in alliance and friendship with the people of O'Neill, and had united all countries through which they passed in league with them, they prepared to march, with the risings out of those countries, into the territory of the Geraldines, at the instigation of the sons of Thomas Roe (Fitzgerald), the son of the earl (of Desmond). In the first instance they proceeded into the county of Limerick; the president (of Munster), sir Thomas Norris, was at that time in Kilmallock, and understanding that he was not prepared to fight against the Irish parties, he went to Cork to avoid them; they then proceeded across the river Mague, westward into

Rory O'Moore, lord of Leix, of whom an account has been given at p. 497, in the notes, his son Anthony was brought up by his friend Fiacha Mac Hugh O'Byrne, chief of Wicklow, and when of age he assumed the title of lord of Leix, and attempted to recover from the English that principality, which had been possessed by his ancestors; and, as recorded in the Annals in the year 1596, at p. 612, he slew Cosby of Stradbally, in the Queen's county, one of the chief English possessors who was located on the lands of his ancestors. This chief is erroneously called by Mac Geoghegan, Cox, and others, O'wney, or Owen Mac Rory O'Moore, his name in Irish being Uaitlne, that is Anthony, and not Owen, which in Irish is Eogan. Mac Geoghegan and others state, that, in 1597, Wmham St. Leger, then governor of Leinster, marched his forces into Leix, or Queen's county, but being encountered by O'Moore, and his allies the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, O'Cavenaghs, and O'Conors, they had a severe engagement, in which the English forces were defeated, and 500 of them left dead on the field of battle. In 1598, as above recorded in the Annals, many other engagements took place in Leix, between the O'Moores and the English; and Mac Geoghegan mentions that Bryan Riavach O'Moore, another valiant

chieftain, at the head of his clans, and 1500 allies sent to his assistance by Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, besieged Portleix, now called Maryborough, in the Queen's county, which was a fortified town, and the English had a strong garrison in the fortress. Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, dispatched three thousand men against O'Moore, commanded by his nephew, James Butler, but they were defeated in various conflicts; and, according to Mac Geoghegan, 1500 of them, together with their commander, were slain; but the valiant Bryan O'Moore died soon after of his wounds, and Anthony O'Moore succeeded as commander. The auxiliaries sent by O'Neill to O'Moore were commanded by Redmond Burke of Gnlway, and captain Richard Tyrrell. Port Leix was taken by the Irish, and, as above mentioned in the Annals, the earl of Ormond's forces were defeated with great slaughter, and he himself was wounded; O'Moore and his allies obtained a great number of horses, with arms, armour, and provisions, on that occasion. A further account of the exploits of Anthony O'Moore is given in the Annals, at the year 1599, in which he gained a great victory over the English, under the earl of Essex, in Leix, at a place called the Pass of Plumes.

the Connelloes (in Limerick), to the borders of Slieve Luachra (Slieve Logher, in the barony of

Trughenackmy, county of Kerry), and of Glen Corbraighe (Glyn in Limerick). James, the son of

XIII. *Ancient History of Fermanagh.*—The following account of the Maguires, and other chiefs and clans of Fermanagh, is now, for the first time, translated from the Irish original, a valuable MS. in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals; and which is considered to have been compiled towards the middle of the 18th century, about A. D. 1740, from the old books of the O'Clerys of Donegal, by James Maguire, a learned writer, a native of Fermanagh. The tract chiefly refers to Fermanagh, with a short account of the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, and contains much interesting information connected with the ancient ecclesiastical history of Fermanagh, and some account of Lough Derg, and of St. Patrick; of the old traditions, manners, and customs of the people, the laws of Tanistry and Brehonism, of the ancient tenures and the rents and tributes of the chiefs of the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh; of the various tribes and clans who possessed the country; of the Termons, or church lands, &c.; and gives a picture of the manners and customs of the people of Fermanagh, at a remote period, namely, in the 14th century, or about 470 years from the present time. Donn More Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, mentioned in this tract, was probably the same chief recorded in the 14th century, at A. D. 1371, in these Annals. An account of Fermanagh, in ancient times, and of the Maguires, Mac Mahons, and other head chiefs of the Orgiellians, or race of Clan Colla, in Ulster, and of their various tribes and clans, has been already given at pp. 2, 78, 417, 602 to 609, in the notes on Orgiall, Fermanagh, and Monaghan. The passages included in parenthesis, in the following translation, are not in the original, but are additions necessary to elucidate the text; the tract commences as follows:

From Manus and Giollaisa, the sons of Don More, son of Rannall Mac Uidhir, the Maguires of Fermanagh have derived the name; he was the son of Searraidh, son of Oirgialla, son of Uidhir, son of Searraidh, son of Oirgialla, son of Uidhir (from this Uidhir they took the tribe name of Mac Uidhir, or Mac Guire), son of Cearnach, son of Lughan, son of Iorgallach; and Nadhaile, who consecrated Cill Nadhaile, was the person who baptised Lughan, the son of Iorgallach, son of Eigniaich, son of Cormac, son of Fergus, son of Aodh, son of Cormac, son of Cairbre-Daimhairgid. (Saint Naal, or Natalis, above mentioned, was a native of Fermanagh, and accounts of him are given by Colgan and Lanigan; he was abbot of Devenish, in the 6th century, and founded the church of Kilnaile, now Kinawley, a parish in the diocese of Kilmore, partly in Cavan and partly in Fermanagh.) It was in the time of that Cormac, that he himself, and his brother Nadhsluagh, divided the territory of Orgiall between them, viz., from Fionnghlais, in which bishop Eogan was in the habit of bathing, contiguous to Cluain-eois (Clones, in Monaghan) to Leac-na-Narm, on the north (now Lack, a town in the north-east of Fermanagh), and from Car-Leadna to the gate of Ath-Seanaigh (Ballyshannon, in Donegal), on the western side of the river Erne. Other and more ancient authorities state that this division comprised from Inis-Saimer to Drobbais (from Ballyshannon to Bundrowis, in Leitrim), westward, and across from Sgeitheog-an Phreuchain (the crow's hush, now probably Skeog, in Fermanagh), to Beul-Atha-na-Meirdreach, westward, and as far as Lios-na-d Torc (signifying the fort of the swine, probably Lisncore, in Fermanagh), at which those two brothers, namely, Cormac and Nadhsluagh, had many feasts, so that it was from the great number of swine slaughtered there this place derived its name; and from that same Lios to Braghaid-na-Caoile (probably Glenkeel, in Fermanagh). If you wish to be informed why it was called Braghaid-na-Caoile, it is as follows: An extraordinary monstrous serpent, called the Caol (Caol signifies long or slender, and might be applied to an animal like a serpent), was in the habit of passing its time in the following manner: it came to Fionnlough every morning, where it remained during the day, till the beginning of night, and then proceeded to Gleann-na-Caoile (Glenkeel, near Lough Erne, on the western side, towards Leitrim), and it is stated that it consumed a great deal of the produce of that locality for a long period, until the religious champion of God, St. Patrick, came to Ireland, and

having received intelligence of this monster, he went in the most direct way to Fionnloch, where the serpent was at the time on the island in the lake; and it immediately took to the water, with its devouring mouth opened, and set the lake into a commotion of boisterous waves; after which it gave its body a very strong bend, and rose into the clouds of the air and the shades of the firmament, so that no one knew where it had gone for a long time, until at length they perceived it in the shape of a hideous monster, directing its course towards the lake, and it dashed itself into its deep waters, in the presence of all the beholders, so that the bottom of the lake was raised to its surface; and the monster continued sweeping through the lake, and finally directed its course to the shore, near which it opened its capacious mouth, and cast forth its internal poisonous matter, resembling a shower of hailstones, over the lake, but chiefly in the direction where the saint and his clergy stood, so that the clergy became greatly terrified at the monstrous serpent. St. Patrick, perceiving this, circumscribed the ground with the sign of the cross, about himself and the clergy, and invoked the Almighty God to defend them against the poison of the serpent. The monster having then advanced to the land, with its jaws expanded, intent on devouring the clergy, the saint and his clergy went on their knees, and prayed fervently that the poison of the serpent might pass them for that time; and St. Patrick having cast his crozier at the serpent, which struck and pierced its breast, and through the miracles of God and St. Patrick, the serpent turned its back to them, and proceeded through the lake in their presence, while, at the same time, its blood flowed so profusely that it turned all the water of the lake red, from one side to the other, and it resembled any other blood. After that St. Patrick said that Fionnloch would be called Loch-Dearg, from thenceforth to the day of judgment; and the name of God and of St. Patrick was magnified through that miracle. (Fionnloch signifies the white or fair lake, and was the ancient name of the celebrated Lough Derg, on the borders of Donegal and Fermanagh; but, from this monstrous serpent being killed there, according to the above account, it got the name Lough Derg, which signifies the red lake). Thus had Fermanagh and the country of Monaghan been divided between those two princes presumptive, namely, Cormac, from whom are descended the Siol Uidhir (the tribe of the Maguires), and Nadhsluagh, from whom descended the Mahonians (Mac Mahons of Monaghan), and the other tribes which sprung from them respectively. This division has ever since been continued, down to the time of Manus Maguire, so that it has not been recorded that any prince has been nominated over Orgiall since the time of Manus, but a Maguire ruling over Fermanagh, and a Mac Mahon over Orgiall (i. e. Monaghan), which was a rare circumstance in Ireland at that time; for it was customary to call every man over a territory or district of land, or a chief of a country in Ireland, a prince; and the lawful heirs were elected by upright men among the laity and clergy in every province and in every country of Ireland, and such had been the form of nominating a head chief for ages, till the time in which those two sons of Donn More, the son of Ragnall, whom we have above mentioned, namely, Manus and Giolla Iosa, governed jointly over this country of Fermanagh. From this Gillaisa descended all the princes of Fermanagh, and from Manus sprung the Clan Manus of Seanaidh (Mac Manus of Fermanagh) in every place they dwell. As it is my object to give an account of the heirs, and of the distinct history of those princely chiefs, in regular succession from their ancestors, I shall not touch on the general history of the clans of Colla, or of any of the other large possessions which they had in any other country, which they had gained by conquest in Ireland, in the time of the high kings, but shall merely confine myself to that small portion of it relating to Fermanagh and the county of Monaghan; an enumeration of the terms of the country; of the chiefs of districts, from the time of Nadhsluagh till the present time of the sons of Donn; of the life and death of Manus, son of Donn More; and of the rule and government of Giolla Iosa, during the lifetime and after the death of his brother, namely, the same Manus. The following were the chiefs of dis-

Thomas Roe (Fitzgerald), came to them in the Connelloes on that occasion, and John, the second of the

tricts at that time in the country, namely, O'Maolruanaidh, from whom are descended the Clan O'Mulroona, in Uachtar Tire (the upper country); Mac Donnell of Clan Kelly; the Clan Mac Uinninnain of Tir Kennedy and Fearan Oireachta; O'Muldoon of Lurg; O'Flanagan of Tura; Mac Gilfinnen of Muintir Fodocain; and Giolla Coinhde of Bally Mac Giolla Coimhde. The following are the heads of ecclesiastical tennons, namely, the three Gowans of Drom Uilehe; O'Corragain of the chapel of Machaire Milioch; O'Coigle (O'Quigley) of Clan Tibhirinn; Mac I-Maolchuill of Gabhail Sin, and also O'Donagan; Muintir Cairbre and Clan Mac Sgoiloe of Aghalureher; Muintir Olltachain (O'Dunlevy) of Aghavea; O'Luinin, O'Breslin, and Muintir Bhanain (O'Bannans) of Derryvullen; O'Keenan, and O'Corcoran of Cleenish; Muintir Murehadha of Sepel-an-Mhuilín (the chapel of the mill); O'Tully, O'Miothain (O'Meehan), and O'Casey of Devenish; O'Cassidy of Bally O'Cassidy; Clan Mac Antagart of Ballymacsagart; Muintir Conghuile (the O'Connollys) of Ballycounolly; Muintir Treasaidh (the O'Traceys) of Kiltierney; the Magraths of Termon Magrath; Muintir Leanain (Mac Lennons) of Inis Muighe Samh (Inishmesaint); O'Fialan (O'Felans) and Magaraghans of Bohoe; O'Felan of Lough Mac Gilliasar, and Muintir Blathmac of Killassar (parish of Killesher), and of Teampall-an-Aifrin (mass church); Muintir Droma (O'Droms) of Kinawley in the diocese of Kilmore; Muintir Gormain (O'Gormans) of Temple Guirmuin and of Calla-Choil (Callow-hill), and those two chapels belong to the vicarage of Kinawley in Barnos; Muintir Dunachain (O'Donegans) of Damhnach and of Tullagh-na-Gaorthan (Tullykeeran); they do not, however, count it as a church, but it was merely built by the vicar, Mac Murrough, with the consent of Maguire, for the convenience of the Clan Connolly, as they were not sufficiently accommodated at the other parochial churches, and it was consecrated by the bishops to make it a burial place; and also the chapel of Teampall-mhoil-an-ghleanna, which belongs to the parochial church of Clones (in Monaghan); it is not right to omit them, namely Muintir Coisigle (Mac Cosglys), viz., the tennons of Derrybrusk. Such was the number of tennons in Fermanagh, during the time of those sons of Donn More, the son of Raghnall. With respect to those sons, namely, Manus and Gillaisa, we shall state a few of their great exploits, and the manner in which the country was under their rent and tribute during their time and government; as also of their heirs to the present time. Manus, the son of Donn More, while he governed as prince of Fermanagh, collected his regal rents once in every year, and he always commenced collecting them at the lower (northern) part of the county, at Leac-na-nAru, namely, on Rathmore (the great rath) of Miodhluc; he would send, on those occasions, for the chiefs of the country, namely, O'Flanagan of Tura (in the barony of Magherahoy), O'Muldoon of Lurg (barony), and would also send for his brother, i. e. O'Donnell, for they were born of the same mother, who had been the queen of O'Neill, and she was also married to Donn More (Maguire) after the death of O'Donnell. Manus kept a house of general hospitality, on the great Rath of Miodhluc, where he gave numerous feasts and banquets to those chiefs about him during the time he was engaged in collecting that rent there, and made large presents to the laity, clergy, literary men, professors, and to all classes of people, for persons of good authority have stated that there had not been in Ulster, in his time, a lord who had greater wealth and property than he, particularly of cows and cattle, herds, horses and flocks, and of every kind of wealth and property. He usually remained a month at the house of the Rath, receiving his rents from his head chieftains of the lower part of Fermanagh; and at the end of that period, after taking his leave of those nobles, he proceeded to Bun Abhan of Termon, to the residence of Magrath (Termon Magrath, in the parish of Temple Carne, on the borders of Fermanagh and Donegal), where he partook of a great banquet, and was in the habit of remaining a night there. At this place he embarked in one of the boats or vessels of his fleet, and the second place where he took up his quarters, to meet the nobles of Uachtar-an-Tire (the upper or southern part of the county), was at Gabhail Liuin, where

sons of Thomas Roe, was along with themselves on those expeditions, leading them to the country. The

he kept a house of general hospitality for a month, in like manner. The chiefs of the country waited on him there, namely, Mac Donnell of Clankelly, Mac-UI-Maolruana (O'Mulroona), and all his other chieftains. He was so much esteemed by the people of his country, that there was not in Ulster a prince more beloved or bore a higher reputation with his people, and with every one in general, than he, during his government. His regal residence was Part Dubhain, at Cnoc Níne (Knockninny), where Nine, the son of Adamnan, had resided, from whom that hill got its name (St. Nennidh, abbot of Inismacsaint, in Fermanagh, in the 6th century). He (Manus) continued after that manner for thirty-five years, ruling and governing those seven territories of Fermanagh, as becoming a prince and a lord, without strife or contention among the laity or clergy during that period; but as it is usual in the termination of the government of every chief, he was seized with great uncommon sickness, and a dangerous disease, which was called Galar-na-nAlt (the disease of the joints, i. e. gout or rheumatism), so that he fell into such a debilitated state and consumption, that he was unable to come to table or to go to bed, except by being carried by his own faithful attendants; and he continued in that state for three years, consumed by those virulent diseases. When it was made known through the territories of Fermanagh that his physicians despaired of him, that there was no hope for a restoration of his health, and that there had not been a penny of their lord's rents collected from them for a long time previously, as a frequent borrowing usually ends in a title, they conceived within their deceitful and malicious minds that their lord's sons were feeble, young, and incapable of fighting in defence of their country, and they therefore put on the resolution not to pay rents to any one, until he himself should come to receive them in the usual manner. Upon some of his lordship's sincere friends hearing this, they disclosed it to him, after which he commanded that his retinue troops, or collectors, should be sent to collect the rents throughout the country, who immediately set out, and in the first place proceeded to O'Flanagan, who returned them in answer that he would not pay rent until he should see the lord, to whom he might deliver it at his feast, and that they were not better securities in holding it than himself. When the troops heard this answer of O'Flanagan, they proceeded to seize on the goods, property, cows and cattle, of every description, from all the inhabitants throughout the territory. The O'Flanagans and their clans pursued them across Slieve-da-Con, and overtook the collectors in the Glac-Manchaidh, at a place called Amodhlais-an-Chairn, and both parties attacked each other, and many were slain on each side, among whom was O'Flanagan himself, and many of his people, together with fifteen of the lord's relatives, and many others who are not recorded, and the peasants and common people of Tura drove back the cattle while the fight was carried on. Those who survived the conflict conveyed tidings to the prince of Fermanagh, concerning all that had happened, from the beginning to the end, and all that were slain there; he was also informed of the fifteen of his own relatives who were killed, and Manus Maguire was very much grieved at that. He then sent for his chief counsellors, namely, the ecclesiastics of his country and household, his historians and physicians, and the leading men of the county, such of them as were near him, with whom he sat in consultation and council; after having revealed to them the disobedience of O'Flanagan, the slaying of his people, and all the evils which resulted therefrom, he asked those great nobles, both lay and ecclesiastical, what resolution they should come to concerning that affair? O'Breslin answered and said, "You, my lord, have here assembled the greater portion of the chiefs of your country, such as we consider to be loyal to you, in the absence of the chiefs of the lower part of the country, and it is as likely that O'Muldoon, and the other clans of his tribe, will go in opposition to you, as O'Flanagan has already done; and, therefore, let a private council be held here of these nobles present, both lay and ecclesiastical, and let them consult on the matter, and determine what *Eric* (fine) should be decided on for the death of your people, for it is disloyalty you have experienced respecting

Gamhnach (full-grown heifer or milch cow), the Bo-ionlaogha (cow in calf), were given for six-

pence; the Lair-groigheadh (brood-mare), was given for three pence, and the very best hog for a

your own lawful rents." (The O'Breslins were chief Brehons to the Maguires). This proposition of O'Breslin was approved of by all, and those nobles sat in private council, and the decision they came to was, that no reparative eric should be given from either party to the other, because there were many slain on both sides, and particularly as O'Flanagan himself had fallen, so that such as were living should live, and let the dead rest; and they requested O'Breslin to deliver this decision, after which they proceeded to the presence of the prince of Fermanagh, to the bedside in which he lay. "Well, noble chiefs," said he, "how have you decided that case?" O'Breslin answered and said: "Whatsoever we might do concerning all that has happened, we cannot forgive the shedding of blood, or the death of those people; but, should it seem pleasing to you, the decision we have come to is, that no eric be demanded for your people, or for the fifteen men who were slain from you, and more especially as the loss to Tura, by the death of O'Flanagan, is a sufficient reparation; we have therefore freed them from you, but to receive your regal rents from them henceforth." "That is not a just judgment you deliver, O'Breslin, for you are inclined to favour O'Flanagan, because you yourself and your ancestors before you are from Fanaid (in Donegal), and I accuse you, on the spot, that you have given a false judgment, for it is certain that every subject should yield obedience to his lord, and pay him his lawful rights, and as he (O'Flanagan) had not yielded submission or obedience to his lord, by not giving me my right, it is therefore just they should give me an eric for the death of my people, as they shall yet do." After that those high nobles were entertained with feasts and banquets, at the regal fortress of Dobhran (Purt Dobhran), for three days and three nights; then, having taken leave of the prince of Fermanagh, they departed for their respective homes. After those nobles had departed, Manus (Maguire, prince of Fermanagh) sent privately for O'Luinnin and O'Cassidy; and, on their arrival, he brought them to his bedside, and he asked them their opinion of the various arguments used by those nobles in behalf of O'Flanagan. "What I infer, my lord," said O'Luinnin, "is that you feel the want of your health, and the incurable disease which affects you; and that this encouraged them to do what they have done, as is evident to yourself and to every other person of understanding, for they have never risen, by day or night, in opposition to you, while you enjoyed your health, nor since you have assumed the rank of your ancestors." "O'Luinnin," said Manus, "and be it known to you, although those chiefs of Fermanagh may think to the contrary, that I have at present an efficient heir, through whom this county shall be governed unto the seventh generation after me; and were I in my health, as I was three years ago, I would make public examples of those that would be manifest to the neighbouring countries; but, since I am not so, glory be to God, I have a successor, a rightful heir, to subdue those chiefs of Fermanagh, and who will not receive O'Breslin's judgment, without getting an eric, and this person is my brother Giollaioisa Maguire; and, O'Luinnin, write thou letters to my brother up to Brefney, and it is after this manner you shall write them, viz., let him come to me without delay to this place, and immediately despatch my own messenger with these letters to inform him of the disobedience of the chiefs of Fermanagh." O'Luinnin and O'Cassidy retired to write these letters as they were directed, and after having written them they returned to their lord, and having read them, he was pleased with the manner in which they had been done, and his hand was obliged to be held while he was signing his name to them, because his hand shook. After that two of his couriers were called to him, and having given them gold and silver for their travelling expenses, they proceeded in the shortest direction through every place after leaving the regal household, partaking of feasts and banquets, and rejoicing in mirth and pleasures in each other's company; and nothing remarkable is recorded of the journey of those messengers until they arrived at the house of O'Reilly in Brefney (co. of Cavan), where Giollaioisa Maguire was then staying, namely, the heir to the principality of Fermanagh, and they delivered to him those letters of his brother; he took the letters and read them,

and no sooner had he comprehended their purport, than his countenance became greatly altered, and a redness pervaded all round his eyes and eye-balls, so that the entire of the household of his grandfather trembled and became alarmed at the change which came over him from the tidings which he received. He then called to him his guards and attendants, and commanded them to make ready their horses, and having taken his arms, he quickly huddled them on. After that his grandfather, namely, the prince of Brefney, came to him and asked what were the tidings he received, through which his countenance and whole frame had undergone so great a change. "My beloved father," said he, "that I cannot tell you, and since I cannot, read these letters yourself, and you will learn all the information I am possessed of." The prince of Brefney having then read these letters, said it was a melancholy circumstance to which his own people had reduced the prince of Fermanagh, deprived as he was of the use of his feet, and the power of his hands, "and it is evident that such is his condition, when the chiefs of Fermanagh dared to attempt or evince a disposition to set themselves in opposition to him, for it is certain that in my time there was not a prince in Ulster who would attempt to keep from him his own rights, not even if he were somewhat in the wrong. I do not, however, consider that of any importance, but I am surprised, and it will be greatly wondered at by all persons, and by the lords of Ireland, that any chiefs should be so presumptuous as to set themselves in opposition to their lord, for merely demanding his own rents from them." After that the entire of the regal household, but particularly the messengers, were entertained with banquets, and all were happy and merry; after which Giollaioisa (Maguire), rose up and went on his knees before his grandfather, and asked his blessing, which he heartily gave him; he then proceeded in the most direct way, and nothing is recorded of his journey until he arrived at the regal fortress of his brother, namely, Purt Dubhrain, and all the members of the princely household went to meet and receive him, and kissed him in the most cordial and friendly manner. The messengers went to their lord, and they told him that Giollaioisa had arrived; "bring me," said he, "my garments until I am carried forth amongst the household to receive him;" his faithful military officers surrounded him and carried him amongst his household, and Giollaioisa rose up to meet him, and they cordially and affectionately kissed each other, and then sat together, and viands of the most delicious description and of the best flavoured drinks were supplied, so that all the nobles and common people of that princely fortress, were merry and happy. After that Manus spoke and said, "My brother, your coming is a great source of restoring my faculties and health, and I think, that should more of your kind come to me, it would be the means of completely restoring my health." After this, tables of various colours of the regal fortress were laid out, on which were placed the choicest viands; when it was time for them to go to sleep, Manus ordered that a bed should be prepared for Giollaioisa in his own sleeping chamber, in order that they might hold a consultation with each other, which was accordingly done, and they remained so together till the following morning, when Manus spoke and said—"My brother, Giollaioisa, you have already heard how those chiefs of Fermanagh have rebelled against me, and the evils arising therefrom, viz., the slaying of fifteen of my dearest friends in that commotion, and my rents unpaid for a length of time, and the reason I have sent for you, though independently we are glad to see you, is that you may take revenge for the death of my people, and to get an eric for them, and also that you may bring me my rents despite of those chieftains." "It is certain, brother," said Giollaioisa, "that all things you require shall be done in that affair, I am prepared to do your will." "If so," said Manus, "my advice to you is not to delay on to-morrow morning until you go to Slieve-da-Chon, viz., a mountain which lies on the borders of this territory and of Brefney O'Rourke (Leitrim); and, brother, it is essentially necessary for you to know and be informed of the boundaries of this territory of Fermanagh, all around it in every direction, as I am old and incapable of looking after it to govern it efficiently, and therefore you are more likely to enjoy all the emolu-

penny, and these bargains were proclaimed and offered at every camp in which they had been.

ments due to me from the country, than myself; and it will be also necessary for you frequently to seek for information of those from whom you may expect to obtain it, and to get acquainted with the ancient venerable names of those places, such as that Slieve-da-Chon, for it was from two hounds belonging to Fionn (Mac Cumh-aill), which were lost on that mountain by some demonism or enchantment it derived the name of Slieve-da-Chon (the Mountain of the Two Hounds); it was formerly called Glean Caoin, until Fionn imposed this name on it, after he had lost his two hounds by the enchantment of the sons of Lir, and therefore be thou guided by the instruction of the wise man who composed this verse, viz.:—

'If thou be inquisitive thou wilt be instructed;
Intelligent in various branches of learning;
The light to a question is to propose it,
The door to knowledge is to enquire after it.'

You should not, therefore, lose sight of, or neglect to be guided by, these precepts, and make no delay now until you go to the residence of my brother at Ballyshannon, namely, the house of O'Donnell, and inform him of the disobedience of O'Flanagan, and not of O'Flanagan alone, but of the other chiefs, as I am informed by my officers who are demanding the rents from them, and tell him likewise of the death of fifteen of my people who were slain by O'Flanagan, for they were known to himself both here and below; he will then send for O'Gallagher, O'Boyle, and the three Mae Sweeneys, and for all the other constables in his pay, and bring thou with thee a sufficient force of them to Glen-da-Chon, where I have seven chiefs. Give a milch cow or heifer to each man before you ask them for a day's service, and also to each constable proportionately until they are satisfied, and let themselves send persons to drive them to Tirconnell. After that, march with those forces, and do not leave a chief or constable in the lower part of Fermanagh, that you will not bring me here hand-cuffed or bound in chains." After that their horses were equipped for Giollaisa and the small force which accompanied him, and Manus said, "May you enjoy those accoutrements, and may it be at a lucky hour and time you have put them on;" and he then commanded the cavalry to carry with them the choicest liquors for the journey, and when they were ready and prepared, they took their leave and proceeded on their march, of which nothing is recorded until they arrived at Ballyshannon. When O'Donnell heard that Giollaisa Maguire with his cavalry had arrived on the lawn outside, he went out to meet and receive them, and having kissed Giollaisa in a most affectionate manner, he brought him in with him to his hall, and the sweetest meats and the best flavoured liquors were served to them, and they so spent their time till the usual hour for dinner, which was then served in, which they took in cheerfulness and friendship together, and continued to enjoy themselves till sleeping time. O'Donnell himself went then with Giollaisa Maguire to his bedchamber, and they were followed thither by the servants with sweet and delicious mead. Giollaisa then spoke to O'Donnell, and told him of the disloyalty of the chiefs of Fermanagh towards his brother, and how fifteen of his people were slain by O'Flanagan. O'Donnell asked, "Who are those of my brother's household who have been slain?" Giollaisa told him all their names. "By the *Cathach* under which the people of Tirconnell conquer," said O'Donnell, "that opposition to my brother, and the slaying of his people by the chiefs of Fermanagh, will not go unpunished with them; many a day and night I have spent amongst that household, and with those fifteen of them who have been slain, and I am certain, there is not a lord in Ulster but each of them individually would have been to him a full worthy champion, and leader in battle, for I have been acquainted with them from my infancy." Then Giollaisa communicated to O'Donnell every message which his brother had sent to him, who answered and said, that he himself, and all those who would join him, should go to take revenge on those chiefs of Fermanagh, for the evil deeds they had committed in the opposition they had given to their lord, and after O'Donnell had delivered these sayings, he sent messen-

When the earl of Ormond received intelligence of the military progress of those warlike parties, he

gers to O'Boyle, O'Gallagher, and the three Mae Sweeneys, requesting their attendance at Ballyshannon with all their forces; those forces without delay marched to Ballyshannon, and having all assembled there, their number amounted to seven hundred men armed in armour, and prepared for battle. "O'Donnell," said Giollaisa, "I will now command these brave forces, and it is meet to confer on them some mark of commendation, as their services are at present required," after which he himself and O'Donnell went a second time to review them, and Giollaisa, in the midst of those forces said in a loud, distinct and clear-toned voice, "Come with me now, my brave men, in a lucky hour and period, but I shall not, at the same time, ask one day or night of your service, until I give you before hand the value of your services, previous to your going to perform them." After that O'Donnell said, "March my brave forces on those pledges of the son of the prince of Fermanagh, with my blessings, and let it known to you, that my instructions to you are, to obey every command which Giollaisa Maguire shall deliver you, until you return again, in a similar manner as you would concerning me were I in the predicament of being expelled from Tirconnell." Then the constables or leaders of those forces said—"Beloved son of Don Maguire, be not afraid or in dread that we shall not be truly faithful to thee, for we shall give you an oath that we will be as faithful to thee as we should have been to O'Donnell, while we are engaged with you in this expedition." After that they proceeded with one accord and unanimity in a lucky hour and period to Leic-nan-nam, and did not halt until they arrived at Slieve-da-Chon, where Manus's flocks and cattle were in the care of his own herds, and Giollaisa ordered them to collect those cattle together, which was accordingly done, and Giollaisa then gave a cow to each of the seven hundred forces which were along with him, and those leading chiefs sent drivers with them to their own estates in Tirconnell, after which he himself (Giollaisa), and those forces marched forward through Tura, so that there was no head of a house in that territory but was sent bound in chains to Purt-Dohlrán; and he told the party which accompanied them thither to tell his brother to exact from those whatever Eric would seem proper to himself, as Eric's for the death of his people, and the rebellious opposition they had given him, "And tell him," said he, "that I am gone to the territory of Lurg, where his other rebellious opponents are." The prisoners of Tura were then sent off in the custody of the guards, and he himself and his forces marched along until they arrived in Tuath-Luirg (now the barony of Lurg), and they encamped for that night at the top of Glen-Dorchá (the Dark Vale), in the land called Srath-na-d-Tarbh-anradh (the Marsh of the Contending Bulls), from the fight of two bulls which were in Ulster, namely, the *Donn Cuailgne* and the *Finnhneanach*; the *Donn Cuailgne* was so called from being of a *dun* or brown colour, and from being calved in Cuailgne (a large district in Louth and Armagh); the *Finnhneanach* had horns whiter than the snow of one night's fall, and was called the *Finnhneanach* (or White-horned) of Moy Ith, and from these circumstances they were called those two names, namely, the *Finnhneanach* and the *Donn Cuailgne*; and it is read in the historical composition entitled *Tain-Bo-Cuailgne* (or the Cattle prey of Cuailgne), that it was from the conflict of those two bulls in Srath-na-d-Tarbh, it derived the name of Srath-na-d-Tarbh, and every other name in Ireland which has been so derived, is universally called Tarbh. The cause why Glen Dorchá is so called, is, that on a certain day Fionn, accompanied by many others of the Fenians, went to hunt in it, the glen became so dark they could not perceive the nearest hill or valley to them during their stay in it, and it was on this occasion Fionn composed the prophetic poem, of which the following is the first verse:—

"Gleann-Dorchá, though dark and gloomy,
It's hills are more pleasant than those of other tribes;
A glen of oak forests frequented by black birds,
It's inhabitants learned, of good figure, and fair."

This, however, is no place to give that poem, and we will not here dwell on it, but shall treat of the heir to the principality of Fermanagh and his forces. After having remained on the foremen-

proceeded with his horse and foot forces in pursuit of them to the county of Limerick, and he sent word

to Cork, requesting the president to come to meet him at Kilmallock. When the Irish forces who

tioned *Srath-na-dTarbh*, they sent forth parties in every direction from the forces, who brought back flocks and every description of cattle from the woods and plains of Fermanagh, and from the glens of *Fir-Luirc* to the camp; having slaughtered many of these, they constructed tents and huts, in which they spent that night in cheerfulness and friendship. On the morrow O'Muldoon, Magrath, and the chiefs of the country in general, came to them, bringing with them a variety of all kinds of food and liquors that were then generally used in that country; all those chiefs individually welcomed Giollaisa Maguire, and served himself and those chiefs of Tircconnell with mead and ale, after which they were seated round the beir to the principality of Fermanagh, and were supplied with delicious palatable meats, and well-flavoured exhilarating potations. Then Giollaisa enquired of O'Muldoon what cause had he to rebel against his lord in not giving him his rent; O'Muldoon said, that it was not through disloyalty he had committed any thing he had done, but because he did not see the lord himself up to give it to him, "and now we are willing to give you our rent as the representative of your brother." "That may be, O'Muldoon, but I will not take the rent from you, for I have been told a great deal of the disloyalty and opposition of this territory of Lurg, and particularly of your own, and my advice to you is, that you yourself now go to *Purt Dobhrain* with that rent, and make your own excuse to him, for I am not absolved until I purge you of your disloyalty, and have promised my brother that I would not leave a chief of a house or territory after me in Fermanagh without bringing to him, together with getting their rents from them willingly or by force; therefore go thou, O'Muldoon, to my brother, and let Magrath accompany you, for he has great influence with him, and let him describe the entire state of this country;" after that they spent some time drinking, carousing, rejoicing in merriment and cheerfulness. Giollaisa then commanded the constables to take their arms, told O'Muldoon to redeem his pledge and word, and he himself and those forces, after taking their leave of the chiefs of Lurg, marched into the territory of *Tir-Ceannfhada* (barony of Tirkennedy), which was then inhabited by the *Clan Mac Uinsionnain* (now *Mac Gulsenan*), and by the other tribes which were then along with them, such as the *O'Duibhins* (O'Devines), *O'Segdananns*, and *Clan Mac-an-Uisce* (Waters), and many other tribes which are not here mentioned. They halted on the hill which is called *Craobh-Ui-Fhuadachain*, where dwelt *Muintir Fhuadachain*, from which he sent word and messages to the chiefs of the country, and ordered them to meet him on the same Creeve. O'Seaghdhannan and O'Fuadachain entertained him that night with the choicest meats and all sorts of liquors, until the rising of the sun on the morrow, when the head chiefs of that country congregated to them, and Giollaisa enquired of them if they had brought the rents due by them along with them? They said, "that they had it not at present, although their not having it on that day, did not make them the less willing to pay it." Giollaisa then ordered them to make *Mac Uinsionan* prisoner, and all those present of his name, upon which they were immediately taken prisoners, and Giollaisa Maguire said, "I will teach you that you shall be no longer disobedient in paying your rent every time you ought to pay it, and you shall see every place and spot in which you have done injustice to my brother, respecting his own lawful rents, and be it known to you, that I shall yet disclose to you all your evil doings." He, however, bound them by a pledge to meet him on a certain day agreed upon between them there, at *Purt Dobhrain*, and he then set them at liberty. As to Giollaisa himself, he did not halt or stop until he went the circuit of those seven territories of Fermanagh, and did not leave a chief of a territory in it that he did not bind by either hand or foot, until he came before his brother at *Cnoc Ninne* (Knockninny), after having brought those under subjection at the top of the spear and sword, and in that manner he himself and his enforcing officers, together with his constables, followed them to *Purt Dobhrain*, where he found those prisoners before him. He immediately went before his brother, and Manus welcomed him; and Giollaisa said, "what has induced you, brother, to retain those prisoners I have sent you,

so long in confinement without receiving your rents from them, or why not do in time everything they must have at length done to give satisfaction in every evil deed they have committed against you?" Manus answered and said, "brother, it must be known to you and all persons, that during the time I have been keeping my bed, I have been incapable of transacting business, and as I am not on terms with those chiefs of Fermanagh, I did not permit them into my presence until you yourself should come to them, and now whatever restitution you yourself shall be pleased to exact from them, I shall be satisfied with it." After that Giollaisa went among the household and called the stewards, and told them to serve and attend diligently those nobles of Tircconnell, while they should remain in the fortress. The stewards answered that all sorts of liquors were in abundance, together with every other kind of *ofals* that were requisite for the present purpose, "and, therefore, let the nobles be seated about you in the princely hall." Giollaisa then stood up and called O'Boyle, O'Gallagher, and the three *Mac Sweeney*s, and all the other constables who were along with him in that force, and after that he called the chiefs of Fermanagh, and after being seated, they were served with *metheglin* and ale, and all the nobles and chiefs of Tircconnell and Fermanagh were merry and happy together. Then Giollaisa enquired of those chiefs of Fermanagh if they had their rents with them to pay their lord. They said they had. "Well," said Giollaisa, "come along with me into the presence of my brother, until you pay your rents to him;" and then excused himself to the chiefs of Tircconnell, and ordered the stewards to make much of them until he would return. He took those chiefs then before his brother, and told them to pay him the rents. *Mac Uinsionnain*, *Mac Donnell*, *Mac Mulroona*, *Mac Gillfinnen*, and all the other head chiefs made that payment, until it came to O'Flanagan's turn to be brought forward to pay his, and to be reconciled to his lord, when Giollaisa said, "Gentlemen, your rents shall not be taken without an *Eric* for all you have slain of our people, and a satisfactory reparation for every disloyal act you have committed, and should we act properly towards you, we would compel you to pay for all the troubles which have befallen us from the disloyalty of the chiefs of the entire of Fermanagh, because you were the persons who commenced the trouble; and I declare to you, that you shall not part with me until I send you to *Lough Oughter* (the upper *Lough Erne*, where there was a fortress), where you shall be kept until my brother is fully satisfied with you for every evil deed you have committed against him and me, but however, pay the rent as you now have it;" which they accordingly did, and after receiving the rent from them, he ordered the guards who were over them to convey them to the guard-house where they had been before, and to watch them carefully till morning, as they should no longer be a trouble to them; after which they were removed from the presence to the house in which they had previously been. After that he ordered those other chiefs before him, and said to them—"Ye chiefs who are here present, bind yourselves by an oath and a pledge that you shall be henceforth loyal to your lord, and that you will pay your rents periodically as it behoves you to do, and if you do not I shall send you to *Lough Oughter*, and I swear to you by the solemn oaths which I am accustomed to make, that you shall not leave that until you are glad that sureties be taken on your behalf, and be ever submissive to your lord." "Well then," said they, "to prove that we are willing and anxious to be governed by his and your will, we shall take these oaths with sincerity of disposition never to do any thing in opposition to you." After that the *Duibhenach* was brought to them, and they swore on it in the presence of the laity and clergy there, that while ever they lived they would not rise up against their lords either by day or by night. After that Giollaisa stood up and said that he was a long time absent from those nobles of Tircconnell, and told them to remain with his brother until they would finally settle their affairs, and give him sureties of one another to be loyal and faithful in serving him henceforth, which they accordingly did; after which Giollaisa went to join those chiefs of Tircconnell, and he found them cheerful and pleasant, and on going amongst them he

were in the west of Connello received information of that, they marched eastward to the neighbour-

sat between O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and began to drink and he merry along with them, and he proposed the health of O'Donnell to be drunk. They spent their time after that manner until dinner hour came on, when the thin broad tables of the princely fortress were covered, and on which were served the choicest meats and liquors, and each of them sat down in the place allotted for him by his rank as had ever been hitherto the custom in this household. After taking their dinner they spent the night drinking and carousing till bed-time came on, and those chiefs of Tirconnell begged to be allowed to go to rest, for unless they were permitted to do so, they would not be in a state of departing and marching on the morrow; and they all begged they might be permitted to retire to sleep, after which they were shown to their sleeping rooms. When they got up the following morning, Manus sent for O'Gallagher, O'Boyle, the three Mac Sweeneys, and all the other constables who came into his presence, and he received them with much affability, and having been seated around him, they were served with *metheglin* (or *mead*), and ale. Then Manus said to Giollaísa: "Brother, go out and put these forces which accompanied you sitting in that great house without, and give directions that particular attention be paid them, in supplying them with abundance of *metheglin* and ale, for I do not wish to leave them to the care of any other person but your own; and let food and strong drink be furnished to ourselves here, for their lords would use their best endeavours to make you comfortable, or any person belonging to you. After that Giollaísa went out, and commanded the stewards not to spare food or strong drink on those forces of Tirconnell, or on the chiefs of Fermanagh either, and that was accordingly done; it was in the private apartment of the prince of Fermanagh that those chiefs of Tirconnell sat, and they and the prince of Fermanagh dined and supped together cheerfully and happily during the day, and it was then O'Boyle and all those chiefs of Tirconnell spoke with one accord, and said: "Prince of Fermanagh, we have come hither with this small force by command of our own lord, and to serve you for the purpose of doing you good; and since we have come we have asked no favour of you, and our request now is, that you settle with the people of O'Flanagan, as we have done with the other chiefs." Then Manus answered and said "that it was not the same kind of settlement that appertained to those other chiefs and the O'Flanagans, for those have committed an act that could not be palliated by the greater portion of the chiefs of Ireland, but the best settlement that can be made I shall do it on your account." Giollaísa having been called in, he was told what O'Boyle had stated respecting that affair, and Giollaísa said "that there was an *eric* due by the people of O'Flanagan, for the fifteen men whom they had slain in an unlawful conflict against my brother, for demanding his own rightful rent of them." Then O'Boyle said "that they would not go to law with them on behalf of the O'Flanagans, but rather to assist them in getting a settlement for them, and that he did not know how they would make a reparation for the deeds they had committed unlawfully, unless they themselves saw the impropriety of the act against their lord." After that the O'Flanagans were called in, and Giollaísa asked them "what excuse they had for every misdeed they had committed against their lord, or what *eric* they had to give for the killing of his people, for, as these gentlemen are present, I wish to know your apology and answer in your misdeeds, for you might say that we have acted unjustly towards you." The O'Flanagans answered and said, "that they were of opinion an *eric* was due to themselves, if they got justice, in the same manner it was demanded of them, on account that O'Flanagan, and twenty-two of their people along with him, were slain." "My answer to that," said Giollaísa, "is, that you are not entitled to receive an *eric* or reparation for any person that was slain from you in that conflict, because it was unlawful for you to follow my people, who were levying the lawful rent which you should have paid without opposition; and if any thing, I say, is unjust, the chiefs of Tirconnell are here present, and let them judge if I am saying what is unjust; and I swear that had not these gentlemen been here present, I would not

hood, of Kilmallock, and showed themselves to those two lords who were in pursuit of them;

be a day older until you should be on Cloch Oughter (probably Clough Oughter Castle, on the lake of Lough Oughter, near Cavan) where, you might get enough of law; however I did not wish to send you thither until these gentlemen had heard your crimes; and, as these gentlemen have undertaken to speak on your behalf, you shall obtain the benefit of their decision in the affairs they have heard between us, and if the gentlemen leave my brother without an *eric*, be it on their own judgment; and, by the aforesaid oaths, no judgment should pass between us were it not that they have interfered, and that we wish that every cause which we have, and every apology which you have, should be explained to the prince of Tirconnell; for I hear that you often commit unfair acts against him, and against every chief of his people; and therefore, O'Boyle, go you and do that which may seem proper to you, concerning every thing you have heard." O'Boyle, O'Gallagher, and the three Mac Sweeneys then rose, and they sat in council to determine what they should do respecting that affair; and the decision they came to was, to impose the payment of seven hundred *loilgheachs* (milch cows) on the O'Flanagans, as an *eric* for the slaying of the fifteen men of the prince of Fermanagh's people, by which they were to obtain peace from their lord, and likewise to bind them by oaths not to rise out in a similar opposition while they should live; and, having determined on these decisions, they returned to Manus's sleeping chamber. Then Manus sat up in his bed, welcomed them, and drank to their lord's health, with joy and gladness for them; and he began to relate all the circumstances that had taken place between himself and O'Donnell, from the period of their infancy till the time they had separated from each other; he requested O'Boyle to convey to him his blessing, and said that it was evident he was not able to walk or move; otherwise he would visit him oftener than he came to see him, as he enjoyed his health. After that O'Boyle said: "My lord, we have come to a decision in that affair between you and the O'Flanagans, if you are pleased it should be so." "It is not proper not to consent to every matter you have determined in that case, as it has been referred to you." "If so," said O'Boyle, "we have decreed that the O'Flanagans do pay seven hundred milch cows, as an *eric* for the fifteen men of your people that have been unlawfully slain by them." "Brother Giollaísa, what sayest thou to that decision?" "I say," said Giollaísa, "that I would not reject the decision of these head chiefs of Tirconnell in my own country, and I would not recommend you to reject it, and I advise you to send for the O'Flanagans, and have them brought forward here, and to learn from them if they are satisfied to abide by the decision which has been determined on." They having appeared before them, Giollaísa enquired of them if they were prepared to agree to the decrees which those chiefs of Tirconnell had decided on respecting all the differences which existed between themselves and his brother there present. They answered and said they were. "If so," said Giollaísa, "take the established oaths, which we have here, viz., the *Duibheineach*, for the fulfilment of every thing that has been decreed against you in that decision, in the presence of these chiefs and your own lord." They accordingly did so, as Giollaísa told them; after which the decision we have stated was made known to them; they then ratified their allegiance and friendship with their lord, and made an amicable peace with each other. Giollaísa then took a golden goblet, and requested his brother to drink to these gentlemen, as a confirmation of peace and friendship, and he then took the golden goblet from the hand of Giollaísa, and drank to the heir apparent of O'Flanagan, and nominated him the O'Flanagan; and the Christian name of that O'Flanagan, who was nominated on that day, was Dermot of the Wine, the son of Hugh Meith, son of Donal of the Wine, son of Bryan-na-Mudhen, son of Gilpatrick, son of Lughnaine, from whom the family of Mac Laoighisidh derives the name, who was the son of Artioghail, son of Lachlin, son of Malachy of the Hunting, son of Donal Dunu, son of Cormac Caoch, son of Tuathal Maolgarbh, son of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom the Hy-Niull of Ireland are named; and thus were the chiefs of Fermanagh reconciled to their lord. After that, various viands were served

these lords, by mutual consent, proceeded to Maigheala (Mallow, in the county of Cork), for the

purpose of avoiding coming in contact with them; they (the Irish), pursued them to the gates of

to the nobles and common people, both lay and clerical, to the bards and professors in the regal mansion, and particularly to the people of Tirconnell. O'Boyle, O'Gallagher, and the three Mac Sweeneys then rose to take their leave of those chiefs of Fermanagh; their steeds were got ready for them, and they having taken their arms, those assembled were cheerful and merry on parting from each other; and those chiefs of Tirconnell took their leave of every one of the household, from the highest to the lowest; O'Flanagan, Magrath, and O'Muldoon also took their leave of those sons of Don Maguire, and they themselves and Giolla Iosa, accompanied by a small body guard, proceeded and did not halt until they arrived at Sgiath-Baile-MacMurchadha, where they encamped that night, and they sent through the country to procure as much provisions as would be requisite for that night, and every kind of strong drink that could be obtained. Mac Gilfinnen and the chiefs of the country in general, sent them all sorts of viands that were necessary for the present occasion, and on the following day the chiefs of Tirconnell and of the lower part of Fermanagh took their leave of Giolla Iosa, by wishing him long life and happiness, and each party returned to their homes; and such was the parting of Giolla Iosa Maguire and the chiefs of Tirconnell and of the lower part of Fermanagh, with each other, after they had brought the seven districts of Fermanagh under rent and subjection to himself and his brother Manus Maguire. On the same day Giolla Iosa returned to the regal residence at Purt Dobrain, where his brother resided; and, on his entering, he did not stop until he went to the sleeping room in which Manus was, and he sat at the side of his bed, and said: "Thou art melancholy, brother." "Such is our lot at present," said the lord, "and do thou assist in making us cheerful." "I shall do so," said Giolla Iosa; and he then ordered all the professional men to be called into the bed-chamber; then came the bards, good professional men, persons of various offices, and the musicians of the household, and they played for them sweet melodious tunes on their stringed instruments, and recited the songs and melodies of their forefathers and ancestors, and they continued drinking and carousing together, and making mention of those chiefs who had left them on the day before; and in this manner they continued for three days and three nights. After that Giolla Iosa Maguire said: "Brother, now your country and lands are brought under your rent and tribute, and are submissive and obedient to thee; and I am of opinion that no chief of a district in the territory of Fermanagh will attempt to show any disposition of disobedience against your rules and orders henceforth, and do you always keep officers that will be strong and powerful, to go through the country collecting your rents amongst them; and I think it time to pay a visit to my grandfather's house in Brefney (Cavan), but should any opposition or conflict occur between any chief of a district and your people, Cloch-Uachtair (O'Reilly's castle of Clough Oughter) is near you to send me an account, and I shall be with you without delay, as you have not yourself the power of meeting them." "That is sorrowful, my brother," said Manus, "certain it is, that a country without a lord is a helpless country, and I will not at all events live long, and it is not better I should live, since I lost my powers of motion; and every one sees that I have no children who are likely to become of use shortly after my death, none but a senseless child, for whom those inclined to give opposition would care but little; for I am of opinion that these chiefs of Fermanagh are combined against every one of us, although they don't acknowledge it, and, my friend" said he "don't part me after that manner until I die, and do you assume the government after me, to govern and protect them, and as my time in this life is short, don't part with me till I die, when you will settle every thing after me in a proper manner, and take to thyself my title and inheritance after me." Giollaisa answered and said, "Brother, it would be a cause of reproach and envy for me to assume your title or inheritance, while you have a lawful heir to succeed you; and I think it would not be lawful for me to act in that manner." "Let not that hinder you," said Manus, "for those heirs are not of greater concern to me than you are, and I am better pleased that you and they should enjoy a

lasting government, rather than they should be dispossessed of the entire country by your absence from defending it; and I shall now mention the portion which I would wish my own heirs should inherit, and the terms on which I shall give my own right and title of the county to you, and the following are the terms: Should my heirs come to maturity, that is to say, they themselves and their heirs, they shall be advisers and counsellors to thee and thine heirs, in succession; in the second place, they shall have the settlement and regulating of every ordinance and compact, subservient to you; I do not require of this territory of Fermanagh, but all that which lieth from Beulatha-na-nGall downward to Cunga-Caoil-Gabhla, and from Caraidh-Mic-Duinidh, on the west, to Achaid-na-Sgiath on the east; from Inis-Cnoca downwards on the lake to Daire-Inis, and the number of islands, great and small, that lie between these places, and Bally Mac Seraidh in the east, to be my *mensal land*; and the uplands which belong to Inishmore at present, viz., the quarter of Baile-an-Mhointidh, the Cam Derry-Braguin, on the southern side of Avon-Duv, which contain 90 Taite." (According to Pynnar's Survey of Ulster, in 1619, the ancient divisions of land in Fermanagh were called *Tathes*, each *Tathe* containing 30 acres; but according to the Tracts of sir John Davis, in his account of Monaghan and Fermanagh, he says that a *Tathe* was 60 English acres, and that 16 *Tathes* made a *Ballybetagh*, and therefore that every *Ballybetagh* contained 960 acres; and he says that the term *Ballybetagh* signifies a *Townland*, able to maintain hospitality. The term was derived from the Irish *Baile*, a town, *biadh*, food, and *teach*, a house, and originated from the houses of hospitality called *Biatachs*, which were institutions amply endowed with lands, and numerous established throughout Ireland, by the Irish princes and chiefs, for the maintenance of hospitality, and gratuitous support of the indigent and of all travellers and strangers). "And should your son or relative be slain by any of the men of Ireland, you shall claim no rent or tribute over these, except the service of eleven men, in collecting a force, and no person shall demand as much as the Copan Laoitheadh in any place in Fermanagh where my heir shall be; and on the due fulfilment of these conditions to my heirs, I shall leave to you, brother, my own right and title of this county of Fermanagh, from my own day forth; unite together the districts, and support and protect them." "It is certain," said Giollaisa, "that I should be happy to do every thing which you would impose on me to perform, and be assured that there is not one article you have mentioned but I shall endeavour to fulfil, for your heirs, and I shall take care to have them established after my time in Fermanagh; but yet I am not pleased or satisfied to assume your authority, lest it might be supposed, amongst other lords in Ulster, that it might be on account of my services to you against these chiefs of Fermanagh, or because you are helpless and incapable of acting, I would accept the government of your country, or the inheritance which your own son is entitled to obtain." "That will not be supposed in any part of Ulster," said Manus, "for you do not ask it, it is I that take into consideration the injury which may befall the country after my death, unless a governor is left over it, and, therefore, I consider it more proper to make this arrangement while I am living, in order that my own heir and you may benefit by it, rather than be depending on O'Donnell, or any other lord in Ulster, to maintain the government in my country after my death; and before the professors who are here present, and also all the clergy and laity there, I ordain all these things, and leave my own title over this country of Fermanagh to thee, on the terms we have before stated; and Giolla-na-Neeve O'Luinin, let all these things be written by you." "If so" said Giollaisa, "I shall give you your own will, and I engage to fulfil all these terms." After that Giolla-na-navee (O'Luinin), the upright Brehon O'Breslin, and Giolla-Maghuda O'Cassidy, retired apart, and they wrote all those compacts and points as they were directed, and it was to record those conditions that Giolla-na-navee composed the following verses:

"Powerful soldiers from Tirconnell
Were engaged by Giollaisa, who bore all sway;

Mallow, and they began to defy and provoke them, telling them they would not get a better opportunity of wreaking their vengeance and animosity on them, than to attack them while they were all assembled in one place; but, however, the resolution those great men came to was, that the president should go to Cork, and the earl to return back into the country of the Butlers. As the

The cattle droves of Manus the affable
First induced him to march with a force
From Belleek to the borders of Brefney,
And through the districts each side of the lake;
Their prisoners and hostages in fetters
Were held by that son of Donn;
The youthful, and noble Giollaisa
Brought these districts under his rule;
Manus flourished like the blooming blossoms,
Excelling in power all Ulster's princes;
Manus obtained, through Giollaisa,
Every tribute great and small,
Even to the *Copan Laoithe*,
Although each guest might wish to drink it."

But, however, they continued conjointly governing these seven districts of Fermanagh, for the space of three half years, from that time when his (Manus's), sickness and weakness increased, and a shortness came over his days; but, before he died he ordered that gold, silver, cattle, goods, treasure, and presents, should be distributed amongst the ecclesiastical orders, orphans, and widows of the country, and also the poor and indigent in every neighbouring district; he then died, after extreme unction and repentance, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil; so that it was in that manner Manus Maguire left his lordship to his brother in succession after his death.

Lough Derg—Pilgrimages—Ancient Seminaries.—The lake called Lough Derg is situated in Donegal, on the borders of Fermanagh and Tyrone, in the parish of Templeearne, sometimes called Termounmagrath, part of which forms the parish of Pettigo, in the diocese of Clogher. The lake is very large and beautiful, and contains many fine islands. This lake was anciently called Fionn Loch, that is, the Fair or White Lake; but, as above-mentioned in the beginning of this article on Fermanagh, it got the name Loch Dearg, or the Red Lake, from the monster said to have been slain there by St. Patrick, the blood of which tinged the lake of a red colour. Accounts of Lough Derg and its antiquities are given by Giraldus Cambrensis, Matthew Paris, Camden, Ware, Colgan, Archdall, and Lanigan, and in various Topographies. In the latter end of the 5th century, about A.D. 490, St. Daboe founded a monastery on an island in Lough Derg, and it became a priory of Augustinian monks. The island was called, in after times, St. Fintan's island, from Fintan Munnu, a celebrated saint in the 7th century, who was of the race of the Connallians of Tirconnell. On the island was formed a cave or cell, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which became celebrated as a place of penance and pilgrimage. Various accounts are given as to the time this place, called the Purgatory, was founded. Some ascribe its institution to St. Patrick himself, in the 5th century; while others are of opinion that it was first instituted in the 9th century, about A.D. 850, by a monk named Patrick, one of the priors of the island; but Lanigan considers it was not established till the 11th or 12th century. St. Patrick's Purgatory became famous as a place of pilgrimage, and in former ages was resorted to by vast numbers of pilgrims, not only from all parts of Ireland and Britain, but even from the continent. It is recorded in Rymer's *Fœdera*, that in 1358, King Edward III. granted to Malatesta Ungarus, a Hungarian knight, and to Nicholas de Beecario, a nobleman of Ferrara, in Italy, a safe conduct through England, to visit St. Patrick's Purgatory; and, in 1397, King Richard II. granted a like conduct to Raymond, Viscount de Perilleux, knight of Rhodes,

country was left under the controul of the Irish forces on that occasion, they nominated James (Fitzgerald), the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the earl, as earl of Desmond, on the authority of O'Neill (*See note on the earls of Desmond*, p. 531); they did not leave one Saxon throughout the length and breadth of that country, viz., the country of the Geraldines, which extended

with a train of 20 men and 30 horses. Camden and others state that in the latter end of the 15th century, namely, in the year 1497, on St. Patrick's Day, the place called St. Patrick's Purgatory, and its buildings were demolished by order of Pope Alexander VI. (Roderick Borgia), by the guardian of the Franciscan monastery of Donegal and some others of the deanery of Lough Erne or Clogher, deputed for that purpose by the Bishop of Clogher; but the Purgatory was again restored, and continued as a place of pilgrimage. The monastery of Termounmagrath, at Lough Derg, is often mentioned in the course of these Annals. It was subject to the great abbey of Armagh, and was dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul; three great festivals were annually held at the abbey, on the 1st of January, the 24th of July, and the 16th of December, in honor of the patron and founder, St. Daboe, who is buried there. The abbey continued to be of great note to the 17th century, but in A.D. 1632, by order of the lords justices, sir Adam Loftus viscount of Ely, and Richard Boyle earl of Cork, the abbey and other buildings on the island of Lough Derg, were demolished and the friars expelled, by sir James Balfour and sir William Stewart, who were deputed for that purpose. Some ruins of the old abbey still remain, and a plate is given in Ware's *Antiquities*, of the buildings on the island. It still continued as a place of pilgrimage, but in modern times the place of performing penance has been removed from Saint's Island, to another near it called Station Island. Lough Derg, to the present day, is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims from all parts of Ireland, and many from England and Scotland, and some even from America. The time of performing penance is from the 1st of June to the 15th of August, and the number who visit it annually, of late years, is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand persons; about the year 1825, a boat was swamped on the lake, by which accident seventy or eighty persons were drowned, and their bodies were buried on Saint's Island.

The ancient Irish, amidst all their fierce feuds amongst themselves, and sanguinary conflicts of centuries with foreign foes, were still a religious race, and imbued with a great love of literature; and their kings, princes, and chiefs founded and amply endowed a vast number of ecclesiastical and literary establishments, abbeys, colleges, and great schools; as those of Armagh, Downpatrick, Bangor, Derry, Donegal, Clogher, Clones, Devenish, Fenagh, Boyle, Cong, Mayo, Clonfert, Louth, Monasterboice, Mellifont, Slane, Kells, Ardbraccan, Trim, Clonard, Clonmacnois, Rahan, Fore, Kildare, Clonagh, Tallaght, Glendalough, Leighlin, Ferns, Lismore, Cashel, Holycross, Ross, Roscrea, Inisethay, Aran of the Saints, and others. Of these famous seats of piety and learning amongst the ancient Irish, many venerable ruins still remain, but of many more even their very ruins have disappeared, destroyed by the hand of time, or the still more destructive violence of fanaticism and war. The most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland were Lough Derg, Armagh, Downpatrick, and Derry Columbkille, in Ulster; Croagh Patrick mountain, in Mayo; Aran of the Saints, off the coast of Galway; the seven churches of St. Kieran at Clonmacnois, and of St. Kevin at Glendalough; Kildare of St. Bridget, and Holycross in Tipperary. Many of the Irish kings and princes are recorded to have gone on pilgrimages to the abbey founded by their countryman, St. Columbkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides; in the course of these Annals, many princes and chiefs are also recorded to have gone on pilgrimage, in the 14th and 15th centuries, to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain; others to Rome, and some even to Jerusalem and the river Jordan.

from Dunqueen (in the county of Kerry), to the river Suir, and which was possessed and inhabited by Englishmen, abounding with dwellings and immense property, that they did not slay or banish out of it, in the space of seventeen days; nor did they leave, during that time, a chief seat, a castle, or one sod of the Geraldine estates, that they did not put into the possession of the earl of Desmond, except alone Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry, Askeaton in Hy-Conuill Gabhra (barony of Connello, in Limerick), and Magheala (Mallow), in the county of Cork. These officers of O'Neill having performed that great duty in a short time, they took their leave of and bade farewell to the earl of Desmond, whom they had appointed. Anthony O'Moore, and such of those forces as were under his command, proceeded into Leix; Redmond Burke, with all those of the same force who were engaged and commanded by him, marched into Ormond; the risings out of the Ultonians, who were along with those chieftains, returned to their countries and homes, without want of treasure or booty being the benefit of that expedition. Captain Tyrrell remained with the earl of Desmond, and the earl was wasting and overrunning Munster, and gaining the people in continuation, during the two remaining months of the end of this year.

The lord of Mota Gairett (Mountgarrett, in Wexford), namely Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Butler, joined O'Neill in friendship, in the harvest of this year.

The lord of the Third of Clonmel (barony of Iffa and Offa, in Tipperary), and of Cathair-Duini-Iasgaigh (Cahir), namely Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce, son of Edmond (Butler), and the baron of Luachmaighi (Purcell, baron of Loughmoe, in the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary), together with a great number of young men of the Butlers, rose in war and alliance with the Irish.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, sent an armed force from Tirconnell with Mac William (Burke), namely Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, to march into Mac William's country, in the harvest of this year; he sent O'Dogherty, and a large force along with him, namely John Ogc, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carrach. It is doubtful if they were perceived in any country in which they arrived, or through which

they passed, until they reached the Umhalls (baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk, in Mayo), unnoticed, and in those were the property, herds, flocks and cattle, for the most part, of the entire country of Mac William. They collected all the property on the mainland, from the small islands outwards, and though great was the gathering and collecting of preys they made, they experienced no obstacle or injury in their progress, except alone the toil of removing and driving them, until they returned safe to their countries, viz., Mac William to Tyrrawley, and O'Dogherty to Inisowen.

When O'Donnell got possession of Ballymote, in the middle month of the harvest of this year, as we have before stated, the Connallians sent their flocks into the county of Sligo, and O'Donnell himself lived at Ballymote, from the time he had got possession of it till after great Christmas. O'Donnell, having called for a mustering of his forces from all quarters in which they were, he was in the first place joined by the Tirconnallians, with all their troops, and also by Mac William Burke, namely Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, with all those under his command; and those having collected together to O'Donnell at Ballymote, in the end of the month of December precisely, the resolution he came to was, to march into Clanrickard, although the people of that country were in dread and on their guard; but, notwithstanding their fear and terror of him, he proceeded with his forces unnoticed and unperceived, until he arrived silently, and to his satisfaction, at the gate of Kilcolgan (in the barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway, where there was an abbey), at the dusk of the early morning; he then sent forth his predatory parties into all parts of the country about him, but particularly through the centre of Clanrickard; one party of them arrived in the vicinity of the district of Redmond (Burke), and another party went to Dun-Guaire (near Kinvarra, in Galway, on the borders of Clare), in Coill-ua-bhFiachrach. Lamentable deaths were occasioned by that party that went to Coill-Ua-bhFiachrach, viz., the two sons of Rossa, the son of Anthony, son of Malachy O'Lochlin (of Burren, in Clare), namely Torlogh Buighe and Bryan, were slain; there was also slain a gentleman of the Clan Donnell galloglasses who was along with Mac William (Burke), in that force, namely, young Hugh Buighe, the son of Hugh Buighe, son of Maolmurry Mac

Donnell, who fell by the hand of Torlogh Buighe, the son of Rossa (O'Loghlin) on that occasion, before he himself had been slain; there were likewise slain, by another party of O'Donnell's people, the two sons of William, the son of John (Burke), of Rinn-Mhil, and the son of Theobald, son of Dabog of Doire-Ui-Domhnaill (places near the town of Galway), together with his grandson; Mac Herbert of Dysert Kelly, namely, William, the son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick Oge, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's brother, i. e. Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Manus. Although there were great and vast numbers of retained soldiers belonging to the earl quartered in Clanrickard, O'Donnell was enabled to carry away with him, out of the country, all the immense preys, large herds of cattle, and booty and property, that were conveyed to him, without conflict or battle, and arrived with the entire back at Ballymote.

There were disputes and contentions between some of the gentlemen of Thomond, respecting the partition and joint occupation of their territory and land, and of their towns and ancient castles, too tedious to be written or recorded.

When the queen of England and the council were informed that the men of Ireland rose in opposition to her, as has been already stated, and the immense number of her people that were slain this year, the resolution the sovereign and the council came to was, to send over sir Richard Bingham, with eight thousand soldiers along with him, to maintain and carry on the war here, until the earl of Essex should arrive, who was commanded at that time to come to Ireland, from the festival of St. Bridget forth, with such clothing, treasure and arms, the like of which had not been undertaken to be sent to Ireland since the time the Saxons had first invaded it till then. The forementioned sir Richard was an honourable knight of the queen's people, who was well acquainted with Ireland, and had been for some years previously governor in the province of Connaught. The earl of Essex we have also mentioned was a man who was esteemed, favoured, and honored by the queen, and was a person who had made plunders and captures in the provinces of western Europe, on behalf of the same queen, and by him was taken, shortly before that time, a strong impregnable city in the kingdom of Spain, the name of which city is Cadiz.

The earl of Thomond was an entire Kalend in England this year.

The earl of Kildare, namely William, the son of Gerald, son of Gerald, went to England in the spring.

O'Conor Sligo, namely Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, returned from England in the winter.

The following were amongst the gentlemen of Thomond who were in contention with each other, as we have stated, namely, Teige, the son of Connor, son of Donogh O'Brien, by whom the bridge of Porteross (O'Brien's Bridge, in Clare), was taken; and although he was not the first who attempted to take it from Margaret Cusack, it finally came into his possession; he took Caislen Cluaine in Iv Caisin (Clonie, in the barony of Bunratty, county of Clare), and Caislen-na-Sgairbhe, in the east of Hy-Bloid (Scariff, in the barony of Tullagh, in Clare), from the Turnac (officer), of the son of the bishop of Meath. Of those also was Conor, the son of Donal, son of Mahon, son of Bryan O'Brien, who took Baile-an-Chaisleain, in upper Clan Cuilein, from Mac Namara Fionn, namely, John, the son of Teige, son of Cumeadha; of those likewise was Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Mahon of Coill O'bh-Flannchadha, who took Doire Eoghain (Derry Owen), from George Cusack, of which the sons of Awlave, son of Kian O'Shaughnessey, were the first inheritors; and Mahon, the son of Torlogh Buig O'Brien became established in Coill O'bh-Flannchadha. Of the same gentlemen were Torlogh, the son of Murogh, son of Connor O'Brien of Cathair-Mionain, and his brother, Dermot Roe, who joined in the war of the Irish. Of those also was Teige Caoch, the son of Torlogh, son of Bryan, son of Donogh Mac Mahon, who, at Christmas, seized on an English ship, which had been astray for a long time before that, and happened to take port in western Coreabaiseinn, in the vicinity of Carrig-an-Chobhlaigh (Carrigaholt, in the barony of Moyarta, county of Clare), and Teige took the ship, with its valuable cargo, from the crew; it was not long after when its profit was light to Teige, and the demand on him for it was great; the same Teige took Dunbeag, one of his own towns, which was in the possession of a merchant of Limerick, in lieu of debt.

A. D. 1599.

The earl of Kildare, namely, William, the son of Gerald, son of Gerald, whom we mentioned, had gone to England in the foregoing year, prepared to return to Ireland in the spring of this year. Having entered a ship accompanied by eighteen men, of the gentlemen of Meath, and of the English Pale, and having sailed till out of sight at sea, none of them were seen alive ever since, and it was from other countries in two months after that, an account of the certainty of their deaths came to England and Ireland. He did not leave a son or brother after him to succeed him in the title, and a relative of his, namely, Gerald, the son of Edward, son of Gerald, son of Thomas, son of John Cam, was appointed by the queen and the council of England; he was a captain over soldiers in the queen's service, until God granted him that title without battle, war, peril or danger.

O'Molloy, (of King's county), i. e. Conall, the son of Cahir, died in the spring of this year, and his son, Calvach assumed his place, by the power of the queen; there were some gentlemen of his lineage who objected to and opposed him, according to the law of the Irish, (the law of Tanistry), concerning that title.

Fergus, the son of Bryan, son of Bryan, son of Roderick, son of Cathal O'Ferrall, died in the month of March, and his death caused lamentation in his country (in Longford).

Donal, the son of Niall Meirgeach, son of Maolmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall, (Mac Sweeney), having been slain by Maolmurry, the son of Bryan Oge, and by Hugh Buighe, the son of Ferfeadh Mac Sweeney, they were burned, or hanged, by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, on the top of Sith-Aodha (a hill at Ballyshannon), for their crimes, according to the law of corporal punishment.

James, the son of Torlogh, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, was hanged by O'Donnell, on the top of the Sith (hill), above Easroe, at Ballyshannon, on the 4th day of March, after it was proved against him that he had been engaged in betraying and watching O'Donnell, and inducing the English to come to his country.

George Cusack, the son of Thomas, was killed in the month of July, by Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Mahon, the son of the bishop O'Brien (bishop of Killaloe), respecting the

estate of his father; for sir George Bingham gave the estate of Mahon O'Brien, after he had put him to death, to the forementioned George, and he (Torlogh), was endeavouring to obtain his patrimony, until he slew George on that occasion; and he was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

The son of O'Conor Kerry, namely, Donogh Maol, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of John, was slain in the month of August, by a party of the common soldiers of the earl of Desmond, namely, by the sons of Manus Oge, the son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehey; and that slaying was considered a great loss by the earl, for O'Conor himself, i. e. John, and his brother, that Donogh, together with all those in their country, were united with him in war.

John, the son of the Giolla Duv, son of James O'Kennedy, of Baile-an-Gharrdha of Knock-Sith-Una, in Ormond, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kennedy, of Baile-Ui-Chuire.

The prior of Lothra (Lorrah), in Ormond, namely, John, the son of John, son of Giollapatrik O'Hogan, was slain by a party of the O'Kennedys, in the month of July precisely.

More, the daughter of Donal, son of Conor, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died in the month of January; she was a woman worthy of praise, in the manners of women.

The earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, returned from England, in the month of January, and remained with the earl of Ormond, in the country of the Butlers, for some time afterwards.

One of the sons of O'Neill, namely, Con, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacach, proceeded, in the month of January, to visit friends, and unite them in his father's war in Leinster and Munster, to ascertain those of them who were firm in their friendship and promises to O'Neill and the Irish. He remained the greater part of spring in those countries, procuring provisions for his soldiers, and confirming them in the war in which they were engaged; and there was a correspondence and friendship carried on between that son of O'Neill and the son of the earl of Thomond, namely, Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, on each side of the Shannon.

Torlogh, the son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, took into his service some common and hired sol-

diers, in the very beginning of this year to aid the queen against her enemies.

The brother of the young earl of Thomond, namely, Donal, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, had the controul and command of the earl of Thomond's people in aiding the queen.

After the taking of that English ship, of which we have before treated, by Teige Caoch, the son of Torlogh Mae Mahon, an unfriendly feeling and an appearance of contention arose between himself and that son of the earl (of Thomond), namely, Donal, and that Teige went to the earl of Desmond, and made his friendship with him, like all other parties who ratified their alliance with him.

After Teige had returned across the Shannon, he made a nocturnal attack on the young chief Donal O'Brien, on the 17th day of the month of February, at Cill-Muire-O'mBraeain (Kilmurphy Ibraekane, in Clare); he wounded and took prisoner Donal, and slew a great number of his hired soldiers; and he (Donal), was conveyed to Dunbeag, to be guarded, where he remained imprisoned only a week, when he was set at liberty without sureties or pledges.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, was residing at Ballymote, in the county of Sligo, since the gaining of the battle of Ath-Buighe, in the very beginning of August, to the festival of St. Bridget of this year. He thought it too long not to have gone on an expedition into some distant country, during that period, and he did not know to what particular place he should go, for he had not left a quarter, border, fastness, or sequestered place in the province of Connaught, he did not plunder or take hostages and sureties from, except Thomond, in particular. At the expiration of that period, he commanded a muster of his forces for the purpose of marching into Thomond; in the first place the Tireonnallians joined his gathering; amongst those were Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell; Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvaeh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Dogherty, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carraeh; O'Boyle, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Niall; Mac Sweeney Fanad, i. e. Donal, the son of Torlogh, son of Maolmurry; Mac Sweeney Banagh, namely, Donogh, the son of Maolmurry Meirgeach,

son of Maolmurry, son of Niall, all of whom came with their forces. There came in the same army Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonaehit, son of Cuchonaehit, son of Cuchonaehit, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas; the son of O'Rourke, namely, Teige, the son of Bryan-na-Murtha, son of Bryan Ballaeh, son of Owen, and the Mac William, who had been appointed by O'Donnell himself before that time, namely, Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotaeh, son of John, son of Oliver. When all these chiefs, with their forces, came to O'Donnell at Ballymote, the army was so immense and great that he sent a force into the country of Mac William, while he himself should be in Thomond, and the chieftains appointed to command this force were Mac William, and Niall Garv, the son of Con O'Donnell. This force ransacked and overran the country, from the eastern end of the country of the Mac Costelloes (in Mayo), to Umhall of Clan Giobuin (Clan Gibbon, in Mayo); they took on that occasion Oilen-Leath-Ardain (Loeharne, or Clare Island); they slew eighteen of the chiefs of Clan Gibbon, together with a great number of their people, and carried away preys, booty, and much property, on their return from the country. As to O'Donnell and his forces, they proceeded to march into Thomond, and they did not halt until they arrived, unpereceived, and crossed the river (Suek), into Clanriekard (in Galway); they made an extensive camp of armed warriors, in the evening of the day, at the Ruadh-Beithigh, between Cill-Colgan and Ardraitin (Kileolgan and Ardahan, both in the barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway). They then held a consultation to determine the best means of attacking the strange country to which they had marched, and, having taken some of their provisions, they went to sleep before undertaking that great journey and toil, except their sentinels, who were along with them, and in that state they remained till midnight, when O'Donnell commanded them to rise forthwith, in order to march into the territory before light of day rose on them; they immediately got up, and then proceeded in the most direct open roads until they arrived, early in the morning, at the eastern end of Coill O'bhFlainnehadha, at Trioeha-Ced Cencoil-Fearmaic, in Thomond (Mac Clancy's Wood, in the barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare). They detached their predatory companies there, and sent a

party of them northward into Boirinn (barony of Burren), commanded by Teige O'Rourke, and Mac Sweeney of Banagh; another party southward to Baile-Ui-Ogain of Coill More (the town of O'Hogan, of the great wood), to Tully O'Dea (i. e. Dyseret O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin), and to the gate of Baile-Ui-Ghriobhta (the town of O'Grivha); Maguire also advanced with a large party of the force. O'Donnell proceeded with the main body, and thick of his army, through the centre of Coill O'Flanchadha, through Bealach-an-Fiodhfail, to Cill-Inghine-Baoith (Kilneboy), in the upper part of Dalcas, where he arrived before the noon of day; those who had gone to the south returned back northwards by Druim-Fionnglaisi, by Coradh-Finn (Corofin), and Kilneboy, to meet O'Donnell. The preys of the entire of Kinel Fearmaic (or Inchiquin), were brought to that place, viz., those from Dyseret to Glen Columkille, to Tolaidh-Chuman, to Cluaim-Sailchearnaigh, and to Leim-an-Eich (all which places were about the boundaries of Kinel-Fearmaic, or the barony of Inchiquin). The son of O'Rourke, and Mac Sweeney, were not able to come up to him that night with the preys of Burren, neither was Maguire able to come from the other side, for these encamped in the different places where the night overtook them. O'Donnell having encamped that night at Kilneboy, he left that town on the morrow, before mid-day, and the direction he went was into Triochat-Ced of Corcomruadh, to Cill-Fionnabhradh (Kilfenora, in the barony of Corcomroe); he sent forth scouring parties from thence, southward to Eidhnigh (Killieney, where there is an ancient burial place), to Breintir-Fearmacaigh (Brentry), and Corcamaigh, to the gates of Innis-Diomain (Innistymon), to Cill-Easpuig-Lonain (Killaspuglenane), to Baile-Paidin, and back again eastward to Kilfenora, with their preys and booty, to meet O'Donnell; he remained there until the following day, till his forces overtook him from all quarters in which they had been; the son of O'Rourke, and Mac Sweeney of Banagh, came to him with the preys of Burren; Maguire came to him with preys and much booty from the other side. When O'Donnell beheld the hills becoming crowded and blackened in all directions about him with the droves and numerous flocks of every country through which his forces had passed, he prepared

to return back along the chain of rugged hills of Burren, by the early light of the morning, through Burren, and marched onward to Nua-Chongbhail (Noghvale), to Turlogh (in the barony of Burren, on the borders of Galway), to the monastery of Corcomroe (i. e. Abbey), to Carcair-na-gCleireach, and halted that night in the Rubha, in the west of Hy-Fiachra-Aidhne (in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway). On the following day he marched through the upper part of Clanrickard, by the gate of the town of Athenry, and his progress from thence, until he arrived at Ballymote, is not recorded, except that Mac William and Niall Garv O'Donnell met him on the borders of Hy Maine, with much prey and booty, which they had carried off from Mac William's country. The learned historian and Bard Mac Brody, i. e. Maoilin Oge, alleged that it was to avenge the demolition of the palace of Oileach, by Murtogh More, the son of Torlogh, son of Brian Boromhe, formerly, that God permitted, through the malediction of Columkille against the O'Briens, the complete plundering and devastation of Thomond which was effected by O'Donnell on that occasion; and the same Maoilin Oge came to O'Donnell, to seek for the restoration of his property which had been carried off by a party of those forces, and it was freely granted to him, on which Maoilin composed the following verse (*see note on Aileach*, p. 438):

"It was destined in revenge for Oileach,
O'Hugh Roe, which the prophet declared,
That your force should come to the land
Of Magh Adhair, in the western territory."

(O'Donnell made this expedition into Thomond against Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and others who were in alliance with the English).

In the first week of March, the governor of the province of Connaught, sir Conyers Clifford, went to Galway, with a large force, consisting of a great number of officers and common soldiers; after he had been nearly a week in Galway, he sent seven or eight companies of English and Irish soldiers to the county of Clare, to ascertain who were obedient and disobedient to the queen in it; he appointed Theobald Dillon, captain Lyster, and the sheriff of the county of Clare, namely, Richard Sgorlog (Sherlock), in command over them, until they should go to where Torlogh O'Brien was, who was also appointed in command over them; after en-

tering the country, they remained the first night at Cill-Caoidi, in the east of Kinel Fearmaie (Kilkeady, in the barony of Inehiquin, in Clare). When all these people engaged in warfare, who were in alliance with Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, heard of their arrival in the country, they lay in ambush for them, and on the march of the queen's people, on the following day, through Bealach-an-Fhioldhfail (between Kilkeady and Kilneboy), westward from Kilkeady, Teige's men attacked them, and many were slain between them on both sides; and although there were more of the queen's people slain, the death of any person of note who fell there has not been recorded; on the side of the Irish a gentleman of the O'Briens, namely, Dermod Roe, the son of Murrough, son of Conor, was slain; besides what happened there, the pass was let free to the queen's people, and they halted and remained at the end of the day at Kilneboy. The resolution that Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, came to after that was, to come on terms with the queen, and to abandon his soldiers, and particularly those who were engaged in the forementioned conflict; he sent his messengers to Theobald Dillon, at Kilneboy, and to the governor at Galway. Theobald Dillon and the queen's people left Kilneboy on the following day, and proceeded to the place of Torlogh, the son of Donal O'Brien, who was a protection and a rallying post to every one of the queen's people who wished to avail themselves of it; when they and Torlogh met, they laid siege to Cathair-Mionain, in the barony of Coreomroe; that town was a den for thieves, and a cover for insurgents, to which all the plunder and prey of the surrounding country were conveyed, to Torlogh, the son of Murrough, son of Conor O'Brien, a gentleman who was at that time in alliance with the Irish; that town was obliged to be surrendered to the queen's people. Torlogh and Theobald left Cathair-Mionain, with their force, and proceeded into western Corebaisein (barony of Moyarta), to make peace with Teige Caoch Mac Mahon, and when they could not pacify him, they carried off much prey and booty from the country; they then proceeded to eastern Corebaisein (barony of Clonderlaw), and afterwards to Ennis, where they held a session for fifteen days, and the gentlemen of the country and of the county in general attended them; at the end of that period, Theobald Dillon and

captain Lyster quitted the country, having left four companies of soldiers, a sheriff, and sub-sheriff, in it, and they also established an acknowledgement of the queen's rent. The earl of Thomond, in a week after that, came to the country, after having been nearly a quarter of a year in the country of the Butlers; when he arrived in Thomond, he proceeded, without sleeping two nights in any one town, to take revenge of Teige Caoch Mac Mahon, for the dishonour inflicted, and the attack made by him on his brother; the greater portion of the people of the country joined him to march into western Corebaisein, and he laid siege to Carrigaholt, on the Monday before Easter, in the month of April precisely; the property and cattle of the entire country, from Knoek Doire to Leim-Cueulainn (Loop Head, at the mouth of the Shannon), were brought to him to that camp; in four days after the earl took the castle, and at the end of the Easter holidays he got some ordnance brought from Limerick, to lay siege to Dun-Beag (Dunbeg in the parish of Killard, barony of Ibrickane, county of Clare), and having planted the ordnance against the castle, the guards did not wait for one shot being fired at them when they surrendered the castle to the earl, and they got quarter only during the time they were being conveyed to Garmain-na-Croiche (the scaffold of the gallows), where they were hanged together in couples. The earl obtained Dunmore-Mie-an-Fhearmacagh (Dunmore, in the parish of Killard), after the same manner. After the earl took those castles of the Coreobasknians, he sent the large ordnance back to Limerick, and he himself proceeded across the mountain eastward, to the centre of Thomond; he restored to the rightful inheritors every town which had been taken to the dishonour of the queen, and of those were Doire-Eoghain, the two towns of the castle of Clonie, and Lios-Aodha-Finn (Lisfin-Castle, near Tullagh, county of Clare),

Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, came to Ireland about May of this year, as had been promised, with a great deal of treasure, arms, ammunition, powder, lead, provisions, and drink, and those who beheld them have stated that so great an army had never come into Ireland till that time, since the earl Strongbow and Robert Fitz-Stephen came with Dermot Mae Murrough, king of Leinster, in former days. When the earl of Essex arrived in Dublin, many

things were proclaimed to be done by him, and the first of those was, that every one of the Irish who was sorry for having gone in opposition to the queen should receive forgiveness and pardon, in every crime they had committed till then; amongst the same proposals was, that any of the men of Ireland who would assert that his castle (or town), or estate, had been taken from him by the Saxons, through oppression or violence, that a restitution should be made for the illegality of the same against him, and that he would be favourably heard on that occasion; but, however, not many of the Clanna-Gael (Irish), availed themselves of that invitation. Garrisons of soldiers, with all necessary stores, were sent by that earl to Carrickfergus, to Newry, to Dundalk, to Drogheda, to Wicklow, to Naas of Leinster and several other towns besides. Having mustered seven thousand soldiers of the best he could select of the army, he marched from Dublin westward directly, for he was informed that there was not in Ireland, of those who were plundering the queen, a party which could be more easily attacked by him than the Geraldines, situated as they were on that occasion. The earl and his forces did not halt until they arrived in the very centre of the province of Leinster, and to attack the Irish of the province of Leinster on that occasion was not as if he were amongst friends in a distant country; these were Donal Spaineach (Donal the Spaniard or Spanish), the son of Donogh, son of Cahir Carrach Cavanagh; Anthony, the son of Rory Oge, son of Rory O'Moore; the O'Conors Faily; the tribe of Rannall (O'Byrnes), and many other gentlemen who are not recorded. These parties made desperate fierce attacks, and severe and irresistible onsets on him, in intricate places and narrow passes in which they encountered each other, and great numbers of the earl's people were destroyed; but, however, after sustaining all the injuries he encountered, he at length arrived in the country of the Butlers. The earl of Ormond came and waited on him with due honor and respect, and also the lord of Mountgarrett, namely, Edmond, the son of Richard, son

of Pierce Butler, who had been in alliance with O'Neill previous to that time. When the Butlers joined the earl, they proceeded with all their forces into the Third of Clonmel (the barony of Iffa and Offa, in Tipperary), and they laid siege to Cathair-Duine-Iasgaidh (Cahir castle). Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce Butler, was the lord of that town, and he was for some time previous to that in alliance with O'Neill and the earl of Desmond; the siege carried on by the earl and his forces was of no avail to them, until they brought some large ordnance from Waterford against it, by which the nearest half to them of the castle was demolished, after which they were obliged to surrender the town to the earl of Essex and the queen. In the days on which the earl of Essex laid siege to Cahir, the president of the two provinces of Munster, namely, sir Thomas Norris, came from Cork to Kilmallock to wait on the earl, before he should come to Limerick; he resided nearly a fortnight in that town waiting for the earl to come across the Suir, and he was in the habit of scouring the hills of the county of Limerick every other day in the hope of slaying or taking prisoners some of the queen's enemies; on one of those days, on which he proceeded to the border of the country, he happened to fall in with Thomas Burke, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond of Castleconnell, without either being in search of the other; Thomas had near a hundred Irish soldiers along with him, but none on horseback excepting himself; the president, on beholding him, made a determined active attack on him, and nearly twenty of Thomas's people were slain on that occasion, and many more would have been cut down, were it not that the president happened to be wounded, for he was directly struck by the thrust of a pike, which he received between the jaw-bone and the upper part of the neck; when his people saw him wounded in that manner, they surrounded him, and conveyed him back to Kilmallock, where he was confined for six weeks under the hands of doctors, until he died, in the month of July precisely¹.

A. D. 1599.

1. *Battles in Munster and Death of Norris.*—Sir Thomas Norris, above mentioned, president of Munster, was brother of sir John Norris, whose campaigns in Ulster, against Hugh O'Neill, have been recorded at the years 1595-96, in the Annals. According to Mac Geoghegan, sir Thomas Norris, at the head of 2,500 men, marched from Cork towards Kilmallock, but was attacked at a place

called Berrach Abharra by William Burke, who repulsed him, killed many of his men, and took his baggage. Norris afterwards advanced to Kilmallock, but, on his return, was attacked at Ard-Sciath by the earl of Desmond, Butler, viscount Mountgarrett, and Butler, baron of Cahir, Purcell, baron of Loughmoe, William Burke, and captain Richard Tyrrell, who pursued his forces during the entire day, for eight miles of his march, and slew great num-

When Cahir was taken by the earl of Essex, he himself, along with the earl of Ormond and the officers of the army, proceeded to Limerick, and he formed his camp outside of Limerick. The governor of the province of Connaught, namely, sir Conyers Clifford, together with the earl of Clanrickard, i.e. Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxanaeh, and the earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, joined him at that town; when those nobles concluded their consultation together, the governor and the earl of Clanrickard returned back into Connaught, and the earl of Essex, along with the earl of Ormond and the earl of Thomond, prepared to march into Munster, in the hope of obtaining an opportunity of attacking the Geraldines; the first night after leaving Limerick, in the month of June, they encamped on the banks of the river of Adare; on their march westward through Moin-Robhair, on the following day, being a Saturday, the common soldiers and officers of the earl of Desmond, and the Geraldine forces, showed them their faces, and fierce and grim was the welcome and reception they gave their sovereign's viceroy, on his first visit to them, for they shot a cloud and smoke of black powder, and a shower of balls from their sure-aiming guns, into their eyes; he also heard the loud shouts, cries, and clamour of the commanders and champions, instead of the submission, honour, and the mild and bland expressions which should be used towards him; but, however, the result of that conflict was, that immense numbers of the earl of Essex's forces were destroyed, and he was not allowed to make any progress of note on that day, and he encamped at a short distance to the east of Askeaton. On the following day, being on Sunday, the resolution the earl of Essex, together with the earl of Ormond and the earl of Thomond, came to was, to send a cavalry force to put ammunition into Askeaton, and themselves to proceed no farther westward into

Munster on that occasion. On their return eastward on the following day, being Monday, near Baile-an-Eletraigh, they got a strenuous hard fight, and a slaughtering dangerous conflict from the Geraldines, and an immense number of the earl of Essex's forces were slain on that day, together with a noble knight of great fame and renown, namely, sir Henry Norris; the earl of Essex went after that to Kilmallock, and, after having remained in that town for three nights, he directed his course southward to Ceann-Feabhra of Slieve Caoin of the son of Dearn Dnalach, (a mountain in the barony of Coshlea, county of Limerick, towards the borders of Cork), to pass into Roche's Country (Fermoy, in Cork); and when it was supposed he would go to Cork, the direction he proceeded in was across Ath-Mainistreech-Fearmaighe (the Ford of the monastery of Fermoy), through Conachail, through Moy-Ile, and to Lios-mor-Mochuda, (i. e. Lismore in Waterford, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century, by St. Carthach or Mochuda). The Geraldines continued following and shooting them, attacking, pursuing, slaughtering and wounding them along that distance. When the earl of Essex arrived in the Desies (in Waterford), the Geraldine forces returned with great joy and gladness to their own countries and homes, and when the same earl came to Dungarvan, the earl of Thomond departed from him along the sea to Eechoill (Youghal) to Cork, and from thence to Limerick. The earl of Essex proceeded from Dungarvan to Waterford, from thence into the country of the Butlers, and into Leinster, and their march through every place they passed from Waterford to Dublin, was not fortunate, for the Irish of Leinster were pursuing and attacking them, surrounding and circumventing them, so that they slew and destroyed immense numbers of them in every way and direction through which they

bers before they reached Kilmallock. Norris made another expedition, with 2,400 foot and 300 horse, against the lord Roche of Fermoy, who being joined by Donal Mac Carthy of Desmond, and Dermot and William O'Connor of Kerry, their combined forces amounted to 2,500 foot and about 100 horse; both armies continued skirmishing for 12 days, but Norris, having at length resolved to return to Cork, was pursued by the Irish, who killed 200 of his men at Monaster-mu-Mona. Some time after this, Thomas Burke, brother to the baron of Castleconnell, having left the queen's party, joined the Irish, and got from Redmond Burke the command of 200 men, with whom he proceeded to attack some places held by

the English in Musery Cuire, now Clanwilliam, in Tipperary, and having encountered Norris at Killtilli, at the head of 1,200 men, he valiantly attacked him, and Norris, as above-mentioned, being wounded in the neck with the thrust of a spear, by a young man named John Burke, the English forces gave way when they saw their leader fall, and many of them were slain. Norris, being mortally wounded, died in 15 days after at Kilmallock, not at Mallow, as mentioned by Cox and Mac Geoghagan; the place where Norris was killed, called Killtilli, is Kiltelly or Listecley, near Pallasgreen, in the county of Limerick.

passed; and the Irish were in the habit of saying that it were better for him he had not gone on that expedition from Dublin to Hy-Conaill-Gaura (the baronies of Connello, in Limerick), as he was obliged to return back after the first conflict which was maintained against him, without receiving obedience or submission from the Geraldines, and without having accomplished, in his progress, any achievement worth notice, except the taking of Cahir-Dun-Iasgaidh.² O'Connor Sligo, namely, Do-

nogh, the son of Cathal Oge, was along with the earl of Essex in that army, till their march from Munster, as we have stated, and on their return eastward from the Connelloes, to the county of Limerick, it was there O'Connor parted with them, and he proceeded to Connaught, to the governor sir Conyers Clifford. O'Connor had none of all his towns in the county of Sligo under his controul at that time, except one castle belonging to the Mac Donoghs of Tirerrill, which stood near the borders

2. *Expedition of the earl of Essex to Munster.*—Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, earlmarshal of England, came to Ireland as lord lieutenant, and landed at Dublin on the 15th of April, 1599, accompanied, says Borlase, with many of the prime gentlemen of England. He had, says Cox, "an army as great and as well furnished as his heart could desire for that service, being at first 16,000 foot, and 1300 horse, but afterwards increased to 20,000 men complete." The annalists say that so great an army did not come to Ireland since the days of Strongbow. Essex sent part of his forces to different garrisons in Ulster, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, he dispatched 3000 men to assist sir Conyers Clifford, in Connaught, in his contests with Red Hugh O'Donnell, and he placed 3000 foot and 500 horse under the command of sir Henry Harrington, to act against the O'Conors, O'Moores, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, O'Cavenaghs, and other chiefs in Leinster. Some of the Irish chiefs joined Essex, and on these he conferred the honour of knights of the Golden Spur. According to Cox, Mac Geoghegan, and others, Essex himself, with the main body of his army, amounting to 7000 foot and 900 horse, and accompanied by 300 knights and gentlemen, set out from Dublin on the 20th of May, on his march to Munster; the cavalry was commanded by Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton.

Battle of the Pass of Plumes.—Essex marched through Kildare into Leix, on his way to Kilkenny and Tipperary. The celebrated chieftain Anthony O'Moore, of whom an account has been given at p. 632, not Owen O'Moore, as stated by several writers, determined to oppose his progress, posted in a woody defile 500 of his clansmen, who suddenly attacked from their ambuscade the troops of Essex in the rear, and in a fierce conflict cut off about 500 of the English, and many officers. The place where this battle was fought was afterwards called Bearn-na-g-Cleiteach, signifying the Pass of Plumes, from the great quantity of plumes collected, which had decorated the helmets of the English knights slain there. This conflict is considered to have taken place within a few miles of Maryborough, in the Queen's county. It is above stated in the Annals, at p. 647, that many attacks were made on the troops of Essex in their progress, and there were at least 700 of them slain by the O'Moores, O'Conors, &c., in those various conflicts.

Siege of Cahir.—Essex next advanced into Kilkenny, and thence into Tipperary, and besieged Cahir castle, on the river Suir, which belonged to Thomas Butler, baron of Cahir, who was against the queen. The earl of Desmond, Redmond, and William Burke, together with James Butler, brother of the baron, according to Mac Geoghegan, came with their forces, and had several skirmishes with the troops of Essex, of whom many were slain; they thus retarded the siege, but the small garrison, having no artillery, and the cannon of Essex playing on them, the castle was surrendered, after a siege of ten days; this attack on the castle of Cahir is mentioned at p. 647 in these Annals. Essex placed a garrison in it, but in about two months after, according to Cox, the castle was retaken by James Butler, who put the English garrison to the sword.

Battles at Askeaton, &c.—These battles are mentioned at p. 648 in the Annals. The earl of Essex next proceeded to Limerick, where his progress was opposed by the forces of the Geraldines, commanded by James Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, who was

in alliance with O'Neill, and was commonly called the Suga earl; Donal Mac Carthy More, Redmond Burke, and other chiefs, also joined Desmond; and the Irish, according to Mac Geoghegan, had 2,500 men. Essex was joined by the earls of Thomond and Ormond, and the first engagement above-mentioned in the Annals, took place between Adare and Askeaton, and the second between Askeaton and Croom, at a place called in the Annals Baile-an-Eletraigh, and by Mac Geoghegan Baile-en-Finitere, which is probably Ballinelety, near Askeaton. At this place, according to Mac Geoghegan, the battle was very bloody, and lasted from 9 in the morning 'till 5 in the evening, and great numbers of the English were slain, together with sir Henry Norris, a valiant commander. Essex, after this engagement, encamped for a few days at Croom, and then marched towards Waterford; but Mac Geoghegan says, he was pursued and harrassed during six days by the Catholic army. In these battles, and several others alluded to in the Annals, many hundreds of the forces of Essex were slain by the Geraldines and the Irish chiefs.

Battles in Leix, Offaley, &c.—Sir Henry Harrington marched with his forces into Leix, against the O'Moores, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, the English were defeated in a great battle, and 1,200 of them slain, with all their officers, and amongst the rest Adam Loftus, son of the archbishop of Dublin. Another great victory was gained over Harrington by the O'Byrnes, in the glens of Wicklow, after which, Essex, to punish the English troops for want of courage, had them decimated. At this time, according to Mac Geoghegan, Christopher Blanche was sent to Ireland as marshal, and marched with his forces into Offaley, or King's county; but he was met by the O'Conors, and a fierce engagement ensued, in which the English were defeated, and 500 of their cavalry slain; the marshal himself escaped with difficulty, having his leg broken in the battle.

The earl of Essex continued some time in Cork, deeply affected by the success of his arms. Mac Geoghegan says he wrote a letter to the English council, which was intercepted by the Irish, and in it was the following passage: "I am confined in Cork, where there is an abundance of warlike stores, but still I have been unsuccessful; my undertakings have been attended with misfortune, and I do not know to what this can be attributed, except to an evil star that has led me here." Essex, seeing his forces discomfited on all sides in various engagements, set forward on his return to Dublin, but on his progress through Leinster, in Wexford, Carlow, and Kildare, he was pursued and harassed by the Irish clans, under the Mac Marroghs, O'Cavenaghs, O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and O'Moores, who, in various conflicts, as mentioned in the Annals, cut off great numbers of his men, and ultimately the earl effected his retreat to Dublin, where he arrived, towards the end of July, with a shattered remnant of his forces. Of the select army of 8000 men, with which Essex set out on this expedition, together with the troops under Harrington, amounting to more than 3000, about 5000 of them were slain by the Irish, in the various battles in Leinster and Munster. Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, says that Essex, understanding the queen was angry at his fruitless expedition into Munster, attributed the fault to the council, and on his return he found his army so impaired, that he and the council joined in a letter for the supply of 1000 men.

of the great river (Ballysadare river, near Sligo), the name of which is Collooney. O'Connor having remained a short time with the governor, he then proceeded, by day and night, until he reached that town, in the month of July precisely; when O'Connor arrived at Collooney, some cattle belonging to O'Donnell's people which were throughout the country at that time, were brought to O'Connor at that town, unnoticed by their owners. When O'Donnell was informed of that affair, he was glad that O'Connor had come to the country, and he was pleased with what he did, in order that he might be revenged of him for all his bad deeds before that time. O'Donnell commanded his cavalry forces not to wait for their foot soldiers, until they reached the castle, lest O'Connor might be able to leave the town before the arrival of the forces; this was accordingly done for him, for truly his commands durst not be disobeyed; the horse forces then proceeded, as expeditiously as they possibly could, until they arrived at the town, and the main force followed quickly, and formed themselves into a circle of encompassment around the fortress. That castle was an impregnable stronghold, and it was not easy to watch the person who would be inclined to leave it, for the place where it was situated was near to intricate fastnesses. O'Donnell encamped in the outskirts of a wood which lay on the other side of the river, in front of the town; companies of guards and sentinels were appointed by him, both by day and night, to watch in every direction about the fortress, and large troops of cavalry were kept always mounted on guard from the dusk of the evening to the following morning, in order that O'Connor might not escape from them. These reports spread throughout Ireland, viz., that O'Connor Sligo was placed in that predicament by O'Donnell at Collooney, and when the earl of Essex was informed of that affair, he sent dispatches to the governor of the province of Connaught (sir Conyers Clifford), and he commanded him to come to meet him on a certain day in Fercall (O'Molloy's territory, in the King's county). The governor sustained great loss and opposition on his march through Fercall to meet the earl, for a great number of his common soldiers and officers were slain, and among those was Richard, the son of William, son of Richard, son of Oliver Burke, a gentleman of the Burkes of Trawley; and the governor himself was

in danger of being slain; but, however, he reached the earl, and they remained for two days and nights together in consultation; at the termination of that period, the earl sent additional forces and soldiers with the governor, and he commanded him, that, after his arrival at the town of Athlone, to request Theobald of the Ships, the son of Richard of the Iron, son of Edmond, son of Ulick (Burke); Murrough-na-Maor, the son of Donal of the War, son of Gilladuff O'Flaherty, and the forces of Galway, to convey the provisions and drink, and their machinery for erecting castles, which had come from England to Galway, round along the headlands and coasts northward, to the harbour of Sligo, and the governor himself, with all his forces, to proceed by land, by the most direct roads, until he should arrive at Collooney, and to relieve and release O'Connor Sligo from the strait and predicament in which he was placed by O'Donnell; the earl also commanded the governor not to return back until he had erected a strong impregnable castle in Sligo, that would always resist the Ultonians. The governor, having undertaken to have all these things executed, took his leave of the earl, and proceeded to the town of Athlone, and he enjoined Theobald of the Ships, Murrough-na-Maor, and the people of Galway, that they should proceed by shipping along the coast of Ireland directly from the west to Sligo; they did not neglect these instructions, for they prepared to come, without delay or cessation, and sailed with their fleet along the right hand side of the land, until they entered the harbour of Sligo, from the west, where they remained, as they were ordered, until they should receive information about the forces. The governor himself proceeded to Roscommon, and he mustered all the English and Irish under his controul in the adjoining districts, who were in the service of the queen; of those were the sons of the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Rickard, baron of Dunkellin, and Thomas; O'Connor Don, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermod, son of Carbry; Theobald Dillon, and Mae Sweeney of the Tuatha, namely, Maolmurry, the son of Murrough Mall, son of Owen Oge, who was plundering and in opposition to O'Donnell, in alliance with the governor at that time. They afterwards proceeded from Roscommon to Tulsk, and they had twenty-eight colours of soldiers on their departure from that town, on the Sunday before Lammas (the Sunday

before the 1st of August), precisely ; the governor, with his forces, arrived before noon of that day at the monastery of Boyle, where they remained to make preparations for the general march, which they finally made. As to O'Donnell, when he succeeded in establishing and confirming the siege against the fortress in which O'Connor was to his satisfaction, so that none would be suffered to go into or come out of the castle, he left Niall Garv O'Donnell in command of those who were carrying on the siege, and having given him directions in every thing necessary to be done, he himself marched with his forces to Coir-Shliabh-na-Scaghsa (the Curlew mountains, on the borders of Sligo and Roscommon), and he encamped there, in order to prevent the foreign army from crossing it unawares, for, from the first time he received intelligence of the governor's intended march towards him, by command of the earl of Essex, he was in wait, and on the look out for him, for the space of two months, till the 15th of August, on the borders of Bealach-Buidhe (the Yellow Pass), on the north side of the Curlew mountain ; but, however, his forces were dispersed and separated from him, in various places, viz.. a party of them besieging the castle in which O'Connor was, a portion of them stationed before Theobald of the Ships, and the forementioned fleet, and others of them guarding the passes from Lough Kea, at the eastern extremity of Seghais (the Curlew mountain), to Loch-Teicheat (Lough O'Gara, in Sligo), at the western extremity of Seghais. His chiefs and counsellors told O'Donnell that they had not a force sufficient to oppose the English in battle, as they had not their troops collected together, but he considered their opinion of little weight or consequence, and said, that it is not by a host of men a battle is gained, but whoever confides in the power of God, and has justice on his side, it is he that must conquer and gain the victory over his enemies. O'Donnell continued in that manner till the 15th of August, as we have stated, and that was the anniversary of the day on which the Virgin Mary yielded her spirit, and he fasted with abstinence in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, as he was accustomed to do ; a Mass was celebrated for him, and the forces in general, and after making his confession, and rigidly repenting of his sins, he received the Eucharist, and he commanded his forces to pray to God fervently

for the salvation of their souls, in the first place, and to deliver them from the great danger which awaited them by the English. During the time the governor remained at the monastery of Boyle, he was preparing and threatening, declaring and boasting, every day, against the northerners, and promising he would cross the mountain northward, despite of them, and he marched on that day to perform what he had promised. When O'Donnell received intelligence of that affair, he commanded his forces to be assembled in one place, to be reviewed, and put in order, and after they were inspected in ranks, he then divided his forces into two bodies. He arranged his swift and active men, his nimble and expert soldiers (the kerns), and his shooting parties (musketeers), on one side, with their loud-reporting, sure-aiming guns, their forcible, smooth-stringed arrows (the archers), their blood-drawing sharp spears, and all other kinds of missile weapons ; he appointed fighting chieftains, and battle-maintaining warriors, to command over the men, in closing, pressing, and leading them on to the conflict, and to push them on to fight from the rear, whenever their weapons became relaxed ; he placed his chiefs, and champions, and steady soldiers (the galloglasscs), on the other side, with their strong, well-tempered, sharp swords, and well-shaped, keen-edged battle-axes, and well-trieed, large-headed spears, to maintain the force of battle ; he also converted his cavalry into foot soldiers, and distributed them amongst his warriors, on account of the difficulty of the ground before them. O'Donnell having disposed his men in that manner, he commanded the shooting party to advance, before the others, to meet the foreign forces, to fight and shoot them before they would come across the difficult part of the mountain, and that he would be with the other party at a certain place prepared to give them battle, where he was sure of overcoming them ; for it was easier to defeat them, after they had been first disabled by that party. O'Donnell had watching, every day, a number of sentinels, who were concealed on the brow of the mountain, in order that the foreign force might not pass it unnoticed ; a party of them happened to have been there that day, who were reconnoitering at a distance the monastery, and those who were in it ; while they were thus watching, they perceived the forces taking their arms, raising their standards, blowing their

trumpets, and mustering for general battle; they sent speedy information of this to O'Donnell, who, as soon as he heard it, commanded the party he had directed to take the lead in the pass to proceed, with all possible speed, onwards, to engage with the English before they should come across the intricate parts of the slopes of the mountain; they then proceeded as they were directed, with great ardour, and each man of them having the courage of a champion, they quickly reached the brow of the mountain, before the English; O'Donnell followed them steadily, with a slow pace, attended by the steady warriors, and faithful and strong heroes whom he had selected about him, until they arrived at the particular place in which they were sure they would meet the English, where they halted to encounter them. As to the advanced force, which was commanded to take the van, they continued to proceed in the way to meet the foreign battalions, until they confronted them; when they came close to each other, the Irish cast forth at them destructive showers of well-formed, ash-handled darts, flights of sharp-pointed arrows, from their long and powerfully effective bows, and thick volleys of red flaming flashes, and of hot fiery balls of lead, from their perfectly straight and sure-aiming guns. These shooting volleys were answered by the English soldiers, and their reports and echoes, and resounding noise, were heard in the woods and waters, and in the castles and stone buildings of the neighbouring districts; it was a wonder that the faint-hearted, and even the brave, did not fly from the attack and conflict, on hearing the battle clangour, and the echoing and resounding of the powerful firing. Champions were pierced, and heroes slain on either side between them; their chieftains in the fight, and their leaders in the conflict, commanded O'Donnell's people not to remain standing before the foreigners, but to circumvent and surround them on all sides, on which they closed around them on every side as they were commanded, and they continued to cut them down fiercely and actively, and without reserve, until they subdued their battle courage in them in all directions, by the closeness and vehemence of the conflict; but, however, the English at length turned their backs to the powerful men of the North, and the few in number defeated the hosts of hundreds, and precipitately

were the English routed back to the same place from whence they had come; their flight was so pressing, that not one of them looked back for friend or relative, and did not know whether any of those they had left behind them was dead or alive, after they once turned their backs to their enemies; and not one of them would have escaped to tell the tale, were it not that those who routed and pursued them were fewer in number, for it was impossible for them to cut down all those in their power, on account of the greatness and vastness of the numbers who were flying before them; but, however, they did not cease from pursuing them until they went within the walls of the monastery from which they had previously come. O'Rourke happened to have been at that time on the eastern side of the Curlew mountain, in a separate camp, and he had promised O'Donnell that he would be ready to attack the English, in conjunction with all others, whenever the opportunity should offer. When he heard the loud sounding of the trumpets and drums, the great reports, and the resounding along the earth of the powerful firing, he prepared to proceed from his camp with his warriors, and they having put on their battle-arms, they did not halt in their quick progress until they arrived at the place where O'Donnell's forces were fighting the battle, and they commenced cutting and shooting the champions, in conjunction with the others, until the warriors lost a vast number of heads and weapons. The governor, sir Conyers Clifford, was slain, together with an immense number of English and Irish, and it was in the beginning of the engagement he was laid prostrate on the mountain, mortally wounded, and the soldiers were ignorant who first wounded him; but, however, it was by a ball which passed through him, and none of the soldiers recognised him until O'Rourke at length came to the place where he was, and discovered that it was the governor, and he gave orders to behead him; this was accordingly done, so that he was a mangled trunk after his head was taken off. The person who was slain there was greatly lamented, and it was grievous to have treated him so ignominiously. The Irish of the province of Meva (Connaught), were not happy at his death, for he was a bestower of precious gifts and property to them, and he stated no falsehood of them; it was not to one place that the governor was conveyed,

from the field of battle, for his body was brought to be buried to the island of the Trinity on Lough Kea, in the barony of Moylurg (barony of Boyle), in the county of Roscommon, and his head was afterwards carried to Collooney, in the barony of Tirerill, in the county of Sligo. After the defeated party had escaped to the monastery, O'Donnell's people returned back, carrying with them the heads and military weapons of their enemies; and having retired to their encampments with great joy and gladness, they offered up thanksgivings to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary for their victory; and the unanimous voice of the men was, that it was not by the force of arms the English were defeated, but through the miracles of God, and the supplications of O'Donnell and his forces, after he had received the pure essence of the body and blood of Christ, in the beginning of that day, after the fast which he had kept the previous day, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. As to the English, after O'Donnell's people returned, they took to

the road, with all expedition, such of them as survived, until they arrived at their homes in grief and sorrow. O'Donnell's people remained in their tents that night, and they buried all those that were slain on their side; when they learned that the English had fled back, they proceeded to the castle of Collooney, where they had left the siege carrying on against O'Connor. When O'Connor was informed of the defeat and fall of sir Conyers Clifford, in the battle of the Curlew mountains, he did not believe it, until the head of the governor was shown to him; when he beheld the head he gave up all hope of being rescued from imprisonment, and what he did was, to come forth and surrender at the mercy of O'Donnell, and he made his submission to him; that was a good resolution for him, for O'Donnell put him in the possession and government of his country, and he presented him with many gifts of horses, cattle, and all sorts of property, so that after that he possessed his country³.

3. *Battle of the Curlew Mountains.*—The Curlew mountains are situated on the borders of Roscommon and Sligo, about two miles north of the town of Boyle, in Moylurg, or Mac Dermott's Country. These mountains, called by the Irish Cor-Slieve, are celebrated in Irish history, their passes being in ancient times the scene of many great battles, several of which have been recorded in the course of these Annals. This battle was fought on the 15th of August, 1599, and is described by the various Irish and Anglo-Irish historians, from whom the following particulars have been collected. The Irish were commanded by Red Hugh O'Donnell, and by Bryan O'Rourke, lord of West Brehney, or Leitrim; this Bryan was son of the celebrated chief Bryan-na-Murtha O'Rourke, who, having gone to Scotland for some auxiliaries, was treacherously taken prisoner by King James VI., afterwards James I., of England, who sent him to London to queen Elizabeth by whose order he was confined in the Tower, afterwards tried, and hanged at Tyburn; an account of his death has been given at the year 1591, in these Annals. Amongst the chiefs who commanded on the side of O'Donnell were sir John O'Dogherty of Inisowen, Owen Mac Sweeney, and O'Gallagher of Donegal, and Conor Mac Dermott, chief of Moylurg. O'Donnell assembled his forces at Ballymote, and sent, says Mac Geoghegan, a garrison of 400 foot, under Mac Sweeney of Fanat and Mac William Burke, to Sligo, to secure that town against Theobald of the Ships, who was in alliance with the English, and sailed towards it with a fleet from Galway; he also sent 200 horse, under Niall Garv O'Donnell, to blockade Donogh O'Connor Sligo, who then held the castle of Collooney for the queen. These detachments reduced O'Donnell's forces to about 1,500 men; having possessed himself of the defiles of the Curlew mountains, he had many large trees felled, and placed on the passes to obstruct the advance of the English. O'Donnell then encamped on the adjoining plain; his forces consisted, as usual, of Kerns and galloglasses, with some bodies of musketeers and archers, whose weapons are well described in the Annals. He had some troops of cavalry, which he dismounted and ordered to fight on foot, as they could not otherwise act with advantage on the slopes of the mountain. Sir Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaught, marched with the British forces from Athlone to Tulsk, and thence to Boyle, where he was joined by the garrison of that town, and determined to attack O'Donnell, and assist his ally O'Connor Sligo. His army, according to Mac Geoghegan and others, amounted to 2,500

foot, with some squadrons of cavalry. It is above stated in the Annals that he had 28 colours, and as each company, which usually consisted of 100 men, bore a colour, the entire of the British forces, and their Irish auxiliaries, amounted to about 2,800 men. The following were the officers under Clifford: sir Alexander Radcliffe, who led the van guard, and sir Arthur Savage, who brought up the rear; Richard Burke, baron of Dunkellin, son of the earl of Clanrickard, commanded in the centre; sir Griffin Markam, and captain John Jephson, commanded lord Southampton's cavalry; colonel Theobald Dillou, baron of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; sir John Harrington, captains Lyster, Cosby, and Oliver Burke, were also commanders. Several of the Irish chiefs, with their forces, also joined Clifford, as Hugh O'Connor Don, and O'Connor Roe of Rosecommon; Maolmora Mac Sweeney, and sir John Mac Sweeney, who, in consequence of some quarrels, revolted from O'Donnell, though before that time the Mac Sweenys always fought on his side. On the morning of the battle, O'Donnell addressed to his men on the mountain an animating harangue, in the Irish language, the substance of which is given by Taaffe, from O'Sullivan Beare, in which are the following passages—"The great dispenser of eternal justice has already doomed to destruction those assassins, who have butchered our wives and our children, plundered us of our properties, set fire to our habitations, demolished our churches, and monasteries, and who have changed the face of Ireland into a wild uncultivated desert. On this day, more particularly, I trust to heaven for protection, a day dedicated to the greatest of all saints, whom these enemies of religion endeavour to vilify; a day on which we have purified our consciences to defend honestly the cause of justice, against men whose hands are reeking with blood, and who, not content with driving us from our native plains, come to hunt us like wild beasts into the mountains of Dunaveeragh. But, brave Irishmen, you burn for revenge. Scorning the advantage of this impregnable situation, let us rush down, and show the world, that, guided by the Lord of life and death, we exterminated those oppressors of the human race. He who falls will fall gloriously, fighting for justice, for liberty, and for his native land; his name will be remembered, while there is an Irishman on the face of the earth; and he who survives will be pointed at, as the companion of O'Donnell, and the defender of his country. The congregation shall make way for him at the altar, saying, that hero fought at the battle of Dunaveeragh." The

When Theobald of the Ships received intelligence of the defeat of the English, and of the fall of the governor, and that O'Connor had been released from the castle as we have stated, the resolution he came to was, not to fight against O'Donnell any longer, and he afterwards confirmed his friendship with him, and O'Donnell permitted the fore-mentioned ships to return back again to Galway.

Some gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of Oirgiall (in Monaghan), together with a hundred soldiers, were employed for pay by O'Carroll (of Ely Car-

roll, in Tipperary, and King's county), namely, Calvach, the son of William Odhar, son of Fear-ganiam, in the spring of this year; and when the time of paying their stipend arrived, O'Carroll and his people went to them by night, and slew them on their sleeping places, and in their inns; some of them were hanged on the nearest trees to him, but, however, a party of a town of them escaped, despite of O'Carroll.

After the president of the two provinces of Munster and the governor of the province of Connaught,

British forces advanced from Boyle towards the mountain, in the morning, and, about 11 o'clock, the conflict commenced, and continued for a considerable time very fiercely on both sides. Sir Alexander Radcliffe, at the head of his men, made some advance up the hill, towards a bog and wood, from which he was attacked by the Irish, and, after fighting about an hour and a half, it is said Radcliffe's men had expended their powder and shot, and the van guard, pressed on by the Irish, wavered, wheeled about, and were routed on all sides. Radcliffe received a wound in the face, and another in the leg, and was soon after slain. The van guard being routed, sir Conyers Clifford himself endeavoured to animate his men to the contest, and laboured to rally them by his voice and example, but in vain, and the brave veteran, rushing onward, was shot through the body with a ball, and slain in the thick of battle. Sir Griffin Markham was shot through the arm and nearly killed. Sir John Harrington (the translator of Ariosto), who was a captain in the queen's service, gives an account of this battle in his *Nyna Antiqua*, and he and Morrison state, that the cavalry under Jephson gave a desperate charge up the hill, among rocks and bogs, but they were mostly cut to pieces by the fierce onsets of the Irish kerns and galloglasses, and all their colours were taken. The valiant O'Rourke, being posted at a distant part of the mountain, to guard a pass to Sligo, did not arrive on the field till about the middle of the battle, but he then fell on with great fury, animated with the recollection of old wrongs, and revenge for the death of his father; he led on his kerns and galloglasses, and they rushed impetuously down the hill, with terrific shouts and clashing of arms, pouring on the English ranks like a torrent, and they piked and hewed their way through them on all sides, with unrelenting rage, and pursued them with great slaughter. The English were pursued as far as Boyle, where the remnant of their forces found refuge that night, but fearing O'Donnell, they, early the next morning, retreated to Athlone. Morrison says, "but the lord of Duokellin, sir Arthur Savage, captain John Jephson, and many of the best judgement, considering that, as the governor was lost, our troops utterly dismayed, and O'Donnell come down with all his forces into these parts, they thought it our men should retire to their garrisons. So captain Jephson all that night kept the lord (at Boyle), while our foot, in the silent night, retired, and in the morning, when they were in safety, he, with the horse under his command, went softly after them to the castle of Athlone." Mac Geoghegan states, that of the English forces 1,400 were slain, but at least 1,500 fell in the battle and pursuit; and the Four Masters say, that if the pursuers had not been so few in number, as compared to those who fled, that few of the English would have escaped to tell the tale. As to Morrison, Cox, Lelund, and other Anglo-Irish writers, they give most absurd and confused accounts of this battle, and appear to have had no accurate information on the subject, and they did not even know that O'Donnell was the commander. In this battle O'Donnell lost only about 150 or 200 men in killed and wounded. The Irish obtained immense booty, ammunition, arms, armour, colours, horses, &c. Mac Geoghegan says that O'Neill was advancing to assist O'Donnell, but he arrived too late by two days to share in the glory of the victory. The body of sir Conyers Clifford being recognized amidst the slain, O'Rourke had his head cut off, and O'Donnell sent it to the castle

of Collooney, to O'Connor Sligo, as the Roman general, to dismay the Carthaginians, had cast before their advanced guards the head of Asdrubal. O'Connor, dismayed at the death of Clifford, surrendered the castle to O'Donnell, and sued for pardon. It is stated by Taaffe, that the day after the battle O'Donnell ordered O'Rourke to pursue O'Connor Don, but O'Rourke refused, saying, "O'Connor Don is my brother-in-law, and I have no enemies but those foreigners and Saxons who murdered my father." O'Donnell himself marched to Ballintober, and O'Connor's clan, awed by his name, forsook their own chief, who had joined Elizabeth. O'Donnell had, it is said, but one piece of artillery, a brass cannon which was sent as a present to him from Spain, and, assisted by O'Connor's men, this gun was placed on the heights of Ballyfinnegan, to batter the castle of Ballintober, when O'Connor surrendered at discretion. O'Donnell generously forgave O'Connor Sligo, and restored him to his possessions, and he and O'Connor Roe gave up the queen's cause, and joined their countrymen; but O'Connor Don took no active part against the English. In D'Alton's Annals of Boyle some interesting particulars are given about this battle, and, amongst other matters, the following letter, which was sent by Mae Dermott to the constable of Boyle, with the body of sir Conyers Clifford, giving permission to have it buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Boyle. Sir John Harrington condenses the Latin as he had, but says the sense was civil. "Constabulario de Boyle salutem. Scias quod ego traduxi corpus Gubernatoris ad Monasterium Sanctae Trinitatis propter ejus dilectionem et alia de causa; si velitis mihi redire neos captivos ex predicto corpore, quod paratus sum ad conferendum vobis ipsum, alias sepultus erit honeste in predicto Monasterio, et sic vale. Scriptum nupud Gaywash 15th August, 1599. Interim pone bonum lineamen ad predictum corpus, et si velitis sepelire omnes alios nobiles non impediam vos erga eos." The Latin is not good, but it may be excused, as written in a hurry on the day of battle, and probably no dictionary at hand, but the purport appears to be as follows: "To the constable of Boyle, health. Know that I have sent the body of the governor to the monastery of the Holy Trinity, out of respect to him, and other reasons; if you wish to restore my prisoners, in exchange for the aforesaid body, I am ready to confer with you on the subject; at all events, the body will be honourably buried in the aforesaid monastery, and so farewell. Written at Gaywash, &c.; in the meantime put good burial clothes on the aforesaid body, and if you wish to bury all the other nobles, I will not prevent you doing so towards them." The celebrated Cistercian abbey of Boyle was founded, and amply endowed, by the Mac Dermotts, lords of Moyburg, and the venerable ruins which still remain show its former magnificence. It appears that, at this time, this ancient abbey was converted into a military depot, and was one of the chief garrisons of the English in Connaught. In May, 1601, according to Fynes Morrison, the lord deputy Mountjoy, and the council, appointed that 1000 foot and 60 horse should be left at the abbey of Boyle, under the command of the earl of Clanrickard, with instructions to infest O'Connor Sligo, and prevent O'Rourke from joining O'Donnell, which served, he says, to further their new plantation at Ballyshannon, where a garrison was placed, and sir Henry Folliott appointed governor.

were slain, as we have stated, in their proper places, the earl of Essex, and O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Feardorcha, son of Con Bacach, went to meet each other, to hold a conference, on the first days of the month of September, and the result of their conference was, that peace was ratified between them for the space of two months, and that the English and Irish should hold their own places respectively during that period.⁴ When the earl of Essex made peace with O'Neill, on that occasion he proceeded to Dublin, but did not stop long there until he went to England, after having displayed the most splendid regal state ever exhibited by the Saxons in Ireland; he left Ireland without peace, tranquility, lord justice, governor, or president, except alone that he left the care of the sword of state with the chancellor and sir Robert Gardiner. (According to Cox, the lords justices were Adam Loftus, lord chancellor, and sir George Cary, treasurer-at-war). It was not known to any of the Irish whether the earl had left Ireland with the intention of returning back again, or to remain beyond (in England).

O'Kennedy Fionn, namely, Anthony, the son of Donogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Awlave of Baileui-Eachdach, in Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, died in the month of November, and Giolla Duv O'Kennedy was nominated the O'Kennedy.

Master Neillan, i. e. James, the son of Donal,

son of Awlave, son of Donogh O'Neillan, a man who kept a house of general hospitality, and who was skilled in the arts, died in the month of October at Baile-Ui-Aille, in the barony of Quinn (now Bunratty), in the county of Clare.

Castlemaine (in Kerry), was taken by the earl of Desmond, about the November of this year, from the queen's people, on account of the guards being in want of the necessaries of life.

Loch Gair (in the barony of Small County, in Limerick), was also taken by the same earl from the queen's people.

O'Connor Sligo, namely Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, remained in the friendship and alliance of O'Donnell, from the time in which the governor was slain to the end of this year; that was a beneficial change and an advantageous protection against adversity for him to join in that friendship, and abandon the slow, unprofitable promises made to him (by the English) from year to year till then; when O'Connor became obedient to O'Donnell, he gave O'Connor an immense deal of cows, horses, and of every sort of cattle and flocks, also of corn, and of all other necessary things he required to cultivate and inhabit the country, after it had been a waste, without dwellings or habitations, for a long time till then.

O'Donnell went, in the month of December, to make peace between the Clan William (Burkes of Connaught), in their dissensions, viz., between

4. *Conference between O'Neill and the earl of Essex.*—An account of this conference is given by Camden, Cox, Fynes Morrison, and MacGeoghegan. In the beginning of September, 1599, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, marched towards Ulster, by Kells and the borders of Cavan, with 2700 horse and 300 foot, against Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. O'Neill was posted with his forces for several days on the hills in Monaghan, on the borders of Louth and Armagh, and it is said he sent one of his officers, named O'Hagan, to the earl of Essex, requesting a conference on the next day at a ford called Ballaclinch, not far from the town of Louth, and near the castle of Gerald Fleming. Leland says that captain Thomas Lee, an English officer under Essex, acted as internuncio between him and O'Neill; this Lee was author of the celebrated memorial on the state of Ireland addressed to queen Elizabeth, and given in Curry's Civil Wars. Essex having agreed to the interview, sent persons before him to examine the place, and they met O'Neill near the ford, and he informed them that though the river was much swelled by the rains they could easily converse with each other across the stream. Essex came down to the banks of the river alone, having planted a troop of horse on the next hill. O'Neill was on the opposite bank, and boldly rode his horse up to his middle into the river; much conversation passed between himself and Essex for about an hour, but there were no persons within hearing of them. This interview took place about the 7th or 8th of September, according to various accounts; each of the earls returned to their troops, and Con O'Neill, Tyrone's son, following Essex, requested a further conference, which he agreed

to, provided the chiefs who came did not exceed six. The earl O'Neill, with his brother Cormac, accompanied by Magennis, Hugh Maguire, Eir Mac Colla Mac Mahon, Niall O'Quinn, and Henry Ovington advanced to the ford. The earl of Essex came down to meet them, attended by the earl of Southampton, sir George Bouchier, sir Warham St. Leger, sir Henry Danvers, sir Edward Wingfield, and sir William Constable. The earls saluted each other with great respect, and, after some conversation, it was agreed that certain deputies should next day treat about peace. It was finally concluded between them, that a truce for six weeks should take place from that day, to be renewed every six weeks 'till the 1st of May, yet so as that both sides should be at liberty, upon 14 days' notice, to renew the war, and if any of O'Neill's confederates refused to consent to this, he should leave him to be pursued by the lord deputy. This conference took place on the river Lagan, which separates Monaghan from Louth, and Garrett Fleming's castle was situated near the Ardee road. In Shirely's History of Farney it is stated that the ford of Ballaclinch is now called Annaghelint, and that it was here the interview took place, though, according to others, it was at Essex Ford, in the parish of Killany, and supposed by some to be on the river Glyde, near the Lagan. It appears that the earl of Essex was on the Louth side, and O'Neill advanced on the Monaghan side of the Lagan, in Farney. The conference between O'Neill and Essex forms the subject of an excellent historical painting by J. E. Doyle, an Irish artist, and was exhibited during the present summer (1846), at the Royal Hibernian Academy.

Mac William, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotaeh, and Theobald of the Ships, the son of Richard of the Iron, and after having established peace, he proceeded to march into Clanrickard, but, however, he did not go beyond Oranmore on that occasion, and he encamped for three nights in the vicinity of Machaire Riavaeh and of Galway; a prey was brought to him from the Spaire of the great town (Galway), and although the fear and

dread of him were generally felt from that place to Leim-Cueulain (or the Leap of Cueulin, now Loop Head, in Clare), he did nothing more on that occasion, but returned back into Ulster.

The province of Ulster was as a full pool, a well ready to overflow, or an unruffled wave, in this year, without danger of battle, preying, fighting, or capture, from any quarter of Ireland, while, in truth, their terror was over every country.

I. The English Forces in War of Elizabeth.—The kings of England sent immense forces to Ireland, at various times, under different lords-lieutenant, deputies, and marshals, of which accounts have been given in the course of these notes. In 1171, King Henry II., landed at Waterford, with a fleet of 240 ships, and a force of 4,000 cavalry, or men-at-arms, and archers, with 500 Knights. In 1185, prince John, son of king Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of 60 ships, and great forces, and landed at Waterford; and again, in A. D. 1209, the same John, being king of England, landed at Waterford, with a great fleet and army, for the reduction of Ireland. In 1394, king Richard II., having resolved on the conquest of Ireland, collected an immense army, and landed at Waterford, with a fleet of 200 sail, and a force of *thirty-four thousand* soldiers, consisting of 4,000 cavalry, or men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers, besides a great number of Knights and noblemen. King Richard returned to England the following year, after having obtained the submission of some of the Irish princes and chiefs. In 1399, king Richard again invaded Ireland, and landed at Waterford, with a great fleet and an immense army, amounting to between thirty and forty thousand men, but great numbers of his forces were cut off in various conflicts with the Irish chiefs of Leinster, under Art Mac Murrough, king of that province; Richard returned to England in the same year, without effecting the conquest of the country. These were the greatest armies that had ever before invaded Ireland, and accounts of these expeditions have been given at p. 191 in these notes. The various lords-lieutenant and deputies who came to Ireland from the time of Henry II., to the reign of Elizabeth, were all generally accompanied with forces from England, varying from 500 to 1000, or 2000 men; but, during the reign of Elizabeth, more numerous forces were sent for the reduction of Ireland than at any other period. An account of the forces which came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth is given in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, in Mac Geoghegan's Ireland, and other histories, but of the last six years of the war, from 1596 to 1602, a more particular account is given in Fynes Morrison's Ireland. O'Sullivan Beare also gives a full account of the war, for the last fifteen years of the reign of Elizabeth; and of the two last years an account is given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*. Borlase, in his *Reduction of Ireland*, also gives an account of the forces which came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Sussex, lord deputy, had, according to Cox, a force of 1360 foot, 320 horse, and 300 Kerns. In 1565, sir Nicholas Arnold, lord justice, had a force of 1596 soldiers; and in 1566, colonel Randolph came from England to Derry with 700 men. The lords deputies, sir Henry Sydney, sir William Fitzwilliam, sir William Pelham, and sir William Drury, between the years 1570 and 1580, had each of them generally a force of from 2,000 to 3,000, horse and foot. In 1573, Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, came from England with a force of 400 foot and 200 horse, to plant an English colony in Clannahoy. In 1579, captains Bourchier and Carew came to Waterford with 600 men, and sir John Perrott with six ships and forces to Cork; and admiral Winter came with a fleet to the coast of Kerry. The lords deputies Arthur Grey, sir John Perrott, and sir William Fitzwilliam, had each generally a force of about 3,000 men under their command in the war with the Geraldines; and captain Zouch, president of Munster, had also great forces. From 1578 to 1583, vast numbers of the English forces were slain in the war with the Geraldines of Munster. From 1594 to 1597 the lords' deputies sir William Russell, and lord Borrough, with generals sir John and sir

Thomas Norris, in the campaigns in Ulster against Hugh O'Neill, had always a force of from 3000 to 5000 men; and sir Richard Bingham, governor of Connaught, and his brother George, had great forces in their battles with O'Donnell, O'Rourke, &c. In 1596, when O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the other Irish chiefs, at the great convention held at Fogharty, near Dundalk, refused to ratify any peace with the English, except on conditions of being allowed their full rights, and the free exercise of the Catholic religion, according to Mac Geoghegan, with a restoration of the greater part of their ancient territories, it is stated at p. 610, in these Annals, that an immense army of no less than twenty thousand men was sent to Ireland by the queen. In 1598 and—99, the marshal sir Henry Bagnall, in Ulster, and sir Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaught, had each an army of 5,000 men, but their forces were cut to pieces by O'Neill and O'Donnell, in the great battles of the Yellow Ford, and of the Curlew mountains. During this war, there were marshals or military governors, called presidents, in the four provinces, and each of them always had an army of about 3,000 men under their command. In the year 1599, at p. 642 in these Annals, it is mentioned that sir Richard Bingham, who had been governor of Connaught, returned to Ireland with a force of 8000 men from England. In 1599, on the 15th of April, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, came to Ireland as lord lieutenant, and landed at Dublin with a great army; Cox says he had "an army as great and as well furnished as his heart could desire for that service, being at first 1,300 horse and 16,000 foot, which was afterwards increased to 20,000 men complete." About 5,000 of these forces, as before stated, were cut off by the Irish chiefs, during the expedition of Essex into Leinster and Munster. From 1600 to 1602, the lord deputy Mountjoy got about 20,000 men from England; he had about 3000 men under his own command, and from 1000 to 2000 men each were commanded by sir Warham St. Leger, and sir George Carew, the presidents of Munster. Sir Arthur Savage, president of Connaught, had about 2000 men, and the earls of Clanrickard and Thomond had each a force of about 1000. In 1600, it is stated by Morrison, that sir Henry Docwra brought more than 3000 men from England, and that he had afterwards 4000 foot and 200 horse at Lough Foyle and Derry; but the Four Masters state that he had 6000. In 1601, according to Cox, a force of 2000 men from England landed at Waterford and Cork, and in the same year 2000 foot and some horse came from England, and landed at Waterford. In the same year the admirals Levison and Preston came, with ten ships of war, and 2000 foot, to Cork, and also a large supply of artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. The combined British forces, under lord Mountjoy, sir George Carew, and other commanders, in 1601, amounted to 16,950 foot, and 1487 horse. The entire of the forces that came from England, in the reign of Elizabeth, for a period of more than 40 years, from 1560 to 1600, amounted to at least 80,000 men.

Anglo-Irish Forces.—Independent of the armies from England, there were also great forces raised in Ireland, consisting of Anglo-Irish, that is Irish of English descent, and of native Irish. In A. D. 1571, Cox gives the following account of some Irish and Anglo-Irish forces in the service of the queen, in the county of Cork. Mac Carthy More had 6 horse, 24 shot, 126 galloglasses, and 100 Kerne. Mac Carthy Riagh, 8 horse, 10 shot, 40 galloglasses, and 50 Kerne. Sir Donogh Mac Teige Mac Carthy of Muskerry, 6 horse, 10 shot, 20 galloglasses, and 40 Kerne. Mac Donogh, chief of Kanturk, 4 horse, 8 shot, 20 galloglasses, and 30 Kerne. The

A. D. 1600.

Robert, earl of Essex, whom we stated to have come to Ireland in the May of the foregoing year,

lord Barry, 6 horse, 10 shot, 30 galloglasses, and 20 Kerne. The lord Courcy, 2 horse, 4 shot, 6 galloglasses, and 8 Kerne. Total 32 horse, 66 shot, 242 galloglasses, and 248 Kerne. In 1584, Cox gives the following account of the Militia in Munster in the queen's service :

	Shot.	Billmen.
The city of Waterford - - - -	300	300
The city of Limerick - - - -	200	600
The city of Cork - - - -	100	300
Cashel - - - -	20	140
Clonmel - - - -	40	200
Kilmallock - - - -	20	100
Fethard - - - -	20	100
Kinsale - - - -	20	100
Carriack - - - -	20	40
The barony of Muskerry in Cork - -	20	300
do. Carberry do. - -	30	1000
do. Imokilly do. - -	12	80
do. Condons do. - -	8	60
Lord Barry's Country do. - -	30	200
Mac Carthy More do. and part of Kerry	8	400
Decies in Waterford - - - -	20	200
The county of Tipperary - - - -	50	400
Total - - - -	918	4,520

The Billmen, above mentioned, were a sort of battle-axe men, armed with halberds, or pole-axes; those mentioned as shot were musketeers. In 1585, the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, according to Cox, issued a commission to sir Richard Bingham, governor of Connaught, and others, authorising them to compound between the queen and the subject, and between the lord and the tenant, for cesses, rents &c., and to bring the inhabitants of Connaught, and of Thomond, or the county of Clare, to a composition of paying ten shillings per annum for every quarter of land containing 120 acres, besides a certain number of soldiers amongst them on every *Rising out*; and having proceeded, by Inquisition of a jury, they allotted certain payments mentioned by Cox, and the following numbers of soldiers were to be levied: The county of Mayo was to contribute 200 foot and 40 horse, at their own charge, when required, and 50 foot and 15 horse in such manner as the peers and English bishops ought to do; the entire province of Connaught was to contribute 1054 foot and 224 horse, to the general Hostings in Connaught, and 332 foot and 88 horse at every time, for 40 days, any where in Ireland. Thomond was to furnish 200 foot and 40 horse armed, at all Hostings in Thomond, and 15 horse and 50 foot, at all general Hostings. In 1585, according to Cox, the lord deputy Perrott had instructions that the regular army, being then 1,900 strong, the deputy should certify "whether it were better give the soldiers sterling pay, and no victuals, or to continue victuals, and the old Irish pay, for the queen will no longer allow both victuals and the increased pay."

The Hostings here mentioned were great meetings of the military of a province, county, or district, convened to prepare for service in the field, and to show their strength, equipment, &c. An account of the Hostings, and other modes of military management and discipline of the forces of the English Pale, their pay, arms, &c., is given in Baron Finglas's Breviate, in Harris's Hibernica. In Spenser's View of Ireland, and the Tracts of sir John Davis, accounts are also given of the forces and military management of the Pale. In A. D. 1601, Cox and Morrison give an account of a general Hosting of the Pale, assembled on the Hill of Tara in Meath, on the last day of June, at which attended the following forces: For the county of Dublin, 12 horse, 95 archers, and 16 kerne. For Meath, 81 horse, 173 archers and 100 kerne. For Westmeath, 60 horse and 2 archers. For Kildare, 18 horse and 57 archers. For Louth, 36 horse and 51 archers, making in all 207 horse, 378 archers, and 116 kerne. The Irish forces which attended along with these were 182 horse and 307 kerne. In

and to have gone to England in the November of the same year, met with a repulsive, reproachful, sharp, and uncourteous reception from the council

Leinster, from the year 1580 to 1600, Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, according to Cox, Lodge, and others, maintained 200 horse and 500 foot, in all expeditions made by the lords deputies, and fought in almost every battle. Cox says that "in Desmond's rebellion, Ormond and his forces slew 46 captains, 800 traitors, and 4,000 common soldiers."

Garrisons.—From 1597 to 1602, there were powerful English garrisons in various parts of Ireland, but they were chiefly established by the lord deputy Mountjoy, in the year 1600. In the first and second volumes of Fynes Morrison, a full account is given of these garrisons, and their commanders, and partly also by Cox and Mac Geoghegan. In Ulster, and the parts of the Pale bordering on that province, the following garrisons were placed. In May, 1600, according to Morrison, Cox, and others, sir Henry Docwra came from England with a fleet of 67 ships, and a force of 3,000 foot and 200 horse, besides seamen, afterwards increased by 1000 men more from Dublin; Mac Geoghegan states that he had 5000 foot and 300 horse, and the Four Masters say he had 6000 men. Docwra first came to Carrickfergus, and sailed from thence to Lough Foyle, where he arrived on the 14th of May, and according to Morrison, he had under him 25 captains. He formed the following garrisons: at Derry, 850 foot; at Dunalong, 650; at Lifford, 800; there was also a force of 1000 foot and 50 horse sent to form a garrison at Ballyshannon, under sir Matthew Morgan, and afterwards commanded by sir Henry Folliott. Sir Arthur Savage, the governor of Connaught, placed a garrison of 1000 foot and 60 horse at the abbey of Boyle, in Roscommon, to act against O'Rourke and O'Connor Sligo, and prevent their co-operation with O'Donnell. In Carrickfergus, there was a garrison of 850 foot and 125 horse, under sir Arthur Chichester and others, and Chichester also had 850 foot and 100 horse at Mountjoy in Tyrone. In Newry, 1000 foot and 50 horse, under sir Samuel Bagnall, and several captains. At Lecale and Downpatrick, 500 foot and 100 horse, under sir Richard Morrison. At Carlingford, 100 foot. In Dundalk, 650 foot and 100 horse, under sir Richard Morrison, and others. At the abbey of Armagh, 800 foot and 125 horse, under sir Henry Davers, &c. At Mountnorris, in Armagh, 600 foot and 50 horse, under sir Samuel Bagnall, and captain Edward Blaney. At Portmore, on the Blackwater, 350 foot and 50 horse, under captain Williams. At Lisgannon, in the county of Cavan, towards the borders of Monaghan, 500 foot and 50 horse, under Plunkett, lord Dunsany, captain Esmond, sir William Warren, and sir Henry Harrington. There were also garrisons some time in the towns of Cavan, Enniskillen, and Monaghan, about the years 1595-96, but these towns were retaken by the O'Reillys, Maguires and Mac Mahons. Several places on the borders of Ulster were strongly garrisoned. In Annaly or Longford, 800 foot and 12 horse, under sir John Barkley. At Kells, 400 foot and 50 horse, under the earl of Kildare, lord Dunsany, sir Henry Harrington, and Hugh O'Reilly. At Ardee, 700 foot and 50 horse, under sir Garrett Moore, and sir Charles Percy. In Drogheda, 500 foot and some horse, under captain Billing. Cox and Morrison say, that Mountjoy made war on the Irish, by a small flying army and numerous garrisons, and it appears, from the above accounts, that there were more than 12,000 horse and foot appointed to act against O'Neill and O'Donnell, in Ulster. There were also garrisons varying from 200 to 500, and in some places from 700 to 1000 men, placed in various strong towns of the Pale, and throughout Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, of which accounts are given by Morrison, and these various garrisons amounted to at least 10,000 men. The chief garrison towns were Athboy, Trim, Navan, Mullingar, Ballymore, Philipstown, Maryborough, Rheban, Athy, Kildare, Naas, Dublin, Newcastle, Wicklow, Wexford, Enniscorthy, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Kilmallock, Limerick, Galway and Athlone.

Anglo-Irish for the Queen.—The following were the old families of English descent who supported the queen's cause: In Meath and Leinster, Henry, William, and Gerald Fitzgerald, earls of Kildare; the Plunkets, barons of Killeen, Dunsany, and

of England, when he appeared before them; he was, in the first place, reprimanded for his pusil-

lanimity and cowardice, while in the service of the queen in Ireland, and that he wanted nothing which

Louth; the Prestons, viscounts of Gormanstown; Fleming, haroh of Slane; Taaffe of Louth; St. Laurence, haron of Howth; Barnwall, baron of Trimlestown; Butler, baron of Dunhoine; Nugent, baron of Delvin; Dillon, baron of Kilkenny West. *In Munster*, Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond; Barry, lord Barrymore and Buttevant; de Courey, haron of Kinsale; Burke, baron of Castleconnell. *In Connaught*, Ulick, and Richard Burke, earls of Clanrickard and barons of Dunkellin; Theobald Burke of the Ships in Mayo; Bermingham, baron of Athenry.

Anglo-Irish against the Queen.—*In Munster*, Gerald and James Fitzgerald, earls of Desmond, with the other great families of the Geraldines of Munster. Patrick and Thomas Fitzmaurice, harons of Lixnaw and lords of Kerry; and Patrick Candour of Condons, in Cork; David Roche, viscount of Fermoy; Thomas Butler, haron of Cahir; and Richard Butler, viscount Mountgarrett; Richard Purcell, baron of Loughmoe, in Tipperary; and sir Pierce de Lacy of Bruff, in Limerick. *In Meath and Leinster*, James Fitz-Eustace, viscount of Baltinglass; captain Richard Tyrrell, of Fartullagh, in Westmeath, and some of the Nugents, Plunketts and Fitzgeralds. *In Connaught*, Theobald Mac William Burke of Mayo, and Redmond Burke, baron of Leitrim, in Galway.

Milesian Irish for the Queen.—*In Munster*, Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and Murrough O'Brien, baron of Ineliquin, with their forces in Clare and Limerick, fought on the side of the queen. Cormac, Donogh, and Teige Mac Carthy, in Desmond, Carberry and Muskerry, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, with some of the Mac Donoughs, O'Sullivan, O'Donevans, and others, joined the queen. *In Leinster*, Bryan and Florence Fitzpatrick, barons of Ossory, in the Queen's county; Mulroona O'Carroll, lord of Ely, in King's county; sir Terence O'Dempsey, and sir Teige O'Dunn, in Queen's county; and two chiefs of the O'Ferralls in Longford, with O'Melaghlin in Westmeath. *In Connaught*, Hugh O'Connor Don, and O'Connor Roe, in Roscommon; and Donogh O'Connor Sligo. *In Ulster*, Niall Garv O'Donnell, a chief of Donegal, joined the queen, being set up by the English in opposition to Red Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tírconnell. Morrison says, that the lord deputy, Mountjoy, in 1600, desired to have authority out of England to pass Tírconnell, or the county of Donegal, to Niall Garv, reserving only 800 acres about Ballyshannon, and the fishing of the Erne, to her majesty; and, says Morrison, "such was the opinion of the service this turbulent spirit could do the state, that he got the command of 300 foot and 100 horse in her majesty's pay." *In Fermanagh*, Conor Roe Maguire joined the English, with his sons and forces, being set up in opposition to Hugh, the legitimate lord. *In Cavan*, Miles O'Reilly, in opposition to Edmund O'Reilly, prince of Brefney, got a grant of the county of Cavan, by letters patent from the queen, and commanded as colonel, a regiment in her service. *In Tyrone*, Art, the son of Torlogh Luineach O'Neill, former prince of Tyrone, also joined the English, and was called sir Arthur O'Neill. Many others of the Irish chiefs joined the queen, being set up and supported by the English, in opposition to the legitimate lords of the various territories, hence these chiefs are frequently mentioned by different writers, at this time, as the queen's O'Donnell, the queen's Maguire, the queen's O'Connor, the queen's O'Reilly, the queen's O'Neill, &c. Cox, giving an account of the lord deputy Russell's progress in Ulster, in 1595, says, that O'Molloy of the King's county earned the English standard one day, and O'Hanlon of Armagh on the next. According to the accounts of Cox and Morrison, one-third of the queen's army in Ireland, or about 5000 men, consisted of Irish kerns, galloglasses, and cavalry, and these writers condemn, as dangerous to the state, the practice of taking Irish into the queen's service; they state that the lord deputy, sir John Perrott, first introduced the practice to save charges, and "he armed the Irish in Ulster against the incursions of the Islander Scots, and so taught them the use of arms, to the ruin of Ireland;" and Cox says, that "the lord deputy Fitzwilliam took many Irish into the army, and in providently sent others of them to the Low countries, where they became excellent soldiers, and returned to be stout rebels."

Cox again says, at p. 424, in the reign of Elizabeth, "before the battle of Kinsale, the papists in the queen's army had promised to revolt, and many did so, by two, or three, and ten at a time, and that, if they had all done so then, there had been an end of the English for ever." Morrison makes some curious remarks, showing the estimation in which the lives of the mere Irish were held, and it appears it was considered that the more of these miserable mercenaries fell the better. In giving an account of some Irish soldiers who were killed in Mountjoy's expedition to Ulster, in 1600, he says, "the death of these unpeaceable swordsmen, though falling on our side, yet was rather a gain than loss to the commonwealth;" and again, in reference to 50 of the Irish kerns, in the queen's service, who were killed in a conflict at the fort of Liscannon, in the county of Cavan, in 1600, he says, "and 50 of our side were slain, but we cannot learn that any English were among them, so we account our loss to be no more than the taking of captain Esmond, who was with them, and was made prisoner."

Irish forces against the Queen.—Fynes Morrison gives an account of the forces of the Irish under O'Neill, O'Donnell, and other chiefs, from 1598 to 1601, collected in the time of the earl of Essex, and of the lord deputy Mountjoy, from the documents of the council at Dublin Castle; accounts of the Irish forces are also given in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, and in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*. The following accounts are mostly collected from Morrison, vol. I., pp. 71, 117, 277, also from Mac Geoghegan, and the Four Masters:

In Leinster.—*In the counties of Dublin and Wicklow*, Morrison says, all the mountaineers were in actual rebellion, and only two castles, namely, Newcastle and Wicklow, were held for the queen. The insurgent forces, under Felim, and his brother, Redmond O'Byrne, sons of Fiacha Mac Hugh, with the O'Tooles, Walter O'Byrne, chief of the galloglasses, and the Mac Donnells, were 480 foot and 20 horse, and 100 more afterwards came with the Walshes and Harolds. *In Wexford and Carlow*, the castles of Carlow, Leighlin, and Ferns, were held for the queen, and 6 castles belonging to Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, with some castles held by sir Thomas Colclough, sir Richard Masterson, and sir Dudley Loftus. The Irish forces against the queen, under Donal Spainagh and others, of the O'Cavenaghs, the O'Murroughs, or Murphys; the O'Kinsclaghys, the Keatings, and others, were 750 foot and 50 horse, afterwards increased to 900. *In Kilkenny*, the earl of Ormond had almost the entire country and its castles, for the queen; but Richard Butler, viscount Mountgarrett, joined Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, who was his father-in-law; and also Thomas Butler, baron of Cahir, in Tipperary, joined the Irish; these Butlers, joined by some of the Irish, had 130 foot and 20 horse, with two castles. *In Kildare*, James Fitz-Pierce Fitzgerald, and two other Geraldines, his brothers, says Morrison, to the late earl of Kildare, with some of the Delahoydes, Eustaces, and O'Dempseys, had against the queen 220 foot and 30 horse, afterwards increased to 500, by the going out of the Birminghams, Lynaghs, and other sept. *In Leix, or Queen's county*, Anthony and Bryan O'Moore, with their clans, and the chief of the galloglasses of that country, of the sept of Mac Donnell, with the O'Dempseys, O'Doynes, or Dunns, and the base son of the earl of Kildare, had 570 foot and 30 horse. Sir Terence O'Dempsey, and Teige O'Doyne, joined the queen, and captains Hartpole, Bowen, and Pigott, held Maryborough, and other castles for her majesty. *In Offaly, or King's county*, the fort of Philipstown was kept by an English garrison, and sir George Colley, sir Henry Warren, and John Moore, held castles for the queen; but the O'Conors, O'Molloys, and O'Dunns, had 468 foot and 12 horse against the queen, and Mac Coghlin afterwards joined them with 200 more, and the O'Dunns with 100. *In Meath*, the son and heir of sir William Nugent joined the Irish, and the county, says Morrison, "lying in the heart of the Pale, was greatly wasted by the Ulster rebels, and many castles lay waste without inhabitants." The Irish forces were 150 under the Delahoydes, Darcys, Husseys, and Rochfords, and, says Morrison, "beyond the river (the Boyne or Blackwater), captain John O'Reilly, having then 100 foot in

he required for war or battle; he was also blamed for having gone to England without permission,

or asking leave of the council there or here, on that occasion; after these things were stated to him,

the queen's pay, well armed, revolted and joined the rebels." In Westmeath, Richard Mac Geoghegan, and others of his sept, with some of the Nugents and Fitzgeralds, had against the queen 140 foot and 20 horse; besides, captain Richard Tyrrell of Fartullagh, whom Morrison calls "a rebel of English race," had of Ulster-men and strangers 200 foot, and the Irish of Westmeath were increased 100 at least, says Morrison, by the revolt of the eldest son of William Nugent, brother to lord Delvin, with many of the Pettits and Daltons. In Longford, two chiefs of the O'Ferralls joined the queen, and the castle of Longford was held by an English garrison: the other O'Ferralls joined the Irish, and had 180 foot. In Louth, sir Edward Moore, sir Francis Stafford, and Plunkett, lord Louth, whom Morrison calls an English-Irish baron, held all the towns and castles for the queen, but the lands were wasted by the Ulster Irish. The entire of the Irish forces in Leinster were 3048 foot, 182 horse, afterwards increased 1280 horse and foot, making in all 4510 horse and foot.

In Ulster.—In the province of Ulster, says Morrison, consisting all of Irish septs, except the Scots possessing the Routes and Glyms (in Antrim), "those of Lecale and the little Ardes alone (in the county of Down), held for the queen, but were overawed by Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill), and forced to give way. Dundalk, the frontier town between the Pale and Ulster, and Knockfergus (Carrickfergus), a frontier town, were kept by English garrisons, as likewise Newry, Carlingford, Greencastle, and Narrow Water (all on the borders of Down and Louth), and the castle of Ballynagary, in the Brenny" (county of Cavan). Many of the other strongholds in Ulster were at that time in possession of O'Neill, and the other Irish chiefs; the following were the forces of the Irish chiefs of Ulster in alliance with O'Neill: *In Tyrone.*—The earl O'Neill himself had, in 1599, according to Morrison, 700 foot and 200 horse, and the other O'Neills in Tyrone had the following forces: Cormac Mac, Baron O'Neill, the earl's brother, 300 foot and 60 horse. Sir Art O'Neill, another brother, 300 foot and 60 horse. Henry Oge O'Neill, 200 foot and 40 horse. O'Hagan, 100 foot and 30 horse. The O'Donnells, 100 foot and 60 horse. O'Quinn, 80 foot and 20 horse. *In Armagh.*—Torlogh Mac Henry O'Neill of the Fews, 300 foot and 60 horse. Mac Cann of Clan Cann, 100 foot and 12 horse. *In Down.*—Bryan Fertough O'Neill, in Upper Clannahoy, 80 foot and 30 horse. Mac Cartan and Mac Neill, 100 foot and 20 horse. Mac Rory, captain of Kilwarlin, 60 foot and 10 horse. The Whites of Dufferin, 20 foot. Felim Mac Gennis, lord of Iveagh with Con, Art, and Rory Mac Gennis, had 200 foot and 40 horse, against the queen. *In Antrim.*—Sir James Mac Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, and his Scots, possessed the Route and the seven Glynnies, and had 400 foot and 100 horse against the queen. Shane Mac Bryan Carrach Mac Donnell, upon the Bann side, 50 foot and 10 horse. Hugh Mac Murtogh, beyond the Minn Water, 40 foot. Cormac Mac Neill, captain of Kilultagh, 60 foot and 10 horse. Shane Mac Bryan O'Neill, in Lower Clannahoy, 80 foot and 50 horse. Island Magee belonged to the earl of Essex, but was altogether waste, says Morrison. *In Derry.*—O'Kane had 500 foot and 20 horse. *In Donegal.*—Red Hugh O'Donnell had 200 foot and 60 horse, and his brother Rory 150 foot and 50 horse; Niall Garv O'Donnell was for some time on the side of the Irish, but afterwards joined the English, and was called the queen's O'Donnell. The Three Mac Sweeneys had 500 foot and 40 horse. Sir John O'Dogherty, 300 foot and 40 horse. O'Gallagher of Ballyshannon, 200 foot and 40 horse. O'Boyle 100 foot and 20 horse. Sliocht Rorie, 100 foot and 50 horse. All these forces in Donegal amounted to 1550 foot and 300 horse, and were under the command of Red Hugh O'Donnell. *In Fermanagh.*—Hugh Maguire had 600 foot and 100 horse, on the side of O'Neill, but Conor Roe Maguire, another chief, joined the English, and was called the queen's Maguire. *In Monaghan.*—Bryan Mac Mahon, the chief, Evir Mac Colla Mac Mahon, in Farney, with Rossa Mac Mahon, and others of the name in Clan Carvil, had 500 foot and 160 horse. *In Cavan.*—Philip, John, Edmund, Conor, and Owen O'Reilly, chiefs of Brefuey, joined O'Neill with 800 foot and 100 horse, but colonel Miles O'Reilly, before mentioned, joined

the English, and was called the queen's O'Reilly. The Irish forces in Ulster were 7,220 foot, and 1,702 horse making in all 8,922 men.

Forces of O'Neill in 1600.—Morrison gives the following statement of O'Neill's own forces in Tyrone, in the year 1600, exclusive of those of the other Irish chiefs in Ulster; the account was obtained from the information of Shane Mac Donnell, who had been O'Neill's marshal, but made his submission to the English. Of horse, O'Neill's own guard, 100; his son, Hugh 100; Con, another son, 20; his brother Cormac, 100; his brother Art, 20; Felim O'Hanlon's son, 10; Torlogh Brasilagh O'Neill's son, 50, making in all 400 horse. Of foot, O'Neill's guard, led by James O'Shiel, a Leinster man, 200; by Jenkin Fitzsimon of Lecale in the county of Down, 200; making in all 400. The other foot forces were as follows: Hugh Mac Caghwel, and two other captains under Cormac O'Neill, the earl's brother, 600; Con son of Art O'Neill, 100; Bryan Mac Art O'Neill, 200; Con O'Neill, the earl's son, 100; Donal O'Neill, 100; Felim O'Neill, 60; Torlogh Brasilagh's sons, 200; Henry Oge, and Torlogh O'Neill, 200; Mac Cann of Armagh, and Owen Mac Cann, 200; Kedagh and Gilladuff Mac Donnell, 200; three brothers, Gillaspic, Rory, and Randal Mac Owen (probably Scots), 300; Donal and Patrick Mac Phelim, 200; Henry Wragton, 200; Donogh, Owen, James, Art, and Hugh O'Hagan, 100 men each, making 500; Owen and Niall O'Quinn, 100. The total of horse and foot troops, under O'Neill, was 4060. Morrison says that all those troops, except 300, had means to support themselves in Tyrone, and many of the chiefs had great forces besides in their own countries; he also says that the earl of Essex, in 1599, dispatched letters to the lords in England, stating that O'Neill had made his forces into two great divisions, one consisting of 6,000 horse and foot, under his own command, in Ulster; the other of 4,000 men under O'Donnell, who acted chiefly in Connaught.

In Connaught.—In Roscommon, the castles of Athlone, Roscommon, Tulsk, Boyle, and Ballinasloe, were held for the queen, but the Irish of various septs in alliance with O'Neill and O'Donnell, as the O'Conors, O'Kellys, Mac Dermotts, O'Hanleys, O'Flanagans, &c., had 560 foot and 60 horse. Hugh O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, were sometimes on the side of the Irish, but mostly for the queen. Dermot O'Conor Don, mentioned by Morrison, Cox, and Mac Geoghegan, was a very valiant commander at this time, and an account of him is given in these Annals; he went to Munster, and entered the earl of Desmond's service, with a body of 1,500 men, kerns, galloglasses, and cavalry, but he betrayed Desmond, and made him prisoner; the earl was soon after released by his own men, and O'Conor, and his Connaughtmen, were expelled from Munster; O'Conor himself was soon after slain, in the year 1600, in Galway, by Theobald Burke of the Ships. *In Sligo.*—The Irish septs, O'Conors, O'Dowds, O'Haras, O'Garas, Mac Donoghs, O'Harts, &c., had 300 foot and 30 horse, and only the castle of Collooney was held for the queen. Donogh O'Conor, chief of Sligo, joined the queen, but was compelled to co-operate with O'Donnell after the battle of the Curlew mountains, and Morrison says, by the revolt of O'Conor, the Irish forces were increased 300. *In Leitrim.*—The Irish under Bryan O'Rourke, and his brother Teige, chiefs of Brefney O'Rourke, were 600 foot and 60 horse, and no castle in that country was held for the queen. *In Mayo.*—Some castles were held for the queen, but they were taken by Theobald Mac William Burke, and the various Irish septs had 600 foot and 60 horse. Theobald Burke of the Ships, son of the celebrated Granu Weal, or Grace O'Malley, joined the queen, but he sometimes wavered towards the Irish. *In Galway.*—The towns of Galway and Athenry, and the castle of Meelick, were held for the queen by the earl of Clanrickard, but Redmond Burke, and some others of the name, joined the Irish, and the various septs of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, &c., had 490 foot. The whole of the Irish forces in Connaught were 3,000 horse and foot.

In Munster.—In Clare, Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and Murrough O'Brien, baron of Inchiquin, who was slain in battle with O'Donnell at Ballyshannon, joined the English; but Teige O'Brien,

and having been accused of many other affairs, he was ordered to relinquish every preferment, com-

mand, and honour he had received from the queen, and the keepers of the hostages and sureties of the

brother of the earl, was on the side of O'Neill, and others of the O'Briens, with the Mac Namaras, and some of the Mac Mahons, and O'Loughlins, had against the queen 600 foot and 50 horse. *In Limerick*.—Pierce Lacy of Bruff, joined by various Irish septs, had against the queen 300 foot and 15 horse. *In Kerry*.—Fitzmaurice, lord of Kerry, O'Conor Kerry, O'Donoghoe of the Glens, John Delahoyde, and others, had 500 foot and 30 horse against the queen. *In Cork*.—James Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, had 300 foot and 300 horse; and Mac Donogh, lord of Duballow, 200 foot and 8 horse against the queen; Barry Oge and the lord Barry's brother, in Muskerry, 120 foot and 3 horse, but lord Barry himself joined the queen. David Roche, lord of Fermoy, with some of the O'Mahons and O'Donovans of Carberry, had 500 foot. In Desmond, or part of Cork and Kerry, Donal O'Sullivan Beare, and Dermot O'Sullivan More, Dermot Mac Carthy More, Donal and Florence Mac Carthy, Teige O'Mahony, Con, Donogh, and Dermot O'Driscoll, had 500 foot and 6 horse, against the queen. *In Waterford*, the Irish had 200 foot and 10 horse. *In Tipperary*, the following were the Irish forces against the queen: Butler, baron of Cahir, with his brother and followers, had 300 foot and 12 horse. Edmond Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight, 400 foot and 30 horse. Richard Purell, baron of Loughmoe, 200 foot and 6 horse. The O'Mulrians, or O'Ryan, of Owey, 300 foot and 6 horse. The O'Keenedys of Ormond, 500 foot and 30 horse. O'Meaghers, 60 foot and 3 horse. The Burkes of Clanwilliam, 200 foot and 4 horse. Morrison says, that all the cities, seaport towns, and castles in Munster, and many great lords and gentlemen, held for the queen. The forces in Munster were 5,680 foot and 292 horse. The entire of the Irish forces against the queen were as follows:

		Foot.	Horse.
In Ulster	- - -	7220	1702
In Leinster	- - -	4240	270
In Munster	- - -	5680	292
In Connaught	- - -	2770	230
Total	-	19,910	2494

The earl of Essex, soon after his arrival in Ireland, in 1599, wrote a letter to the queen, which is given by Cox, and in it are the following passages: "I humbly beseech your majesty to tell you, that now having passed through the provinces of Leinster and Munster, and been upon the frontier of Connaught, I dare begin to give your majesty some advertisement of the state of this kingdom, not as before by hearsay, but as I beheld it with mine own eyes. The people in general have able bodies by nature, and have gotten, by custom, ready use of arms; and by their late successes, boldness to fight your majesty's troops. In their rebellion they have no other end but to shake off the yoke of obedience to your majesty, and to root out all remembrance of the English nation in this kingdom. The wealth of the kingdom, which consisteth in cattle, oatmeal, and other victuals, is almost all in the rebels hands, who, in every province 'till my coming, have been masters of the field. The expectation of these rebels is very present, and very confident, that Spain will either so invade your majesty, that you shall have no leisure to prosecute them here, or so succour them that they will get most of the towns into their hands, ere your majesty shall relieve and reinforce your army, so that now, if your majesty resolve to subdue these rebels by force, they are so many, and so framed to be soldiers, that the war will certainly be great, costly, and long. If your majesty will seek to break them, by factions amongst themselves, they are covetous and mercenary, and must be purchased, and their Jesuits, and practising priests, must be hunted out, and taken from them, which now do *sodder* so fast, and so close together. If your majesty will have a strong party in the Irish nobility, and make use of them, you must hide from them all purpose of establishing English government till the strength of the Irish be so broken, that they shall see no safety but in your majesty's protection. If your majesty will be assured of the possession of your towns, and keep them from supplying the wants of the

rebels, you must have garrisons brought into them, able to command, and make it a capital offence for any merchant in Ireland to trade with the rebels, or buy or sell any arms or munition whatsoever. Your majesty virtually your army out of England, and with your garrisons burning and spoiling the country in all places, shall starve the rebels in one year, because no place else can supply them. Now, if it please your majesty to compare your advantages and disadvantages together, you shall find, that though these rebels are more in number than your majesty's army, and have, though I do unwillingly confess it, better hodies, and perfecter use of their arms, than those men which your majesty sends over, yet by commanding the walled towns, holds, and champaign countries, and having a brave nobility and gentry, a better discipline, and stranger order than they, and such means to keep from them the maintenance of life, and to waste the country which should nourish them, your majesty may promise yourself that this action will, in the end, be successful though costly, and that your victory will be certain, though many of us, your honest servants, must sacrifice ourselves in the quarrel, and that this kingdom will be reduced, though it will ask, besides cost, a great deal of care, industry and time."

The *Irish Forces* were composed of *Kerns*, *Galloglasses*, and cavalry; the word kern, in Irish *Ceithearnach*, or *Ceatharnach*, pronounced Kebernagh, signifies a battler, being derived from *Cath*, a battle; the name is made *kerne* in the plural, by some writers, and by others, *kerns*. The term Galloglass, in Irish *Gall-oglaoch*, or *Gall-oglach*, signifies a foreign warrior, being derived from *Gall*, a foreigner, and *oglach*, which signifies a youthful man, a champion, or soldier, and may be derived from the words *og*, young, and *laoch*, a champion. Various opinions have been given as to the origin of the term, but it is considered it was first applied to soldiers resembling those of the Gaill or Danes, whose champions were clad in armour, and whose chief weapon was the battle-axe; besides, it is to be observed that Giraldus Cambrensis says the Irish adopted the use of the battle-axe from the Danes. The Scots, who were of Irish descent, had likewise, at an early period, their kerns and galloglasses, and in Shakespear's *Macheth* is mentioned, "the merciless Mac Donald, from the Western Isles, with his kerns and galloglasses." The Mac Donnells of Antrim, who came from the Highlands and Hebrides, were celebrated commanders of galloglasses in Ireland; many other clans, famous as galloglasses, have been already mentioned in these notes, as the Mac Sweeney of Donegal, the Mac Caves of Brefney and Monaghan, the Mac Sheelies of Munster, &c. The kerns were the light foot of the Irish, armed with long spears or pikes, javelins, darts, skians, or daggers, bows and arrows, and also with slings, in the early ages; and when deficient of other weapons, they often flung with their hands showers of stones at the enemy; they had no defensive armour, except sometimes wooden or leather shields. These native soldiers made rapid and irregular onsets into the ranks of the enemy, not fighting in exact order, but rushing and attacking on all sides, then rapidly retreating, and coming on again at an advantageous opportunity. The Irish were famous at forming *ambuscades* in their mountain passes, defiles, woods, and bogs, by which they advantageously cut off great numbers of their opponents. The javelins, or short spears, and darts of the kerns, were favourite weapons; the handles were generally of ash, to which was fitted a long, sharp-pointed, iron or steel head; this javelin was tied to the arm or shoulder by a thong or cord of great length, so that they could hurl it at the enemy at several yards distance, and recover the weapon again. These darts and javelins were whirled rapidly round the head, and then cast with such force that they penetrated the hodies of men, even through their armour, and killed their horses at a great distance. In the account of the expedition of king Richard II. in Ireland, at p. 191 in these annals, a French knight who was in the king's army, describing their conflicts with the Irish, says, that "their soldiers rushed on with fearful cries and clamours, which might be heard a good league off, and cast their darts with such might, that no Hauhergeon, or coat of mail, was of sufficient proof to resist their force, their darts piercing them through both sides;" and he further says, that the kerns "were so

court were ordered to retain him with themselves, until the anger of the sovereign against him

nimble and swift of foot, that, like unto stags, they ran over mountains and vallies." Froissart in his Chronicle, giving an account of king Richard's expedition, says "the Irish soldiers were so remarkably strong and active, that on foot they could overtake an English horseman at full speed, leap up behind the rider, and pull him off his horse." The kerns were divided into bodies of spearmen, dart-men, slingers, and archers, and in after times, musketeers; the archers were very expert, and their bows were made chiefly of ash and yew. The galloglasses were the heavy infantry of the Irish, a sort of grenadiers, being select men of great strength and stature, armed with swords and battle-axes, and also generally wore armour, as helmets and breast plates of iron, coats of mail, composed of a net work of small iron rings, and sometimes armour made of strong leather; shields or bucklers, made of wood, sometimes covered with skins of animals. Their chief weapon was the battle-axe, and, in remote times, their warriors used a formidable weapon called a *battle-hammer*, which was a wooden club studded with short spikes and knobs of iron. Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 12th century, described the battle-axes of the Irish as large, heavy, well-tempered, and extremely keen-edged; the weapon was wielded by one hand, the thumb being placed on the handle to guide the stroke, and they struck with such force, that they often clove the skull of a warrior through his iron or brazen helmet with a single blow; and Cambrensis says, that sometimes, with one stroke, they cut off the thigh of a horseman, the limb falling on one side and the dead body on the other. The galloglasses were divided into bodies of sword-men and battle-axe-men, and being the strongest, steadiest, and best disciplined forces of the Irish, generally bore the brunt of battle: the Irish commanders all wore armour, helmets, coats of mail, shields, &c.

Warriors, Weapons, Banners, Battle-cries, &c.—The terms *Taoiseach*, and *Taoiseach-Buidhne*, *Flaith*, *Ceann-Feadhna*, or head of a force, and *Ceann-Sloigh*, that is, the head or leader of a host, were all names applied to military commanders; and the terms *Laoch*, *Curraidh*, *Gaisgidh*, or *Gaisgidheach*, and *Urradh*, were applied to champions, chieftains and heroes. The chief terms for weapons were *Claidheabh*, pronounced like *cliv*, a sword; *Tuagh*, or *Tuagh-catha*, a battle-axe; *Laighean*, a spear; *Lann*, a lance or javelin; *Craoiseagh*, a lance, javelin, or halberd; *Ga*, *Gath*, or *Gai*, a dart; *Saighhead*, an arrow or dart; *Bnlg-Saighhead*, a bag or pouch for arrows, or a quiver; *Sgian*, or *Skian*, a dagger, but properly signifies a knife, being a sort of large knife; this weapon was carried by all the Irish soldiers, and also by the chiefs, and used in close combat; the ancient sling was called *Crann-tabhuil*. The armour consisted of the *Luireach*, i. e. *Loricæ*, a coat of mail; the shield, buckler and target were termed *Sciath*, and the helmet *Cath-Bharr*, derived from *Cath*, a battle, and *Barr*, the head or top. The banners of the ancient Irish have been described at p. 512, on the Battle of Clontarf; the banner was termed *Bratach*, and the standard *Meirge*; the standard-bearer was called *Meirg-cach*, and a banner-bearer *Fear-Brataighe*. The Bards attended battle fields, and raised the *Rosg-catha*, or war-song. The Irish rushed into battle with fierce shouts of defiance, and loud battle cries; their chief cry, according to Ware, was *Farrach*, *Farrah*, of the origin of which word various opinions have been given by antiquaries, but it may be the same as the word *Fearadh* in O'Brien's Dictionary, which signifies to fight valiantly, or like a man, or, according to others, the Irish used the word *Faire*, *Faire*, pronounced *Farray*, which signifies watch, watch, or be on your guard; and the word *Hurrah* is supposed to have come from the same source. The war-cry *Aboo*, according to various writers was used by the Irish, and different opinions have been given as to its origin, but it was derived from the Irish word *Buaidh*, pronounced like *bo-ee*, which signifies victory; this word was anglicised *Aboo*, and hence the various chieftains are said to have had their war-cries, as O'Neill *Abo*, O'Donnell *Aboo*, O'Brien *Aboo*, that is victory to O'Neill, to O'Donnell, to O'Brien, &c. The great Anglo-Irish families adopted similar war cries; the Fitzgeralds had *Crom Aboo*, said to have been taken from the castle of *Crom*, in Limerick, one of the ancient fortresses of the Fitzgeralds; the Butlers of Ormond had

should be allayed. They then came to the resolution of sending other officers and arms to Ireland,

Butler *Aboo*, and the Burkes had *Clanrickard Aboo*, and Mac William *Aboo*, and various other families had similar cries. The Irish chiefs had each their own banner and battle cry; the O'Neills had for their battle cry, *Lamh-dearg a n-uachtar*, that is, the Red Hand uppermost, a red or bloody hand being their crest, and borne on their banners; the battle cry of the O'Briens of Thomond was, *Lamh laidir a n-uachtar*, that is, the strong hand uppermost. Spenser, in his *View of Ireland*, thus speaks of the kerns and galloglasses, "yet sure they are very valiant and hardy, great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness, very active and strong of hand, very swift of foot, very vigilant and circumspect in their enterprises, very present in perils, very great scorers of death." It appears the Irish scarcely ever had any cannon in their battles with the English, and O'Neill, addressing his men at the Yellow Ford, said, "My hopes of victory are not placed in the thunder of artillery, but in your valour."

The *Cavalry of the Irish* might be considered as mounted kerns, being chiefly a kind of light horse. They were armed with spears, javelins, swords, darts, and skians, or daggers, and in later times they had also pistols, like other dragoons; they sometimes wore armour, as helmets, coats of mail, shields, &c. The Irish do not appear to have brought their cavalry to any great perfection, or to have had them in large numbers, their chief forces being the kerns and galloglasses. The term *Marcach* was applied to a horseman, or cavalry soldier, and *Marc-Shluagh* signified a host, army, or troop of cavalry. *Ridire* signified a knight, and was the name applied to an English chief in armour. The Irish knights, according to Ware and others, were attended by a young man, or page, sometimes called a knave, by the old writers; according to Ware, this attendant was called *Daltin*, in Irish *Dailtin*, which signifies a fostered or adopted person. The predatory troops of the Irish are often mentioned under the name of *Creach-Sluagh*, derived from *Creach*, a plunder, and *Sluagh*, a host; the term *Caoraighecht* was applied to a body who attended the army as predatory troops, and they are called by the English writers *Creaghts*. The hired troops of the Irish chiefs were called *Buanaighe*, from *Buan*, which signifies bound, or continued, and these mercenaries are mentioned by English writers under the name of *Bonnoghs* or *Bonnoghts*. The terms *Sluagh* and *Sochraide* were applied to an army or host.

The *English forces* were in general better armed, accoutred, and disciplined, than the Irish, though not superior to them in valour, or equal in strength of body, activity or hardness, as stated by the earl of Essex. The British cavalry was superior to that of the Irish, much better armed, accoutred, and disciplined, and their cuirassiers, or men-at-arms, were covered with coats of mail or plate-armour, and wore iron or brazen helmets; they were armed with spears or lances, swords, pistols, &c. Their archers were also very powerful, and they had mounted archers amongst their cavalry. Their infantry were armed with swords, spears, and halberds, or pole-axes, and amongst them were also bodies of archers; they always had a far greater number of musketeers than the Irish, and they had several pieces of artillery, in all their battles in the war of Elizabeth, while it appears the Irish scarcely ever had any cannon in these engagements.

Expenditure and numbers slain in War of Elizabeth.—During the entire 45 years of the reign of Elizabeth, fierce and almost incessant wars were carried on with the Irish princes, and chiefs; the earls of Desmond, and the Geraldines of Munster, and other great Anglo Irish families who resisted the Reformation. During the last 15 years of her reign, from 1588 to 1603, the contest raged with remarkable fury, particularly in the North, against the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, Maguires, Mac Mahons, Magennises, O'Kanes, &c., who made the last stand in Ulster for religious liberty and national independence. This contest is called, by O'Sullivan Beare, *Bellum quindecim annorum*, or the 15 years' War. The War of Elizabeth cost the lives of some hundreds of thousands of men, and millions of money, with enormous destruction of property, of cattle, corn, &c., of towns, cities, castles, monasteries, &c., the whole of Ireland presenting a continued scene of direful famine, rapine, and slaughter. Accord-

namely, sir Charles Blunt, lord Mountjoy, as lord justice, for there was not a lord justice in Ireland for two years till then; and sir George Cary (Carew), as president over the two provinces of Munster; a fleet, which contained upwards of six thousand armed men, with the necessary supplies for an expedition, was got ready to accompany those officers to Ireland, and all those were to proceed by land and sea to the province of Ulster particularly; it was about the festival of St. Patrick that these matters were determined on by the council of England.

A gentleman of the house of O'Connor Don, namely, Dermot, the son of Dudley, son of Tuathal, was in command over a large body of Irish soldiers, who were in the service of the earl of Desmond, in Munster, during the preceding year. Dermot proceeded, in the end of the same year, in the beginning of the month of December, to pay a visit to O'Neill, by whom he was kindly received; having terminated his visit to his satisfaction, he asked leave of O'Neill to return to Munster, in the beginning of the month of January; O'Neill desired him to be watchful in the countries through which he was to pass, and that he himself, with his

forces, would follow him, to visit Meath, Leinster, Munster, and the southern side of Ireland, to ascertain who were friendly or opposed to him. When Dermot, with his party of forces, arrived amongst the allied Irish of Ormond, he proceeded in the most direct ways to go to the earl of Desmond, and he directed his course towards Uaithnibh and Clanwilliam on the borders of the Shannon (the baronies of Owey and Arra in Tipperary and of Oweybeg and Clanwilliam in Limerick). When the baron of Castleconnell (in Limerick), namely, Richard, the son of Theohald, son of William, son of Edmond Burke, heard of Dermot's arrival there, he and his brother Thomas collected all the horse and foot forces they could, of their own people and of those of the queen, and they carried on a conflict against Dermot and his force from the monastery of Uaitne (the abbey of Owey, or Abington, in the barony of Oweyheg), to Droichead-Buinbriste, in the county of Limerick, and a great number of his leaders and common soldiers were slain during that distance. When Dermot and his party were crossing the forementioned bridge, it was then that those two sons of Theobald Burke, namely, the baron, and Thomas, rushed

ding to the previous calculations in the present article, there fell in those wars, during 45 years, at least 70,000 of all the troops that came from England, and about 30,000 or more of their Anglo-Irish and Irish allies, that is 100,000 men on the side of the English, and probably about the same number of the Irish against the queen, either on the field or by famine, thus making in all 200,000 men slain in Ireland, in the numerous battles, sieges, conflicts, burnings, and massacres, during the Elizabethan war. A great number of the English generals, and many of the lords deputies, were killed in those wars, and some died of their wounds or disease, and others were put to death in England. The lord deputy sir William Drury, died at Waterford, in 1579; the lord deputy sir John Perrott, died in the Tower of London; the lord deputy Borough, and the earl of Kildare, were mortally wounded in a battle with O'Neill in Ulster, in 1597, and in 1598, marshal sir Henry Bagnall was slain in battle with O'Neill at the Yellow Ford; general sir John Norris died about the same time, of the wounds he received in the battles with O'Neill in Ulster, and his brother, sir Thomas Norris, president of Munster, and sir Henry Norris, were slain in battle with the Irish, in 1599; and in the same year, sir Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaught, was slain in the battle of the Curlew mountains against O'Donnell; sir George Bingham, brother of sir Richard, governor of Connaught, was slain by the Irish; sir John Chichester, governor of Carrickfergus, was slain by the Mac Donnells, and sir Warham St. Leger was killed near Cork, by Hugh Maguire, in 1600. The earl of Essex, after his return from Ireland, was put to death in England, in 1601, and sir Walter Raleigh, who had been a commander in Ireland, was put to death for treason.

The cost of the war of Elizabeth is given by Morrison, Cox, and Borlase. In 1573, according to Cox, the money sent by Elizabeth into Ireland since her accession to the crown in 1558, that is, for a period of 15 years, amounted to £490,779, or nearly half a million of money. From 1573 to 1598, a period of 25 years of almost continued contest with the Irish chiefs, including the great war with

the Geraldines of Munster, the cost must have been, on a moderate calculation, at least £30,000 a-year, that is, about the average of the preceding years, thus making £750,000. But the great war with Hugh O'Neill, and other chiefs, during the last four or five years of the reign of Elizabeth, from 1597 to 1602, was carried on with greater vigour, larger armies, and more enormous expenditure than before. Morrison and Cox give the amount of expenditure in these years as follows:

In 1598, the public expenditure for the support of the army and other charges, was	£299,111
Contingencies - - - - -	50,000
In 1599 - - - - -	222,961
In 1600 - - - - -	255,773
Contingencies - - - - -	50,000
In 1601 - - - - -	322,502
In 1602 - - - - -	290,733
Total - - - - -	1,491,080
Expenditure of the previous years, as above	1240,779
Total - - - - -	£2,731,859

Borlase, in his Reduction of Ireland, says, that the war of the Irish with Elizabeth, in the last four years, cost more than a million of money; and sir John Davis says, in his Tracts, p. 79, that the war with O'Neill cost "a million of sterling pounds at least," and Morrison says, that during the last four years the cost was more than one million, besides great Concordatums, great charge of munitions, and other great extraordinaries. The entire cost of the Irish wars in the reign of Elizabeth was, as above shown, nearly three millions sterling, an enormous expenditure in those days, the relative value of money being estimated as at least ten or twelve times greater than in modern times, that is, £1 at that time being equivalent to at least £10 at the present day; therefore, the cost of the war of Elizabeth may be estimated at about thirty millions sterling.

forward, with arrogance and fierceness, from the midst of their own force into the thick of Dermod's party, but they were not able to return back safe, for they were surrounded, felled and put to the sword, without reserve, by their enemies; it was a cause of lamentation what Dermod and his party committed on that occasion, viz., the slaying of the baron and of Thomas, and although they were young in age, they were heroic in fame and noble deeds.

O'Neill (earl of Tyrone), i. e. Hugh, the son of Feardorcha, son of Con Bacach, mustered a force in the month of January of this year, to march to the south of Ireland, to confirm his friendship with those who were in war alliance with him, and to wreak his vengeance on his enemies. O'Neill, having departed from the province of Ulster, proceeded along the borders of Meath and Brefney, (county of Cavan), and into Dealbna Mor (barony of Delvin, in Westmeath), and he committed great destruction through the country, until the baron of Delvin, namely, Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher (Nugent), submitted to O'Neill on his own terms; he completely spoiled Machaire-Cuirene (barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath), and every thing belonging to Theobald Dillon. O'Neill afterwards marched to the gates of the town of Athlone, along the southern side of Clan-Colman, to Kinel Fiachy (the territory of Mac Geoghegan, in Westmeath), and into Farcall (O'Molloy's country, in King's county), in which country he remained encamped for nine nights, and the people of Farcall, of the south of Leinster, and of Westmeath, made their submission, and confirmed their friendship with him. O'Neill on leaving that country, proceeded over Slieve Bloom (Mountains on the borders of Tipperary, King's and Queen's counties) westward, and he sent forth three predatory parties in one day into the territory of Ely, on account of his animosity against O'Carroll, lord of Ely, (in Tipperary and King's county), namely, Calvach, the son of William Odhar, son of Fearganainm, in revenge of the inhuman murder, and sanguinary abominable massacre which he had committed on the Orgiellian gentlemen of the Mac Mahons, who were under his protection and in his employment, as we have stated in the preceding year; the ill fate of that evil deed befel the territory of Ely on that occasion, for all its cattle, wealth, and great property, that

could be conveyed were carried away out of it, so that nothing was left in it but ashes, instead of its corn, and embers in place of its dwellings; immense numbers of their men, women, sons, and daughters, were left in a dying, perishing state; some gentlemen of his own tribe and lineage were left in the country, in opposition to O'Carroll. O'Neill proceeded onward to the borders of Bealach-Mor of Magh Dala, (near Burros, in Ossory), to Roscrea, to Ikerrin (in Tipperary), to Corco-Teineadh (the parishes of Templemore and Killea, with some adjoining districts, which was the patrimony of the O'Cahills, in Tipperary), marching forward from one encampment to another, until he arrived at the gate of the monastery of Holycross; they were not long there when the Holy Cross was brought to them, to shield and protect them, and the Irish gave large presents, alms, and many offerings, to its conservators and monks, in honour of the Almighty God; and they protected and respected the monastery, with its buildings, the lands appropriated for its use, and its inhabitants, in general. O'Neill remained for some part of the month of February of this time on the borders of Ele-Deisceartaidhe (i. e. South Ely, or the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary), of the western part of the country of the Butlers, along the river Suir and of Kilnamanagh. The earl of Ormond, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Butler, the earl of Kildare, i. e. Gerald, the son of Edmond, son of Gerald, and the baron of Delvin, namely, Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher (Nugent), with all those who were in service and obedience to the queen, from that country to Dublin, were threatening every night to engage and attack O'Neill, and although they privately resolved on that, they did not put it into execution. O'Neill, after that, marched to the gates of Cashel, to which place the earl of Desmond came to meet him, namely, James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, who had been appointed by his command, and on his own authority, in opposition to the statutes of the sovereign, and they were rejoiced to meet each other; they afterwards proceeded westward across the Suir to Cnamhchoill, to Slieve-Muice, along the east of Slieve-Claire, to Bearnagh-Dhearg, to Clangibbon (barony of Condons and Clangibbons, in the county of Cork), to Roche's country (barony


of Fermoy, in Cork), and to the estate of Barrymore (barony of Barrymore).¹ O'Neill neither injured nor devastated anything in those countries through which he passed, except of such as he found were unfriendly on account of family discord; he afterwards proceeded to Barry's country, as he was always acting in support of the queen, and the person who was at that time the Barry (lord Barrymore), was David, the son of James, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond. O'Neill remained in the country until he preyed, and burned, and ransacked it from one corner to the other, both plains and high grounds, and smooth and rugged districts, so that no one considered or expected it would be occupied or inhabited for a long time. O'Neill afterwards proceeded beyond Cork, and across the river Lee southward, and he pitched his camp between the Lee and the river Bandon, on the borders of Muskerry and Carberry; all the Mac Carthys, north and south, came and submitted to O'Neill in that camp; thither came two who were in contention and strife with each other respecting the lordship of Desmond, namely, the son of Mac Carthy Riavaeh, i. e. Fingín (Florence), the son of Donogh, son of Donal, son of Florence, and the son of Mae Carthy More, namely, Donal, the son of Donal, son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladrach; thither came the sons of the lord of Ealla (the

Mae Donoghs, lords of Duhallow); thither came the O'Donoghues, the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys; thither came the greater portion of the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster, from the great town outward, in submission and obedience to O'Neill, and such of them as were not able to come, sent to him tokens of submission, and valuable presents, except Barry More before mentioned; the lord of Muskerry, namely, Cormac, the son of Dermot (Mac Carthy), and O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Donal, the son of Donal, son of Dermot. O'Neill obtained eighteen hostages of the chiefs of Munster at that camp, and he continued for fifteen days consulting and arranging matters among the men of Munster, and pacifying them with one another, in their contentions.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuchonacht, was along with O'Neill at that time; one day, in the month of March this year, shortly before the festival of St. Patrick, he proceeded with a small party of horse, and some foot, to scour the districts at a distance from the camp, and he did not halt until he arrived at the gates of Kinsale, and from thence he went to Rinn-Corrain (Rincorran near Kinsale), viz., the town of Barry Oge, in Kinel-Aodha (barony of Kinclea, in Cork); they afterwards repaired back with their preys and booty, and with a great deal of bees and provisions

A. D. 1600.

1. *Localities in Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.*—The places above mentioned in the text were situated in Tipperary and Limerick, and the following account of these localities has been chiefly collected from information kindly communicated by Andrew O'Ryan of Gortkelly, Esq., in that county, a learned gentleman, possessed of much knowledge on the ancient topography and families of those localities, and clans of Tipperary, which he has furnished. Cnamheoill is considered to be the place called Donoghille, in the parish of the same name, and barony of Clanwilliam, anciently called Muisery Cuire, and this account appears to agree with the statement of Keating on the ancient divisions of Munster. Slieve Muce is situated on the borders of Tipperary, not far from Galbally, and forms one of the chain of hills called Slieve-na-Muck, at the foot of the Galtees, and overlooks the glen of Aherlow, on the borders of Limerick. Slieve Claire is further on in Limerick, and Bearn Dearg, or the Red Gap, are known by those names at the present day; the latter place is traditionally said to have been in ancient times the scene of a sanguinary conflict, from which it got the name of the Red Gap or Pass. From this place O'Neill appears to have crossed the river Funcheon to the castle of Fitzgerald, called the White Knight, at Mitchelstown, through Clangibbon and Condon's Country, in Cork, at the foot of the Kilworth mountains, thence by Castle Drining and Castle Lee to Fermoy, or Roche's Country, to Barry's Castle, and by Rathcorrine and Glanmlire to Cork. Slieve Eibhline, near Cashel, a place often mentioned in the Annals, is considered to be a large hill situated south-west of Mantle hill, near Golden, and between it and the parish of Clonoulty, in Tipperary, and it forms part of a chain of hills extending from Ballyowen to Cashel.

 *The Pass of Plumes.*—At the year 1599, p. 649, an account has been given of the battle of the Pass of Plumes, in which the O'Moores of Leix, the O'Dempseys, and others, attacked and slew great numbers of the earl of Essex's cavalry, on his expedition to Munster. The locality where this engagement took place, is stated, in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, and in the Dublin Penny Journal for March, 1835, in the article on Lea Castle, to be Ballybrittas, or the Pass of Ballybrittas, in Queen's county, between Monastereven and Maryborough. But the learned antiquary Thomas L. Cooke, Esq. of Parsonstown in King's county, in a communication on the subject, which he has kindly furnished, considers, with great probability, that the conflict of the Pass of Plumes took place within about a mile of the village of Ballyroan, in the parish of Ballyroan, between Maryborough and Abbeylisc; the locality is still called *The Pass*, and there is a defile there, with a morass on the one side and the Cullinagh Hills on the other, and the river of Ballyroan in front, the whole presenting a most favourable place for an attack or ambuscade. Mr. Cooke quotes an Inquisition taken at Tankardstown, the 43rd of Elizabeth, or the year 1601, stating that Shane Mae Kedagh O'Moore, and Owney Mac Rory O'Moore (Anthony O'Moore), had entered into rebellion against the queen at Bealaronie (Ballyroan), on the 20th of June, in the 41st of her reign, that is in the year 1599; and other Inquisitions, taken at the same place and time, all of which find that many of the O'Moores and others entered into rebellion at Stradbally, confirm Mr. Cooke in his opinion that the O'Moores came from Stradbally, and surprised the army of Essex on his left flank, on his march towards Abbeylisc.

As they were fatigued at the end of the day, after the long journey, on account of the greatness of their prey and booty, what Maguire's people did was, to remain in the next place to them, to protect their prey and booty, and Maguire repaired, without stopping or halting, to proceed to O'Neill's camp. When Maguire had left the camp, in the beginning of that very day, intelligence was sent to Cork to sir Waram Salender (sir Warham St. Leger), vice-president of the two provinces of Munster, informing him of Maguire's departure from the camp, with a small force, as he had gone, and the direction in which he went; sir Warham did not neglect that affair, but immediately mustered an active troop of horse, armed and clad in armour, and marched out from Cork to a certain narrow defile, by which he expected Maguire would come on his return; having remained a short time in that ambush, they espied Maguire coming towards them, with his small party of horsemen, and they having perceived each other, it was not to retrace a step, a disposition of avoiding or an inclination to fly that the person who came thither displayed, but rather his courage was

exalted, and he marched forward to slay his enemy, as he did on that occasion, for he and sir Warham attacked each other with fierce rage and determined animosity, and each of them wounded the other; but, however, Warham was slain on the spot by Maguire, and five of the horsemen who were along with sir Warham were killed in like manner by Maguire; he himself, however, was deeply cut and wounded in that conflict, and became incapable of carrying on the contest on that occasion, so that what he did was, to pass through them without remaining to fight any longer, and he did not proceed far from the place of encounter when the weakness of death came on him, so that he was obliged to dismount from his horse, and he immediately afterwards died. The death of Maguire was a cause of profound sorrow and severe affliction to O'Neill, and the Irish chiefs in general, and that was not to be wondered at, for he was the pillar of battle and conflict, the shield of protection and deliverance, a tower of defence and fortitude, and the mainstay of hospitality and generosity of the Orgiellians, and of most of the Irish in general in his time.²

2. *Death of Maguire.*—The above mentioned Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, was a very valiant chieftain, and commanded, for a period of about ten years, in the war with Elizabeth; he defeated the English forces in various engagements in Ulster and Connaught, of which accounts have been given in the course of these Annals, and he was particularly distinguished as a commander of cavalry under Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, whom he accompanied in all his expeditions. Sir John Davis, in his Tracts on Fermanagh, says, "albeit Hugh Maguire, that was slain in Munster, was indeed a valiant rebel, and the stoutest that ever was of his name." An account of the conflict between Maguire and St. Leger is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, in Cox and Mac Geoghagan. Maguire is stated by Mac Geoghagan to have gone out from O'Neill's camp, to reconnoitre the country near Cork, and was attended at the time only by a few followers, amongst others a priest, with Niall O'Durnin, and Edmond Mac Caffry, his standard-bearer. About a mile from Cork he unexpectedly encountered sir Warham St. Leger, president of Munster, at the head of a party of 60 horsemen. In the *Pacata* it is stated that St. Leger was accompanied by several captains, and a guard of horse; and Fynes Morrison says that sir Henry Poer was also along with him. This encounter took place within about a mile of Cork, in February, according to the *Pacata*, but in March, according to these Annals. Cox says, that St. Leger rode out to take the air near Cork, when he accidentally met Maguire; but the *Four Masters* state that St. Leger went out with a party prepared to attack Maguire. The dauntless Maguire, though encountering fearful odds, struck spurs to his horse, and advanced like a lion, for he was a man who never turned his back to an enemy. It is stated in the *Pacata* that St. Leger instantly discharged a pistol at Maguire, and shot him, and he was also struck on the head by some of the horsemen. The valiant Maguire, though mortally wounded, summoned all his strength, and struck St. Leger such a blow with his sword, that he cleft his head through his helmet, of which wound he soon after died. Maguire then dashing onward, with desperate energy, cut his way through the ranks of horsemen,

five of whom he slew, and escaped from them, but died of his wounds the same day. The sword of the ancient chiefs of the Maguires was some time in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals; it was of excellent workmanship, of a scimitar form, but so heavy that it could hardly be wielded by any modern arm. Hugh Maguire was the last prince of Fermanagh, for none of the chiefs after his time possessed the power or property of their ancestors. On the death of Hugh, his brother, Cuchonacht or Constantine, became the Maguire, and joined O'Neill, but he had many contests for the lordship with another chief named Conor Roe, who joined the English, and was called the queen's Maguire. Sir John Davis, in his Tracts on Fermanagh, states that Conor Roe Maguire got a grant of the county of Fermanagh from the queen by letters patent, but he was afterwards persuaded to surrender his patent, and, on the submission of Cuchonacht, the country was divided between the two chiefs. On the plantation of Ulster with British colonies, in the reign of James I., almost the whole of Fermanagh was confiscated and transferred to English and Scotch settlers; but, according to Pynnar's Survey, 12,300 acres were regranted to Conor Roe Maguire, in the baronies of Magherastephana, Tirkennedy, Clankelly, and Knockninny. Bryan Roe Maguire, son of Conor Roe, was created baron of Enniskillen, by James I., and his son Conor, by a sister of the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, succeeded as second baron; he became an active leader in the great insurrection of 1641, and having laid a plan to seize the castle of Dublin, he was taken prisoner, sent to London, and confined in the Tower, where he remained a long time, and being tried for high treason, he was, in February, 1644, hanged and beheaded at Tyburn; an account of his trial is given in Temple's Irish Rebellion. Several other lords of Enniskillen, of the Maguires, are mentioned in de Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, but they were merely nominal barons, having little or none of the property or power of their ancestors. Conor Maguire, son of Conor, who was executed at Tyburn, became the third baron, and his son Hugh was the fourth; Roger, his uncle, became the fifth baron; he was a colonel in the service of king James II., and sat in his

Some assert that O'Neill would not have returned from Munster 'till the following May, were it not for the death of Maguire after that manner, so that what he did was to proceed south-east of Cork, to the estate of Barry More (barony of Barrymore), to Roche's Country (barony of Fermoy), and to Clangibbon; he then took his leave of the Momonians, and he promised them that if he could get an opportunity, from the war carried on against him by the English, he would again visit them, to settle their disputes, arrange their affairs, and make peace between them; he took some of their chiefs as hostages, and some as prisoners, to bring them to Tyrone, and he left others of them in the keeping of the earl of Desmond, and of Redmond, the son of John Burke; he gave his own authority and warrant to Dermot O'Connor and to the sons of John Burke, for maintaining two thousand men in the country of the Geraldines, for the purpose that the earl of Desmond might have their aid and services. O'Neill afterwards proceeded, in the most direct roads, to Cliadh of Mal, the son of Ugaire (in the county of Limerick), to the river Suir, and by the south of Cashel; although the lord justice and the president (lord Mountjoy, and sir George Carew), had a large army both by land and sea, after having arrived in Dublin, on the first days of March, and although the earl of Thomond, and the earl of Ormond, were in Limerick, prepared to attack him on his return from the south, he passed them in marching back in the exact routes by which he had proceeded to Munster, until he arrived in Tyrone, without experiencing from them any disturbance or opposition,

without an attack in any pass or defile, or the death of any worth notice on his side, except Maguire alone, as we have before stated.³

The earl of Ormond and the earl of Thomond proceeded from Limerick, along the river Suir, in pursuit of O'Neill, and he having passed them without battle or encounter, the earl of Thomond burned some corn and dwellings in Clangibbon, in the estate of the Ridire Fionn (the White Knight). These two earls proceeded into the country of the Butlers, and to Kilkenny, where they passed the Easter, and after the Easter holidays, they went to Dublin, to welcome and pay their respects to those new officers who had come to Ireland, namely, lord Mountjoy, the lord justice, and sir George Carew, president of the two provinces of Munster; when these earls had made their visit in Dublin, they returned back, without delay, accompanied by the president, until they arrived at Kilkenny. It was not long after that when a day was appointed for holding a conference between the earl of Ormond, and Anthony, the son of Rory Oge O'Moore, and each to be accompanied by a number of men in arms and armour, at that meeting; the earl of Ormond took with him, on his own side, the president and the earl of Thomond, to that conference; when both parties came to the place of parley, which had been selected between them, adjacent to Beul-Atha-Raghat (Ballyragget), they began to argue about their affairs, and complain of their wrongs against each other, until at length a gentleman of Anthony's party laid hold of the reins and trappings of the earl of Ormond's horse, and finally determined to make the earl prisoner; when

parliament at Dublin, in 1689, but his estates were confiscated by king William, for his adherence to the House of Stuart. Philip, brother of Roger, was called the sixth baron, and was married to a daughter of sir Phelim O'Neill, general of the Ulster Irish, in 1641, by whom he had a son, Theophilus, called the seventh baron; his son Alexander, according to de Burgo, was the eighth baron, and was a captain in Buckley's regiment, in the Irish Brigades in the service of France.

3. *O'Neill's Expedition to Munster.*—Morrison says, "Tyrone, who had hitherto contented himself in the North, only making short excursions from thence into the Pale, being proud of his victories, and desirous to show his greatness abroad, resolved with his forces to measure the length of Ireland." O'Neill set out on this expedition from Tyrone, about the 20th of January, 1600, and on the 23rd arrived in Cavan, where he was joined by some forces of Brefney O'Reilly; he marched through Meath and Leinster, with a force, according to Morrison, of 2,500 foot and 200 horse. His object was to organise the forces of Leinster and Munster, and concert measures with his friend, James Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond. Morrison and Cox state that O'Neill, under pretence of a pilgrimage to Holycross in Tipperary, proceeded to organise the

Irish of Munster; but it appears from the Annals, that he only incidentally visited the celebrated Cistercian abbey of Holy-cross. O'Neill organised the forces of Munster, and concerted measures with the earl of Desmond for carrying on the war; he deposed Donal Mac Carthy More, who had joined the English, and placed Florence Mac Carthy, chief of Carberry in Cork, in his stead, as lord of Desmond. After remaining more than a month in Munster, where he was honourably received by most of the chiefs, and recognised like one of the ancient kings of Ireland, and having overran the territories of the lords and chiefs who had joined the English, reduced them to subjection, and compelled them to give hostages, he returned towards Leinster, and appointed Richard Tyrrell, chief commander in that province. He then proceeded between Athlone and Mullingar, through Westmeath, and it is stated by Morrison and Cox that, on the 10th of March, the lord deputy Mountjoy proceeded with the English forces from Dublin, to Mullingar, to intercept O'Neill, but, before the deputy arrived, he had passed into Brefney O'Reilly. Morrison and Cox state that O'Neill left 1000 of his men with the earl of Desmond, and 800 with his ally Richard Butler, lord Mountgarret, and with a small force of only 600 men returned by rapid marches to Ulster.

the president and the earl of Thomond saw that affair they turned their horses back, and did not halt until they arrived at Kilkenny; but, however, the earl of Thomond was wounded in that rencounter; Anthony, the son of Rory (O'Moore), brought the earl of Ormond with him into the fastnesses of his territory, and it was a news of surprise throughout Ireland that the earl of Ormond should have been imprisoned in that place.⁴ In a week after the earl of Ormond was taken prisoner, the president and the earl of Thomond proceeded from Kilkenny to Waterford, from thence to Youghal, and from Youghal to Cork. When the earl of Desmond, and Florence, the son of Donogh Mac Carthy, received intelligence of their arrival in that place, they came with all their forces and formed an extensive encampment of tents, so that they completely surrounded Cork, north and south, in every direction; they remained for a whole fortnight in that manner, when a month's truce was agreed upon between Florence Mac Carthy and the president. After the truce was ratified between them, the earl of Desmond marched through the country to procure provisions for his Buannadha (Bonaghts or hired soldiers). When the president and the earl of Thomond learned that those who were opposed to them had separated from each other, and that the way from Cork to Limerick was clear to them to march, they proceeded with two or three hundred cavalry, and one or two thousand soldiers, from Cork to Mallow, from Mallow to Kilmallock, and from Kilmallock to Limerick. The earl of Desmond then marched into the Connelloes (in Limerick), with an immense force, to watch and reconnoitre the president and the earl

of Thomond. It was at this time that a private correspondence was carried on between the president and the earl of Thomond, on the one side, and Dermot, the son of Dudley O'Connor, on the other; he was a person who was in the military service of the earl of Desmond, for hire and pay, precious gifts, and valuable property, for some years before this time, and who had then a great number of mercenary soldiers under his controul and command; the determination which Dermot's misfortune brought him to was, to deliver the earl of Desmond to the president, and to the earl of Thomond, in consideration of wealth and profit, and the freedom and benefit of an estate for himself, and for all those who joined him; he sent messengers privately with those conditions to the president, and the earl (of Thomond), and they respectively ratified their compacts. Dermot did not delay what he had undertaken, for he took the earl of Desmond prisoner, on one of the first days of the month of June of this year, in his own territory, and in the very centre of his country and lands, for Dermot's power was very great, and his men were very numerous in that country. After he had taken the earl prisoner, the place where he sent him to be guarded was, to one of the earl's own castles, viz., Caislen-an-Lissin (Castlelissen), in the very centre of the country of the Geraldines, and he put as many Conacian kerns as were requisite to defend and watch the castle into it along with the earl, to guard him in that castle; he himself proceeded to another part of the country, and sent his messenger to the president, and the earl of Thomond, to inform them of the affair, and demanding all that had been promised him for the earl. When

4. *Capture of the Earl of Ormond.*—An account of this affair is given in Morrison, Mac Geoghegan, Cox, and the Pacata Hibernia. On the 7th of April, 1600, sir George Carew, president of Munster, accompanied by the earl of Thomond, lord Audley, and many officers, with a force of 700 men, proceeded to Naas and Carlow, and, on the third day, arrived at Kilkenny. They were visited by Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, who informed them that he had appointed a parley, to arrange some disputes with the chief Anthony O'Moore. On the 11th they all rode out together from Kilkenny, with a body of their forces, and met O'Moore at a place called Corrone-duffe, in Idough, near Ballyragget, in the barony of Fassadinin, in Kilkenny, towards the borders of Queen's county. O'Moore came forward from the woods, where he left his forces, and was accompanied only by a few pikemen. The forces of both parties were at some distance, when the conference took place; O'Moore was accompanied by a Jesuit named Archer, and Ormond, having entered into a controversy with him, called him a traitor, on which O'Moore's people became enraged, and one of them, having seized the earl, dragged him off his horse and made

him prisoner. Carew and Thomond, who were convenient, became alarmed, and ran to his assistance; in attempting to rescue the earl, one of his men was killed by O'Moore's pikemen, five were wounded, and fourteen of them taken prisoners. O'Moore laid hands on Carew, but the earl of Thomond rushed to his assistance, and they both escaped, says Morrison, by the swiftness of their horses; but the earl of Thomond was wounded in the back with the thrust of a pike. A curious plate, with a representation of this affair, is given in the Pacata Hibernia. The countess of Ormond addressed letters to O'Neill for the earl's liberation, which she obtained on condition, says Mac Geoghegan, that he would not again act against his religion or his country, and that he should give hostages for his fidelity. It is stated in Lodge's Peerage that Ormond was detained prisoner by O'Moore 'till the 12th of June, when he was set at liberty by delivering hostages for the payment of £3000, if he should seek any retaliation for his injury; and it is stated in the Annals at p. 670, that Ormond was obliged to deliver, for his release, sixteen hostages of the sons of the principal persons in the country.

the Geraldines received intelligence of the capture of the earl, and of the predicament in which he was placed, the race of Maurice Fitzgerald collected from all quarters, on a certain day, to the vicinity of Castlelissen; thither came Fitzmaurice of Kerry, namely, Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond; the knight of Kerry, namely William, the son of John, son of William; the knight of Glyn, i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas; the White Knight, namely Edmond, the son of John; the earl's own brother, i. e. John, the son of Thomas Roe, and a gentleman of the Burkes, whose name was William, the son of Shane-na-Seamar, son of Richard Saxanach, who had been engaged along with the earl, since he was appointed earl, till that time. After all these had assembled together, they were not long in consultation when they came to the resolution of dividing themselves on the four quarters of the castle, to attack it forthwith, and to have no regard for the safety of their bodies, or precious lives, until they liberated the earl out of it, either by persuasion or force; they then proceeded directly until they

arrived at the walls of the castle, and they did not mind any opposition or injury they experienced, and made little of all that were slain and destroyed of their people, until they at length took the castle from the guards, and liberated the earl out of it by force, without paying a ransom for him, or without himself being wounded, or losing a drop of blood, and they gave quarter to the guards. That capture of the earl of Desmond became a disgrace and dishonour to Dermot O'Connor, throughout Ireland, and when the earl went amongst his people, he commanded Dermot, and every Connaughtman who was along with him and their kerns, to quit the country, which they accordingly did forthwith, and they proceeded from the country of the Geraldines with much wealth and treasure, moveable property and cattle, and it was not easy to enumerate all that the Conacians carried away with them, of various kinds of property, before and at that time, from the country of the Geraldines, during the period of their own contentions with each other, till then,⁵

In the month of July, after that, the president

5. *Capture of the earl of Desmond and death of O'Connor*—These events are related in the *Paeata Hibernia*, and by Morrison, Cox, and Mac Geoghegan. The above-mentioned earl of Desmond was James Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, who had been appointed earl of Desmond by Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and was an active ally of O'Neill against the queen. He was commonly called by the Anglo-Irish the *sugan earl*, signifying the earl of straw, as his title was not recognised by the English. He was a distinguished commander in Munster for some years against the queen, and Cox says he was the handsomest man of his time. The plot for his capture was formed by sir George Carew, president of Munster, and this treacherous transaction is fully detailed in the *Paeata Hibernia*. Dermot O'Connor Don, above-mentioned, was a chief of the O'Connors of Roscommon, a very valiant man, who, with a body of 1500 kerns and galloglasses from Connaught, had entered the service of the earl of Desmond. O'Connor was married to Margaret, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, the celebrated earl of Desmond who was put to death by the English in Munster, in 1583, as related in the *Annals*. The lady Margaret, to promote the interests of her brother, James Fitzgerald, whom the queen had about this time appointed earl of Desmond, in opposition to the other James, appointed earl by O'Neill, and influenced by the offers of Carew, induced her husband O'Connor to undertake the capture of the earl, and amongst the parties who conspired in this transaction is mentioned Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, as one of the chief agents. O'Connor was promised a reward of £1000 for his treachery, as soon as he took Desmond prisoner, and, to give a colour to the affair, Carew wrote with his own hand a letter addressed, as it were, to the earl of Desmond, in which the earl is represented as conspiring against the life of O'Connor, and promising to deliver him dead or alive into the hands of Carew. This forged letter was sent by Carew to O'Connor, who was cognizant of the plan, and he was to produce it, as if intercepted by him, to justify to his soldiers his taking of Desmond; and thus O'Connor concealed his treachery from his own followers, having apparently a good excuse for seizing the earl. These things being contrived, O'Connor sent a message to Desmond, to meet him at a place of parley on the 18th of June, to concert measures concerning the war. The earl came to

the place appointed in Conello, on the borders of Limerick and Cork, attended by some of his men, and was there met by O'Connor with a party of his soldiers; after some time a controversy arose between the marshal of O'Connor and Murrough Mac Sheehy, the marshal of Desmond, and then O'Connor laid bands on the earl, and made him a prisoner in the name of O'Neill, declaring him a traitor, and to justify this proceeding to his followers, he produced Carew's fictitious letter as a proof of Desmond's guilt, saying he had intercepted it, and thus falsely charging the earl as having conspired against his life. Desmond was sent by O'Connor to the fortress of Castlelshin, situated in the great wood and fastnesses of Conello, on the borders of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, the ruins of which castle still remain in the parish of Knoektemple, in the county of Cork, near the mansion of sir James Fitzgerald. The Geraldines, with Pierce Laey and others, having assembled their followers, took the fortress, and liberated the earl on the 26th of June. Dermot O'Connor and his Connaughtmen were then expelled out of Munster for his treachery to Desmond, but the young earl of Desmond being sent to Ireland by the queen in the same year (1600), O'Connor resolved to repair to him in Munster, the earl being his brother-in-law, as before stated. The lady Margaret, the earl's sister, got for her husband, O'Connor, and his followers, a safe conduct from Carew, and also from sir Arthur Savage, governor of Connaught, and the earl of Clanrickard, and Carew sent 100 foot to guard O'Connor as soon as he should enter Thomond. O'Connor set out in October, and proceeded through Clanrickard to O'Shaughnessy's country near Gort, in Galway, where he and his party were attacked by Theobald Burke of the Ships, who commanded 100 foot in the queen's pay; O'Connor having taken refuge in an old church, Burke burned it over his head, and on coming out of it he was taken prisoner, and 40 of his men slain; on the following morning Burke cut off O'Connor's head, alleging that he did so in revenge for the death of his cousin, Lord Burke, who was slain in Munster, in a conflict with O'Connor. The lord deputy Mountjoy, according to the *Paeata Hibernia*, cashiered and dismissed Theobald of the Ships from the queen's service for this daring deed. Dermot O'Connor gained nothing by his treachery to Desmond for he never received the thousand pounds he had been

and the earl of Thomond, with a large force of soldiers, proceeded from Limerick westward, on the northern side of the Shannon, through the county of Clare, until they arrived at Baile-Meg-Colmain in Triocha-ced of eastern Corcobaiscin (barony of Clonderlaw); they then crossed the Shannon in boats to Cloch-Ghleanna (the Rock of the Glen), a town (or castle), which lies on the southern banks of the Shannon, and was one of the towns of the Knight of the Glyn; and it was from that Glen in which the town is situated, viz., Gleann-Corbraighe, the knight took his title, and also that Rock, to which the great clamorous force came, derived its name; large ordnance was conveyed in boats from Limerick to the president and the earl of Thomond, to the same castle, and having planted it against the castle, they reduced it, at the end of two days, and demolished a portion of it by the heavy ordnance, after which they assaulted it in all directions, and they slew twenty or forty of the officers and common soldiers of the Knight's people, who were guarding the castle, along with many women and young people; some of the men of the president, and of the earl, were also slain by the guards, and that castle would not be easily taken, were it not that his people separated from the earl of Desmond before that time. (This was the castle of Fitzgerald, the Knight of Glyn, on the banks of the Shannon in

Limerick, towards the borders of Kerry). When O'Connor Kerry, namely John, the son of Conor O'Connor, learned that the forces of the country were diminished, and that Cloch-Gleanna (the Rock of the Glyn), had been taken without slaughter or hazard, he went to the president and earl (of Thomond), and he promised to be in alliance with his sovereign from that forth, and he gave up his castle of Carrigafoyle (on a small island in Kerry, near the mouth of the Shannon), as a guarantee and security to the president and the earl. When it became generally known in Kerry, and in Clan Maurice, that the queen's people gained those advantages over their opponents, they commenced to demolish their castles, and to leave their residences and family seats wide open; they took away with them their women and people behind the rugged-topped hills, and into intricate and retired woods, from along the river Mang (in Kerry), and the borders of Desmond. When the president and the earl of Thomond learned that the inhabitants of the entire country for the most part, on each side of the Feale and of Casan had fled (the rivers Feale and Casan, in Kerry), they sent soldiers to garrison Leic-Snamha (Lixnaw), which was the fortress of Fitzmaurice; so that they had garrisons in Lixnaw, Carrigafoyle, the Rock of Glyn, Askeaton, Fianann, Tralee, Ardfert, Lios-Cathain, (castles in Kerry and Limerick), and in

promised, besides, he lost his life in consequence of that transaction; the lady Margaret was to meet Carew at Kilmallock, and receive the money, but before that affair was arranged, the earl of Desmond was rescued from Castleishin, and O'Connor was refused his reward. The earl of Desmond's forces being dispersed in the course of the war, he was reduced to great distress, and on the 29th of May, 1601, while concealed in a cave in the mountain of Slieve-grot, in Tipperary, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight, chief of the Clan Gibbon, a branch of the Geraldines of Munster, hence he is called Fitzgerald by some writers; the White Knight was bribed by Carew to betray Desmond, and having delivered him up at Shandon Castle, he received from Carew, says Mac Geoghegan, a reward of £1000 for this infamous act. The earl was some time secured in irons at Shandon castle, and, being tried at Cork, was condemned for treason. About the same time the celebrated chief, Florence Mac Carthy of Desmond, who was in alliance with O'Neill, was likewise, by the contrivance of Carew, taken prisoner, and he and the earl of Desmond were sent together prisoners to London, on the 14th of August, 1601, and confined in the tower, where, after an imprisonment of seven years, the earl died in 1608, and was buried in the chapel of the Tower. Another plot was laid by Carew, in 1600, against John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, the earl of Desmond's brother, the particulars of which are given in the *Pacata Hibernia*. In the year 1600 this John Fitzgerald was posted, with 200 men, in a strong fortress on an island in Lough Guire, a lake about three miles from Bruff, in Limerick; in May, the president, Carew, attacked the place with his cannon, and one Owen Grome, a stranger from the North, says

Carew, who had the command of the castle, delivered it to the queen's forces on promise of pardon, and receiving a sum of £60 in money, which was paid, by the president's order, by one Rowley. At this time John Nugent, one of the Irish leaders, was induced by Carew to plot against the life of John Fitzgerald, and his brother the earl, the president having promised him not only pardon, but also "some store of crowns to relieve his wants hereafter." Nugent, on these conditions, promised that he would soon ruin the earl of Desmond, or his brother John. Carew says that Nugent was so valiant and daring that he would attempt any thing. John Fitzgerald rode forth from his fortress at Lough Guire, towards the fastness of Arloghe, where most of his men were posted, and accompanied only by a gentleman named John Coppinger; Nugent, as soon as their backs were turned, following them at a short distance, came up with a pistol in his hand, charged with two bullets, prepared to do the bloody deed, when Coppinger, perceiving his intent, instantly snatched the pistol from his hand, crying out "Treason!" whereupon Fitzgerald suddenly turned upon the assassin. Nugent thought to escape by the goodness of his horse, and spurred hard, but the horse stumbled, and he was taken, and having on examination confessed his intent, was hanged by Fitzgerald on the next day. It is stated in the *Pacata* that Nugent, when going to be hanged, confessed that it was his intention, as soon as he had killed Fitzgerald, to have gone to the camp of the earl of Desmond, to communicate the first news of his brother's death, and then to call him aside and kill him. This John Fitzgerald, in 1603, retired to Spain, where he was styled earl of Desmond, and died at Barcelona.

the towns of Clanmaurice in general, except Lios-Tuathail (Listowel, in Kerry). The president and the earl of Thomond returned to Limerick, after having gained sway on that expedition, and the most of the people of Connello, of the county of Limerick, and of Kenry, came to them, having turned against the earl of Desmond, and joined their sovereign.

Fitzmaurice of Kerry, namely, Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, died in the middle of his age, and prime of life, after having been joined with the earl of Desmond in the forementioned war; it was a cause of lamentation that a man of his personal figure, blood, and hospitality, should have so died before his time; his son Thomas succeeded him.

The Roche, namely, Maurice, the son of David, son of Maurice, son of David (Roche, lord of Fermoy), died in the month of June of this year; he was a young man distinguished for his gentleness, personal figure, and learning in Latin, Irish, and English, and his son David succeeded him.

O'Carroll (of Ely). i. e. Calvach, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Maol-roona, was slain in the month of July, by some inferior gentlemen of the O'Carrolls and O'Meaghers; that Calvach was a warlike, defending man, and a strong arm against his English and Irish neighbours; he was a knight by title and honour, by authority of his sovereign.

6. *Death of O'Moore.*—An account of this celebrated chieftain Anthony O'Moore, lord of Leix, erroneously called Owney O'Moore, by various writers, has been given at page 632 in these Annals. He was, for a period of about ten years, a distinguished commander in Leinster, in the war against Elizabeth, and was a man of great valour and abilities; he defeated the English forces in many engagements, and was particularly famous for his attack on the army of the earl of Essex at the Pass of Plumes, his capture of the earl of Ormond, and other daring exploits. An account of his death is given by Morrison, Cox, and Mae Geoghegan; on the 12th of August, 1600, according to Morrison, the lord deputy Mountjoy, with a body of 560 foot, 60 horse, and some volunteers, marched to Naas, and thence to Philipstown, in King's county, and took a prey of 200 cows, 500 sheep, and 700 garrons, and burned the country; on the 16th he was joined by sir Oliver Lambert, and they marched to a fastness on the borders of Leix and Offaly, where they were attacked by Anthony Mae Rory O'Moore, and captain Richard Tyrrell. In the encounter, Mountjoy was in great danger, having his horse killed under him, and he escaped with difficulty through a bog; but in the course of the conflict, after many had fallen on both sides, the valiant O'Moore himself was slain—Mae Geoghegan says, the Irish gained the victory, but its value was far outweighed by the death of O'Moore, whose loss was irreparable to the Irish of Leinster; after his death says Morrison, "they were so discouraged that they never after held up their heads." O'Moore was succeeded in command by his relative Redmond O'Moore, but the O'Moores, O'Lalors, O'Conors,

Many quarrels, conflicts, sanguinary martyrdoms, effusions of blood, in which immense numbers of people were destroyed, took place between the English and Irish of Leinster in this summer.

Anthony O'Moore set at liberty the earl of Ormond, in the month of June, and he received sixteen hostages of the eldest sons and heirs of the most honourable gentleman under the earl, as sureties for the fulfilment of every compact and article that were agreed upon for his release. The same Anthony, the son of Rory Oge, son of Rory Caoch O'Moore, for a long time an illustrious, famous, and celebrated gentleman, was slain by the queen's people, in a fierce and desperate conflict, which was fought between them in the vicinity of Leix, in the month of August of this year, and his death gave a check to the valour, bravery, and courage of the Irish of Leinster, and of all Ireland; he was the sole rightful heir to his estate, and he gained the government of his patrimony by the power of his hand, and determined strength of heart, from the grasp of tyrants and foreigners, who were reducing its former greatness for a long time before that, until he brought it under his own controul and government, and under the management of its officers and soldiers, according to the custom of the Irish, so that none of the towns of his patrimony was out of his possession, from one side to the other, except alone Port-Leix (Maryborough).⁶

O'Kellys, O'Cavenaghs, and Keatings, were soon after compelled to submit to the lord deputy. It is stated by Morrison, and Cox, that Mountjoy remained in Offaly till the 23rd of August, during which time he continued devastating the King's and Queen's counties, Carlow, and Kildare, and destroyed more than *ten thousand pounds worth of corn*; and he carried off immense preys, amounting to 1000 cows, 500 garrons, and a great number of sheep; at the same time sir Oliver Lambert slaughtered great numbers of the inhabitants. The inhuman Mountjoy, and his barbarian soldiers, thus adopted the system of subduing the Irish by destroying their crops and corn, and carrying off their cattle, thereby producing famine, a plan which they put extensively into execution in various parts of Ireland, of which ample accounts are given by Morrison, Cox, and others; on these devastations in Offaly, Morrison says, "our captains and the common soldiers did cut down with their swords all the rebels' corn, to the value of £10,000, and upward, the only means by which they were to live. It seemed incredible that, by so barbarous inhabitants, the ground should be so manured, the fields so orderly fenced, the towns so frequently inhabited, and the highways and paths so well beaten, as the lord deputy here found them; the reason whereof was, that the queen's forces, during those wars, never till then came among them." A very sufficient cause for the prosperity of the country. In these Annals, in the course of this year, an account is given of the methods adopted by the English, for the destruction of the crops, by harrows, seythes, sickles, &c. After the death of Anthony, the powerful Clan of the O'Moores, whose chiefs were for many

After his strange insurgents had parted from the earl of Desmond, he proceeded with the small force he then had along with him to Castlemaine, and had none of the Geraldine gentlemen in his alliance, or aiding him, except the son of the deceased Fitzmaurice, whom we have mentioned, namely, Thomas, the son of Patrick; the Knight of the Glyn, and young Pierce do Les (Pierce de Lacy).

A written despatch came from England to Munster in the month of July of this year, and the purport of it was, that the young son of the earl of Desmond, namely, James, the son of Gerald, son of James, son of John, who was in imprisonment with the queen for the crimes of his father, and his father's brothers, who had been at war with her, was set at liberty from his confinement by the queen, after he had gone under her mercy, and after he had been twenty-one years imprisoned by her; this dispatch also contained, that it should be proclaimed in all the countries, and great towns of of Munster, that this young man, namely James, the son of Gerald, was coming over as an honourable earl, by the authority of the sovereign, and that every person on his estate, who was in war till then, would be restored to his blood and honours, and his crimes forgotten, on condition of returning back to the sovereign and this young earl. The time the forementioned young earl came to Ireland, having a great force along with him from the queen, was in the month of October, precisely; when he arrived in Cork, the president and the earl of Thomond went to him, to welcome him; they afterwards respectively came to Mallow, Kilmallock, and Limerick; all those who inhabited the country of the Geraldines, on beholding

the true lineal descendant of the family, came to that young earl, and the party whom James, the son of Thomas, had in care of Castlemaine (in Kerry), delivered the castle to the young earl, namely, James, the son of Gerald; and the earl gave possession of it to the president; there was no town in the possession of Fitzmaurice, namely, Thomas, except Listowel alone, as we have stated, and even that was taken by the governor of Kerry, namely, sir Charles Volment (Wilmot), in the month of November of this year.⁷

The daughter of the earl of Thomond, namely, Onora, the daughter of Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien, the wife of Fitzmaurice before mentioned, fled from the plundering and insurrection of her husband, to her own country, under the protection of the president, and of the earl of Thomond; and she died soon after at the Daingean (fortress), of Mac Mahon, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The chief constable of the Geraldines, namely, Roderick, the son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, died,

Dermod, the son of Dudley, son of Tuathal O'Connor, having left the country of the Geraldines, after he had taken prisoner the earl of Desmond, namely, James, son of Thomas, as we have stated, and from whom he had been again forcibly rescued, that Dermod arrived in the estate of O'Connor Roe, at the Cluainte (in Roscommon); he obtained protection, from the lord justice, who was doing service and acting for the queen in Leinster and Ulster, in the harvest of this year, until the young earl of Desmond, of whom we have treated, namely, James, the son of Gerald, came to Ireland. When he came, he sent for Dermod, for Dermod had

ages lords of Leix, and famous warriors, fell into complete decay, and their territories were transferred to British settlers. The last celebrated chief of the name was Rory, or Roger O'Moore, of Kildare, one of the principal leaders in the great insurrection of 1641, a man of great spirit and abilities, who planned this remarkable rising of the Irish for the recovery of their confiscated lands, and national independence.

7. *The Queen's earl of Desmond.*—When Gerald Fitzgerald, the celebrated earl of Desmond, was put to death by the English in Munster, in 1583, his son James, then a child, was sent to England, and confined in the Tower, where he remained a prisoner till the year 1600, when the queen, advised by Cecil, according to Cox, considering that his presence in Ireland might promote the English interest, she sent him over to Ireland, in opposition to the other James Fitzgerald, who was called O'Neill's earl of Desmond, with the hope that he might win over the followers of the House of Desmond, and bring them under obedience to the crown. The

queen's earl of Desmond was restored, in blood and honours, by letters patent, and sent over, under the conduct of captain Price, to Carew, the president of Munster. He landed at Youghal, on the 14th of October, and proceeded to Mallow to meet Carew; he next went to Cork, where, says, Cox, the inhabitants, finding he was a Protestant, refused to entertain him, so that he was fain to intrude himself on the mayor. He went thence to Limerick, accompanied by Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, and on Saturday, came to Kilmallock, where great multitudes went to see him, to welcome the heir of the old House of Desmond; but seeing him go to the Protestant Church on Sunday, all the people, and even his relatives the Geraldines, forsook him to a man, and, according to Cox, and Mac Geoghegan, treated him with every contumely, and the most profound contempt. The earl, finding himself forsaken by all his friends, returned to London in the same year, where he soon after died, in 1601, under suspicion of having been poisoned.

married a sister of that earl, while engaged in the war of the Geraldines, the year before that; and some assert that it was through her, James, the son of Thomas, was taken prisoner, as she considered her own brother might more readily succeed when he was set aside. When the earl's dispatch reached Dermot, he prepared to go at his invitation, by the permission and protection of the lord justice, and of the president of the two provinces of Munster; on his proceeding through the north-west of the province of Connaught, to cross the Shannon to Limerick, he was pursued by Theobald of the Ships, the son of Richard of the Iron, and by David, the son of Ulick-an-Timchill (Burke), through enmity, and having overtaken him near Gort, while he had only a small party along with him, they beheaded Dermot, finding he had only a small force; and although he was then so circumstanced, it was not long before that time when that party would not have found it practicable to attack him, for he was a commander of fifteen hundred men, and he himself was very valiant; but, however, none can escape death when his last day arrives.

The lord of Slieveardagh (in Tipperary), namely James, the son of Pierce, son of James Butler, died in the winter of this year.

Redmond Burke, the son of Shane-na-Seamar, son of Rickard Saxanaeh, was a distinguished and illustrious gentleman at this time according to the customs of the Irish; he and his brethren, John Oge, William, and Thomas, remained in Ormond and in Ely during the summer, harvest, and winter of this year, and the forces of those sons of John Burke were so great and numerous, that they devastated and laid waste the neighbouring countries and cantreds; they took many castle towns in Ely and in Ormond, on that occasion, and of those were the Roin, Bel-Atha-Dungair, and Cuil-O'nDudhubhain in Ely, and Port-a-Tolehain in Ormond.⁸

After the fall of Anthony, the son of Rory Oge O'Moore, as we have stated, Leix was overrun by

the Saxons, who began to repair their lime-stone habitations, and to settle in the ancient residences of the race of Conall Cearnach, to whom the territory of Leix was hereditary, for there was not a worthy heir equal to Anthony to defend it against them.

The O'Conors Faily, namely, the tribe of Bryan, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvaeh, were in alliance with the Irish for three or four years till this time, and during that period they took and demolished the most of the castles of Offaly, except Dangan (Philipstown, in King's county), and a few others. The lord justice of Ireland went there about the Lammas (August), of this year, with many harrows, great iron rakes, and with a great deal of scythes and sickles, and cut down and destroyed the crops of the country, ripe and unripe, and in consequence of this the inhabitants of that country went into flight, banishment and exile, into Ulster and other countries, until the end of this year.

Donal Spainagh, the son of Donogh, son of Cahir Carraeh O'Cavenagh, made peace with the lord justice, in the harvest precisely; the sons of Fiacha Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), the son of John, made peace with him in like manner.

The English fleet, which had been ordered by the queen and the council of England to be sent to Ireland, to act against the province of Ulster, at the time lord Mountjoy was appointed lord justice over Ireland, at the festival of St. Patrick precisely, as we have stated, was preparing and making ready, without cessation or delay in the most expeditious and active manner possible on that occasion in England, with all necessities required, for it was a great vexation of mind to the queen of England, and to the council both here and there, the defence and stand which the Tircconnallians, Tyronians, and the Ultonians in general, with all those who were in alliance with them, made in opposition to them; and they also remembered, and it was like a concealed disease in their hearts, all that were slain and destroyed of their people, all they spent of their money and treasure, by the

8. *Castles in Ely and Ormond.*—The castle at Roin, above mentioned, is considered to be Castleroan, near Dunkerrin, in the King's county, on the borders of Tipperary. Bel-atha-Dungair was in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's county, towards the borders of Tipperary, about a mile north of Roserea. Port-a-Tolehain, is now called the castle of Redwood, on the banks of the Shannon, in Lower Ormond, between Portumna and the little Brosna river, and

part of the townland is called Port-land. Baile-ui-Eachdach, before mentioned in the Annals, is now called Ballyhoctor, near Redwood castle, and there are some ancient tombs of the O'Kennedys in the ruined church of Lorra. This information has been communicated by the learned Thomas L. Cooke, of Parsonstown, Esq.

war in Ireland till then, so that the resolution they came to was, to send the forementioned fleet to Ireland, which put into the port of Dublin, in the month of April of this year; from thence they sailed, in the beginning of summer, by the advice of the earl of Clanrickard, and of the earl of Thomond, and they were commanded to proceed to the Lake of Feaval, the son of Lodan (Lough Foyle, between Derry and Donegal); they afterwards sailed along the left hand side (that is the eastern side), of Ireland, and entered port at that place where they were directed. After they landed, they erected on both sides of the harbour three forts, with trenches in the earth, as they had been ordered in England; one of those forts was on O'Neill's part of the country, in the neighbourhood of O'Kane's territory, viz., Dun-na-Long (the fortress of the Ships), and two forts in O'Donnell's country, one of which was at Culmore, on the estate of O'Dogherty, in the barony of Inisowen, and another fort south-west of it, in Derry Columkille. The English immediately began sinking trenches about them, and constructing a strong earthen mound, and a great rampart, so that they were in a state of defence against their enemies; and these were stronger, and more defensive, than courts of lime and stone, or citadels, on the building of which much time and immense labour might be spent. They then demolished the monastery and cathedral, and such as remained of the ecclesiastical buildings in the town, of which they made houses and apartments. The name of the general who was with them was Henry Docwra; he was a distinguished knight, of wisdom and ingenuity, and a pillar of battle and valour; six thousand was the number that came to that place, and, after they arrived at Derry, they considered Culmore and Dun-na-Long of little consequence. The English, for a long time, were so much afraid and in dread, that they did not come outside of the ramparts, except a short distance, and a great number of them were on guard every night, lest they might be surprised by an attack, and they were seized with distemper and disease, on account of the confinement of the place in which they were, and the heat of the summer weather, and great numbers of them died of that sickness. With respect to O'Donnell, when he perceived that they were not in the habit of coming outside of their encampments,

through fear and dread, he considered them of no consequence, and he collected his forces to march into the south of the province of Connaught, to plunder the districts about Slieve-Echtge (Slievebaughta, in Galway, on the borders of Clare), and Thomond in particular, because he had good reason, for the the earls, namely, the earl of Clanrickard and the earl of Thomond, were those who induced the lord justice and the council to send that great armed force against him, to engage him in his own country, away from them, on account of his frequent incursions into their territories. Having determined on that resolution, he left O'Dogherty, chief of Innisowen, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim O'Dogherty, to watch the foreigners, that they might not come to plunder his country; he also left Niall Garv O'Donnell, and others of his forces, to guard against them on the western side, between them and Triochoa-Ced of Enda, the son of Niall (i. e. the Triochoa-Ced, or barony of Enda, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, now the barony of Raphoe, in Donegal). After that he (O'Donnell), collected his forces to march across the river Erne westward, and in the first place he took with him all those who were under his controul in Ulster, in that army. All the Conacians at the same time, from the river Suck (between Galway and Roscommon), to Bundrowis (near Ballyshannon), and from the west of Tyrawley (in Mayo), to Brefney O'Reilly (county of Cavan), were expecting and waiting his coming to them at Ballymote, after they had gone thither at his command; of the Conacians who were there waiting for him were O'Rourke, namely, Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen; O'Conor Sligo, i. e. Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, with all those of the districts which lie northward from the Curlew mountain to the sea; O'Conor Roe, namely, Hugh, the son of Torlogh Roe, son of Teige Buighe, son of Cathal Roe, with the entire of his force; Mac Dermott of Moylurg, namely, Conor, the son of Teige, son of Owen, son of Teige, with his people, and Mac William Burke, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, son of John, son of Oliver, with his party. When O'Donnell, with his forces from Ulster, joined these Conacians at Ballymote, he marched through Corran (in Sligo), through the centre of Moy Ai, of Finnbeanach (in

Roseommon), to Clan Conway, to the territory of Maine, son of Eochy, and to the centre of Clan-riekard (all in Galway), without battle or conflict, and without any being injured from him or by him; and he halted and encamped in the west of Clanriekard, in the country of Redmond (Burke, baron of Leitrim, in Galway), on Saturday evening, and the festival of St. John (24th of June), was on the following Tuesday. Notice was sent into Thomond before him at that time, and they expected he would not proceed from the place where he happened to be on Sunday night, till day light on Monday morning; that was not what he did, but rose early on Sunday morning, and marched forward through Redmond's country to Kinel-Aodha (on the borders of Clare), to Kinel-Dungaile, and to upper Clan-Cuilein (both in the baronies of Tullagh and Bunratty, county of Clare), and crossed the Forcus (river Fergus) westward, after having plundered the most of those territories before the middle of the day. O'Donnell encamped that night on the banks of the river Fergus, to the west of Cluain-Ramhata (Clonroad), after having burned the entire of Ennis, except the monastery; he sent forth his predatory parties to plunder the surrounding districts, and far and wide did those scouring parties extend asunder, for they overran, preyed, burned, plundered, and devastated, from the same time of day till night, all that lay from Craig-ui-Chiordubhain, in the lower part of the territory, in Triothead-Ced-na-nOilen (the barony of Islands), to Cathair-Murhadha, in western Coreabaiscin (barony of Moyarta), to the gate of Kilmurry (in the barony of Ibriekane), to Cathair-Ruis, and to the plain in Ibriekane, to the gate of Baile-Eoin-Gobhan, in Coreomroe, and Boithe-Neill in Kinel-Fearmaie (barony of Inehiquin).⁹ Many a feast fit for a worthy gentleman, or for the lord of a territory, was enjoyed by parties, consisting of four or five of O'Donnell's people, under the cover of a hedge, or at the side of a bush, during that night in Thomond. O'Donnell, on the following morning of Monday, steadily and slowly, without mustering

or hurrying, repaired with his forces from their wide extended tents full of people, and they began to march on their way directly through Thomond, north-east by the borders of Hy Corbmaie, through the centre of Kinel Fearmaie (barony of Inehiquin), into Burren, and arrived before night at the monastery of Coreomroe, and to Carcrair-na-gCleirach, with their preys and booty. The forces continued traversing and overrunning the country about them nearly the entire day, and they did not leave a dwelling or habitation worth notice that they did not burn and completely destroy; they left the entire country after them, as far as could be seen, in one continued dark vapour and smoke, in every direction around them, and the vastness of the dark clouds of smoke, which rose above them in every place they directed their course on the same day, sufficiently marked their progress. O'Donnell, with his forces, prepared on the following morning of Tuesday, and proceeded through the passes of the white rocky cliffs of Burren, and along the close Carcrair of the narrow roads, without conflict, battle, pursuit, or attack, until they arrived in the open level plains of Meadhraidhe (at Claren's Bridge, near Galway), they remained that night on Knoek-an-Gearrain-bhain (the Hill of the White Horse), between Kileolgan and Galway; they divided amongst themselves their preys and booty on the following morning, in that place, and each party of them was afterwards engaged in keeping together, and driving closely, their own distinct flocks, along the high ways of the delightful province of Connaught; they did not, however, perform a long journey on that day, for they were fatigued and wearied, not having slept soundly the previous night, as they were in dread of being attacked by their enemies, after their country had been plundered. They made an encampment that night not far off, as their fear was removed; their servants and attendants got ready their dinners, and they afterwards took their food until they were satisfied, and then went to sleep till the following morning, when the forces arose from their slumber, and

9. *Localities in Clare.*—The following information on the places above-mentioned, has been kindly communicated by Thomas L. Cooke, Esq. Baile-Eoin-Gobhan is a castle, in ruins, about three miles north of Ennistymon; it signifies John Smith's Town, and is now called Smithstown. Boithe-Neill castle is now in ruins, and is called Bohucil, in the parish of Inagh, barony of Inehiquin. Craig-ui-Chiordubhain is supposed to be Ballynaereggan, in the

parish of Clare Abbey; and Carcrair-na-gCleirach appears to be Gortaelare, a fort near the village of Turlogh, in the barony of Burren. Doire-Eogain, mentioned in these Annals, is Derryowen, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inehiquin; and Baile-ui-Eogain is on the borders of the same parish. Cathair-Mionain is a castle, in ruins, about a mile east of Killeenora.

made ready for marching. O'Donnell permitted Mac William, and those who had come from the west of Connaught, to return to their homes, and he himself proceeded directly eastward along the common roads, and arrived at the end of the day in Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh (barony of Kilmaine, in Mayo), in the very centre of the province, where they remained that night. O'Donnell commanded his people on the following morning to send away their cattle preys in general, and their booty, to their homes, and also their attendants, and the unarmed and unfighting people, along with them. Of those of their chiefs who had been mortally wounded on that occasion were Teige Oge, the son of Niall, son of Niall Roe, son of Niall, son of Torlogh Oge, son of Torlogh Bearnach O'Boyle, and Duibhgion, the son of Mac Con, son of Peregrine O'Clery, and the manner in which they were both wounded was by another party of O'Donnell's people, who were attacking great Clare, against the earl of Thomond, and from that Clare the county of Clare derived its name; the forementioned two died on the way on their return, and were both conveyed to their countries, and were buried at Donegal. O'Donnell sent a great number of his warriors and common soldiers with the preys, and the forementioned people, to direct them in the way; he recommended O'Rourke and his people to return to their homes, and the Connacians in general. O'Donnell retained five hundred champions of the best of his warriors, together with sixty horsemen of his own faithful people; they remained in the camp in which they had been the previous night 'till after mid-day, and they then proceeded through the province south-east, until they arrived at Loughrea, on the following morning by the break of day, and that was the hereditary fortress of the earl of Clanrickard. They sent forth their predatory parties in every direction about them to plunder the country, and they

collected all the property and cattle from all quarters in their vicinity, which they brought with them to one place; they proceeded with their preys through the province eastward, and encamped on the borders of the country on the south side of the river Suck, on Sunday night precisely, where they remained 'till Monday morning; on the following day they proceeded across Ath-Liag-Fionn (Athleague), on the river Suck, and through Magh-nAoi of the son of Allgubha (the Plain of Moy Aoi, in Roscommon), and arrived at Seghais (the Curlew mountains) in the evening; they encamped on the north side of the river (Boyle) that night, and on the following day they crossed the Curlew mountains, and proceeded through the territory of Corran and arrived at Ballymote; the forces afterwards dispersed to their homes with booty and riches.¹⁰

The son of O'Neill, namely, sir Art, the son of Torlogh Luineach, son of Niall Connalach, son of Art, son of Con, joined the English who were garrisoned at Dun-na-Long (a fortress on the river Foyle, in the barony of Strabane, and parish of Donaghedy, about 6 miles south of Derry), to war against O'Neill; and the same Art died while along with the forementioned English.

As to O'Donnell, he and his forces made no movement since they had returned from Thomond, on the forementioned expedition, 'till the following September, and after his common soldiers and paid forces had recruited themselves, during that time, he called for a muster of them, in the hope of getting an advantage of the English; he was informed that the horses of the English were in the habit of being sent to graze every day to a pasture field opposite the town of Derry, and they were watched by a party of the English cavalry; having received this intelligence, he began to meditate how he could take by surprise those horses, and the resolution he came to was to bring along with him privately, in the darkness of the night,

10. *O'Donnell's Expedition to Thomond.*—This was the second expedition O'Donnell made into Thomond, another being recorded in the year 1599, at p. 644, in the Annals. In these expeditions O'Donnell completely plundered the territories of Galway and Clare, to punish Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and Ulick Burke, earl of Clanrickard, both of whom were in alliance with the English, and determined enemies to O'Neill and O'Donnell. It appears that the earls of Thomond and Clanrickard made no stand against O'Donnell, on these occasions, being afraid or unable to encounter that valiant chieftain, who led a very formidable and active force of horse and foot, with which he swept over those

countries, with astonishing rapidity, marching at least 30 or 40 Irish miles in a day, and performing the expedition from Donegal to Loop Head, in Clare, at the mouth of the Shannon, and back again, in 8 or 10 days. On this occasion O'Donnell overran Galway, and the territory of Thomond, as far as Loop Head, and appears to have met little or no opposition from the earls. Mac Geoghegan states that the earl of Thomond, who was then at Limerick, alarmed at the news of O'Donnell's approach, applied for assistance to the President Carew, who immediately dispatched captain Flower, with 800 foot and 60 horse, to join the earl, but it appears that these forces had no encounter with O'Donnell.

a large body of his warriors, and a detachment of his cavalry, amounting to no less than six hundred, both horse and foot, to a deep ravine on a mountain which lay opposite Derry, to the north, from which they could espy the people of the town, who at the same time could not well see them; he sent a small party of his cavalry to lie in ambush, in concealed places near the town, for the horses, and those who attended, to prevent them from driving back the horses whenever they pleased; they remained after that manner in wait for them 'till the early part of the day, when they beheld their horses advancing across the bridge, with those who took care of them as usual; O'Donnell's horsemen rose up in their rear, attacked their keepers, slew many of them, and others escaped by the fleetness of their horses, and by running; O'Donnell's people began to drive the horses of the English, which were in their possession, and his own forces having come up to aid them against the English, they sent the horses on before them. O'Donnell commanded a party of his cavalry to proceed with the horses, without waiting for him, until they reached a secure place, which they accordingly did, and O'Donnell remained behind, with all those he retained of his cavalry and foot soldiers. When the English saw that their horses had been taken away from them, they immediately took up their arms, and went in pursuit of O'Donnell; the general, sir Henry Docwra, and his cavalry, mounted their horses, such of them as had them in their places of keeping, and that had not lost them on that occasion, and they went in the pursuit as expeditiously as they could. When O'Donnell saw the English cavalry in full pursuit after him, he remained in the rear of his foot soldiers, with his troop of horse, until the cavalry of the English overtook him, who valiantly attacked O'Donnell on behalf of their plundered property, and in defence. O'Donnell halted, and made ready for the conflict, with boldness and determination, and a fierce engagement ensued between both parties; one of O'Donnell's relatives, namely Hugh, the son of Hugh Duff, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, aimed at the general, sir Henry Docwra, with the cast of a dart, and struck him directly in the forehead, and wounded him very severely; the general, on being thus wounded, retreated, and all the English in general, after their commander, chief counsellor, and champion had

been wounded, retired in sorrow and discomfiture, and did not follow in pursuit of their horses any farther. The people of O'Donnell retired to their encampments, and having counted the horses which they seized, they numbered upwards of two hundred, after which O'Donnell divided the horses amongst the chiefs. O'Donnell remained besieging the English, without leaving his country, till the end of October, when he undertook to march again into Thomond, to plunder it; having determined on that resolution, he mustered his forces, and he did not halt until he crossed Sligo westward, and arrived at Ballymote. He left Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvaeh, son of Manus O'Donnell, after him in the country, to guard it against the English, that they might not come to plunder it; the English began privately to entreat and gain over Niall Garv O'Donnell, and to offer him the sovereignty of the country should they be victorious; they promised him, along with that, many presents and great wealth, should he join in alliance with them; he was receiving these proposals for a long time, until his misfortune at length induced him to go to them, through the ill counsel of a vain idle party who were about him, although he was afterwards sorry for it; his three brothers joined him in that revolt, namely, Hugh Buighe, Donal, and Con. Truly the English were the better of their joining them, for they were wearied and exhausted for want of sleep and rest every night, through fear of O'Donnell, and they were suffering from sickness and distemper, on account of the closeness of the place in which they were, from the stale provisions, and the salt and sour flesh meat, and having no fresh meat or other fresh provisions requisite for them. They complained of their distress to Niall O'Donnell, respecting all things they stood in need of, and he relieved them from the close imprisonment in which they were; he took with him ten hundred warriors to Lifford, which was a town on the borders of the same lake (Lough Foyle), and had been a famous fortress belonging to O'Donnell, but at that time it was insecure, for there was no strong keep or castle of lime and stone there for a long time, since it had been formerly demolished, and only an imperfect rampart made of clay and sods, surrounded by a shallow water ditch, while it was in contemplation to re-build the fortress which had been previously there. The guards va-

cated that fort, through fear and terror, when they perceived the English advancing towards them, and O'Donnell not being near them, upon which the English entered the fort, and they raised immense great mounds, and ramparts of earth and stone, to protect them, so that they were sufficiently strong to hold out a defence against their enemies. One of O'Donnell's faithful people followed to inform him of the state of the country, and told him of all that had taken place there in his absence ; it was a great surprise and mortification to O'Donnell that his relative, and kinsman by marriage, should have turned against him, for Nualadh, the sister of O'Donnell, was the wife of Niall. O'Donnell returned from the province of Connaught, for he had not gone beyond Ballymote westward when the message reached him, and his forces returned, as expeditiously as they could ; but, however, his warriors could not accompany O'Donnell, except a small party of his cavalry, and he arrived in the vicinity of the forementioned Lifford. The English were not able to make any preys or plundering before O'Donnell returned back, but were engaged in strengthening their fortress, and raising ramparts, and when they learned that O'Donnell had arrived, their dread of him did not suffer them to leave the fort in which they were for any thing they required. O'Donnell remained at a place not far distant from the English, until a small party of his foot soldiers came up to him ; O'Donnell thought it too long without attacking the English, and he did not wait any longer for his forces, but displayed the small party he had to the English, on the south side of Cruach-Lighean, to the north of the river ; when the English beheld him, they marched out to meet him, with Niall Garv O'Donnell, and his brothers, as leaders of the battle ; they made skirmishing attacks on each other, but they did not come to close conflict that day, but continued to reconnoitre each other, for the English were not aware that O'Donnell was in want of forces, as he actually was, and they were in dread of an ambush being laid for them, so that they were not inclined to go from the fortress, through fear of him ; it was the same case with O'Donnell's people, as it would be hazardous for them to encounter their enemies so near the fort, with the small force they had, and having respectively retired, they parted in quietness and cessation ; some were wounded on either side,

by the casting and shooting of darts, and arrows, and leaden balls ; but, however, there were more of O'Donnell's people wounded in the skirmishing, on account of their being fewer in number. The English afterwards returned to their homes, and O'Donnell and his people retired to their encampments ; it was in anger and great wrath that O'Donnell proceeded thither, as he was grieved that his forces had not come up to him, that day, for he was sure, if he had them there, the English would not escape from him as they had. O'Donnell, after his forces had come up to him, carried on a close siege against the English, and he encamped within two thousand paces of Lifford, which we have mentioned, to protect his people, until they reaped and secured the corn adjacent to the English ; he sent persons to watch and reconnoitre the town every night, to prevent any from going into or coming out of it, unless they went across the river southward, and there was not a pass or ford by which they might escape, within a thousand paces of the town, that he did not leave sentinels and ambuscades at, to watch and guard against the English, that they might not pass them unawares, and particularly against the sons of Con O'Donnell and his people, for against them he considered it most difficult to guard, and it was on their account that his guards and sentinels were so numerous ; he remained for thirty days in that place, until the people of the country were enabled to save their corn, and they put it into small hampers and bags, to carry it, and in loads on horses, and beasts of burden, to convey it to secure places, where their enemies could not get at it. O'Donnell, at one time, before he had left that camp, went to attack the English, in the hope of inducing them to come outside of the ramparts, on the open plain ; when O'Donnell's people arrived before the fort, the English began to view them, but they did come to encounter them, for they knew it was for conflict and battle they had come. O'Donnell's people returned back, when they did not succeed in effecting that for which they had gone, and they halted on the banks of the river called the Daol (the river Deel), on the north side, a short distance from the fort ; great numbers of them went to their encampments, and to other employments, for they did not think the English would follow them that day. When Niall Garv O'Donnell beheld O'Don-

nell's people dispersed and unprepared, he told the English it would be desirable for them to attack them; the English, at his request, began to put on their armour, as quickly as they could, in the centre of their ramparts where they could not be seen by their enemies, until they were armed and in armour; when they were accoutered, they then sallied outside of the ramparts, in order of battle, and in that manner they quickly advanced towards O'Donnell's people, led on by Niall and his brethren, along with their people. O'Donnell beheld them advancing towards him, and was glad to see them coming; he arranged his warriors in their proper places, facing them with their battle-arms, and he did not suffer them to shoot at them until they came up to the opposite side of the river; having afterwards met and encountered, a fierce and terrific battle ensued between them; their cavalry charged on each side, and they began to make thrusts at each other with large great-javelins, and blue-headed spears; Niall O'Donnell made a thrust with a sharp-pointed, very long spear, and struck Manus, the brother of O'Donnell, under the shoulder blade, and having deeply pierced him with the lance through the armour which he wore, he wounded his internal parts; when Rory O'Donnell, prince apparent of Tirconnell, saw his brother wounded, he boldly rushed at Niall, and made a fierce determined cast at his breast with a large dart; Niall having raised the fore-part of the high-spirited foreign steed which he rode between them, the blow struck the horse in the very forehead, and pierced it to the brains; Rory, in pulling it back by the thong, smashed the blade of the javelin, so that he left the iron of it in the horse, and had only the handle in his hand, and the horse finally died of it. My sad sorrow, that those champions of Tirconnell had not joined their blows in battle on the same side against their enemies, and that they were not united, for while they should remain so, they would not be scattered, expelled, or banished from their dear country, as they afterwards had been. As to the English, while the cavalry were engaged fighting each other, they made a simultaneous onset on O'Donnell's foot soldiers, who fled before them a short distance; but, however, only a few of them were wounded, for the English did not pursue them beyond the battle-field, and the reason why they did not follow them further was, that

their commander had been wounded in the conflict, and they were obliged to return with him to Lifford, where he afterwards died. A great number of O'Donnell's people pursued them for a long distance, and they continued shooting and cutting them down, so that numbers of them were slain and wounded; and the pursuing party were convinced, that had the forces followed them farther, they would have defeated them; but the failure of the party who had been first put to flight would not permit them to pursue them again. O'Donnell returned to the encampments, after the English had departed, and melancholy and mournful were they that night in the camp, on account of the son of their prince, and the prince presumptive, had he survived his brethren, being in a dying state. When O'Donnell arrived at the camp, he ordered a white slender litter to be made for Manus O'Donnell, to carry him across Barnus (Barnusmore mountain), which was accordingly done, and a great number of his friends and faithful people went with him to Donegal, where a curing couch was made ready for him, and O'Donnell's doctors being brought to cure him, they could effect no cure, but pronounced him for death. There was a monastery in the vicinity of the fortress, in which were Meic-Beathaidh (Sons of Life), of the order of St. Francis, and the most experienced of them were in the habit of visiting him, to prepare him for his confession, and to make his peace with Christ; he made his confession without reserve, and he mourned for his transgressions against God, and repented of his evil thoughts and misdeeds during his lifetime; he also forgave the person who inflicted the wound on him, and said that he himself was in the fault, because it was he made the first attack; he continued in that manner for a week, expecting his death every day, and his Father Confessor of the forementioned order attending him, to guard him against the temptations of the devil; he then received the Eucharist, after which he died, on the 22nd of October, having gained the victory over the world and the devil, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, in the forementioned monastery. His father, namely, Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duff, then at a very advanced age, was near to him in the vicinity of the monastery, and having heard of his death, he was greatly affected, and was in a declining state

for some time after it ; and his spiritual friends were also instructing him regarding the benefit of his soul. This Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, died on the 7th of December ; he was lord of Tirconnell, Inisowen, and of North Connaught, for twenty-six years, until he was weakened by the English, and gave his lordship, with his blessing, to his son Hugh Roe, after he had escaped from the English. That Hugh, the son of Manus, was a man who obtained a lordship without treachery, killing of a relative, war, or contention, after the death of his brother Calvach ; he was a prosperous, warlike man, victorious in battle and conflict, before and during the period of his lordship ; he was the plunderer and devastator of those who were bound to pay him tribute, far and near, while establishing over them his hereditary right, until he brought them under subjection ; a man who laid aside the cares and troubles of the world, after having given his lordship to his son ; he was well-doing towards God, to merit the reward of it for his soul, during eight years, until he died on this occasion ; and he was buried with due honours and solemnity in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal, in the tomb of the lords who preceded him in succession. As to O'Donnell, at the end of those thirty days on which he carried on the siege against the English, he prepared to leave the camp in which he had

been during that time, to go to another place, which was not less convenient, but a little farther from the English, between them and Barnus (Barnusmore mountain), on the western side of the river Finn, for at the approach of the rough wintry weather he was concerned for his soldiers, who were watching and guarding against the English every night ; this happened to have been in November, and he considered it time to bring his forces to a place of rest, after their great toil, for they were not at ease for a considerable time.¹¹ The forces proceeded to the forementioned place, and having encamped there under the shelter of the wood, in the vicinity of the river, they afterwards erected tents and huts ; they began to cut down the wood about them, and made strong barriers between them and their enemies, so that it was difficult to approach them beyond it. They remained in that position until he received intelligence that two ships had come from Spain to the Irish who were engaged in the war, with money and arms, powder and lead, and where they entered port was at Inver More in Connaught ; he sent the same news to O'Neill, and he himself proceeded to Connaught, in the month of December precisely, and he left his brother, Rory O'Donnell, with the most of his forces, after him in the camp we have mentioned, to protect the country. When he arrived in Tireragh of the Moy (in Sligo),

11. *Battles in Donegal*—*Nial Garv O'Donnell*.—In the various engagements above mentioned, between O'Donnell's forces and the English under Docwra, at the garrisons of Loughfoyle, Derry, Lifford, Dunalong, &c., there were 1500 of the English slain, according to Mac Geoghagan, besides many of their commanders, and Docwra himself was near killed, being deeply wounded in the forehead with the thrust of a javelin, which cut through his helmet, and was cast at him by a chieftain of the O'Donnells. It is evident that O'Donnell would, at that time, have entirely cut off the English forces, or expelled them from Derry and Donegal, were it not for the treacherous revolt of Nial Garv O'Donnell, who had under his command 1000 men at Lifford, with whom he joined the English in O'Donnell's absence, and supplied them with provisions while they were in a starving condition, and dying off with distempers. This Nial Garv was a relative of Red Hugh O'Donnell, and was married to his sister Nuala ; he was surnamed Garbh, or Garv, signifying the rough, it is said from the rudeness and violence of his temper ; he was a very valiant man, and fought with great bravery in many of O'Donnell's battles but, influenced by ambition, and the promises of the English, who offered to make him lord of Tirconnell in opposition to Red Hugh, he was induced to revolt, and with his three brothers and their forces joined the English. Morrison says "the lord deputy Mountjoy desired to have authority out of England to pass Tirconnell or Donegal to Nial Garv, reserving only 800 acres about Ballyshannon, and the fishing of the Erne, to her Majesty ;" and he further says, "such was the opinion of the service this turbulent spirit could do the state, that he got the command of 300 foot and 100 horse, in her Majesty's pay." Docwra, writing from Derry, in 1601 and 1602, to lord Mountjoy, speaks

highly of the services rendered the English by Nial Garv, but at the same time, says, he was full of pride, ambition and covetousness, with importunities, continual begging, and wasting of whatever he got, prone to extravagance, and underhand jugglery ; though at the same time he says, he was afraid to charge him with any of his faults, lest he should revolt, and raise a war against the English government, and become "a desperate rebel ;" and again, that Nial had excited Mac Sweeney, underhand, to go into rebellion, and he also complains of his insolence, and disloyal practices, in consequence of which he took from him his cows, horses, and all his substance, for that Nial had forbid his people to yield any relief to the English garrisons, and threatened to set fire to Lifford, and refused to admit any sheriff into his country, and that he swore he would go into rebellion, rather than any Englishman should enjoy a foot of church land in his country. Morrison says, Nial was of a nature fiery and violent, extremely proud and covetous. It appears Nial Garv afterwards, in opposition to the English, went to Kilmacrennan, and had himself inaugurated as, *The O'Donnell*, preferring that honour to the English title of earl, on which the lord deputy Mountjoy, after assigning Nial some good portions of land, procured the rest of Donegal to be granted to Rory O'Donnell, the brother of Red Hugh, who was, by James the I., created earl of Tirconnell. In one of the battles in Donegal, in 1601, sir John O'Dogherty, lord of Inisowen, who had always been the faithful ally of O'Donnell, was slain, on which O'Donnell appointed his brother Felim O'Dogherty as chief, but Docwra set up in opposition to him Cahir O'Dogherty, the son of sir John, then a minor, with the usual policy of the English, to create division amongst the Irish chiefs.

he sent messengers to the ships we have before mentioned, to request them to proceed to the harbour of Cealla-Béaga (Killybegs, in Donegal), while he himself remained at Dun-Neill (at Dromore West), for then was the festival of the Nativity of Christ, and he kept the first days of the feast, as he was in the habit of doing. Intelligence reached him that O'Neill had come after him to the country, and he waited no longer, but went to meet O'Neill, so that they met each other on the way; they proceeded without halting until they arrived at Donegal, and the chiefs of Leath Cuinn came to them at that place. The ships we have mentioned came afterwards to the harbour of Teilionn (Telin harbour in Donegal), near Killybegs, and all the money and other supplies they contained, which were sent to the chiefs, were brought to them at Donegal, and were divided into two portions, that is, one half for O'Neill, and for those who were in war alliance with him, and the other half for O'Donnell, and for those who were joined with him.¹²

Judith, the daughter of Maguire, i. e. of Cuchonacht, commonly called the coarb, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas, who was the wife of the baron O'Neill, namely Fear-dorecha, son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, and who was the mother of O'Neill, namely Hugh (earl of Tyrone), and of Cormac his brother; after the baron was slain, she was married to Henry, the son of Felim Roe, son of Art, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge (O'Neill), and she brought forth to him an estimable son, namely, Torglogh; this woman, who was a pillar of support and sustenance to the rich and poor, to men of learning and exiles, widows and orphans, ecclesiastics and professional men, the distressed and indigent; a woman who was a head-piece of consultation and

counsel to the chiefs and tribes of the province of Conor Mac Neasa (Ulster); a pious, charitable, mild, benign female devotee, of pure piety and love of God and her neighbour, died at Machaire-na-Croisi (Magheracross, in Fermanagh), on the 22nd of June, and was buried in Donegal, after having received the body and blood of Christ, after extreme unction and repentance, after bestowing many charities on the ecclesiastical orders of God, but particularly on the order of St. Francis, that they might undertake to pray to God for her before and after death.

The lord justice of Ireland, lord Mountjoy, mustered an army, in the month of September, to march into Tyrone; in the first place he proceeded to Drogheda, from thence to Dundalk, and to Bealach-an-Maighre, and O'Neill came to the other end of the pass. When the lord justice learned that O'Neill had come to that place, what he did was, to encamp on the side of the pass at which he himself was, so that the pass was not attempted or forced by either party for a long time. The lord justice, considering it too long that the pass was guarded against him, he put on the resolution one day to force it, despite of O'Neill; when O'Neill perceived that affair, he sent forward bands of well disciplined fierce soldiers, similar to swarms of bees coming forth from their hives, as they rushed on from the tents and booths of the camp to oppose them, and they began to wound and sharply spear them, and to cut and pierce them, until they were compelled to return back the same way to the camp, after an immense number of their nobles, officers, common soldiers, and attendants were slain; they also lost a vast deal of all sorts of property, consisting of horses, steeds, accoutrements, arms and armour in that conflict.

In some time after that, the lord justice got an

12. *Succours from Spain.*—In the latter end of the year 1600, king Philip III., of Spain, sent some succours to O'Neill and O'Donnell, under a Spanish captain, who came with two ships laden with warlike stores; they first came to the harbour called in the Annals Invermore, which appears to be the bay of Killala, in Mayo; but they afterwards landed at Killybegs, in Donegal. There arrived along with those Spanish vessels, according to Mac Geoghegan, two Legates, namely, Matthew de Oviedo, and Don Martin de la Cerda, who were empowered to grant indulgences to the Irish who fought against the English in defence of their religion. Pope Clement VIII., at the same time, sent a crown of Phoenix feathers to O'Neill, says Mac Geoghegan, as the champion of the Catholic cause, in imitation of Urban III., who had sent, in the 12th century, a crown of Peacocks' plumes to king John, as lord of Ireland. The Legates likewise brought to O'Neill

and O'Donnell *twenty thousand pieces of gold*, towards defraying the expenses of the war. This Mathew de Oviedo was an eminent Spanish ecclesiastic; and a Franciscan friar, he was appointed by the Pope archbishop of Dublin, in 1600, and came again to Ireland, along with the Spanish forces to Kinsale, in 1601; but after their defeat, he returned to Spain, and did not preside altogether more than about one year over the see of Dublin. O'Neill at this time sent his son Henry on a mission to king Philip of Spain, according to Mac Geoghegan, who gives a Bull of Pope Clement, in the year 1600, exhorting the Irish princes to persevere in the war, in support of the Catholic faith, and granting them all the indulgences which the Roman Pontiffs had been accustomed to bestow on those who fought against the Turks for the recovery of the Holy Land.

advantage and opportunity of O'Neill's watching of the pass, so that he proceeded through it without conflict or battle, in the month of October precisely. When O'Neill discovered that affair, he marched in the way before the lord justice, so that the two camps were confronted to each other, 'till the end of the same month; the lord justice was not suffered to advance beyond that into Tyrone on

13. *Mountjoy's Expeditions to Ulster in 1600.*—On the 24th of February, 1600, Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, arrived in Ireland as lord deputy, and landed at Howth, accompanied by sir George Carew, who was appointed president of Munster; and sir Henry Poer was made governor of the Pale. An account of Mountjoy's campaigns in Ulster is given by Fynes Morrison, Cox, Leland and Mac Geoghegan. On the 5th of May, Mountjoy marched with a strong force from Dublin to Drogheda, and thence to Dundalk, in a few days, having collected all the troops he could from the garrisons of the Pale, to encounter O'Neill.

Battles at Moyry Pass, Carlingford &c.—On Whit-Sunday morning, Mountjoy advanced near the Pass of Moyry, and came to Newry; the celebrated Pass of Moyry is often mentioned at this period, being the scene of many conflicts between the forces of O'Neill and those of the lord deputy; the place is above mentioned in the Annals, under the name of *Bealach-an-maighre*, and was situated on the borders of Louth and Armagh, in a direction between Dundalk and Newry, about two miles north of Foghard, in the southern part of the barony of Orior, bordering on the Fews, near Slieve Gullion mountain, and Jonesborough, in Armagh. The place was environed with bogs, marshes, and woods, and strongly fortified; Morrison says that O'Neill marched from Lough Foyle, in haste to Dungannon, and having razed the old fort of Blackwater, and burned Armagh (then in possession of the English), he drew his men into the strong fortress of Loughlurgan, where he made trenches, and fortified the place for three miles in length. On the 16th of May, Mountjoy marched from Newry, and encamped towards Armagh, with about 2,000 horse and foot, according to Morrison. The earl of Southampton, and sir Oliver Lambert, arrived on that day with more troops at Dundalk, and on the 17th captain Edward Blaney was detached by Mountjoy, with 500 foot and 50 horse, to secure their passage through the Pass of Moyry; he proceeded from the camp through the Moyry, to Foghard, from which hill to Dundalk there was, says Morrison, no danger. Blaney left his foot to secure the Pass of Moyry, and passed on with his horse to Dundalk, to conduct the earl of Southampton, and his forces, to the lord deputy, who, with the rest of the army, would meet him at the Causeway beyond the Pass. The earl of Southampton, sir Oliver Lambert, and sir Henry Folliott, then advanced with their forces to Foghard, and captain Blaney commanded the van guard towards the Four-mile-water, being a ford all environed with woods, in the midst of the Moyry Pass. When they came within half a mile of the Pass, they saw the Irish posted on both sides in the wood, whereupon the earl ordered the van guard to pass over the water, and to make good the rising of the hill beyond it. When these came within musket shot, they perceived 200 of the Irish foot posted beyond the water; captain Blaney then divided his men into three parties, sending one to the right, under captain Atherton, and another to the left under captain Williams, while he remained himself with the central body. In the mean time the lord deputy, being on the hill beyond the Pass, sent his van guard of two regiments, under colonels sir Charles Percy, and sir Richard Morrison, to advance towards the Pass. Captain Blaney made an attack on the Irish, and the Deputy's van guard also advanced to their assistance, and a conflict took place for some time at the ford. O'Neill's forces, says Morrison, "retired to the earl of Southampton's rear, and came desperately on our men, hot with horse and foot, but sir Henry Folliott made a very good stand, and sir Oliver Lambert, fearing lest our men should be distressed, the more to encourage them, took his colours in his own hand, and, with a party of

that occasion, so that he was obliged to return on the eastern side of Bealach-an-Maighre, along the borders of the Oriors (the baronies of Orior, in Armagh); he afterwards proceeded in boats from the harbour of Carlingford, into the English Pale, from thence to Dublin, and the lord justice did not attempt to go beyond Ballagh-Moyry for a considerable time after that.¹³

Southampton's best vanguard men, attacked the assailants; the Irish, having spent their powder, and thrown all their staves and darts, with innumerable stones recovered their ground, where O'Neill himself stood, at the head of about 200 foot and 220 horse, with a far greater number in the woods." The earl then commanded his men to advance, and join the deputy's forces, and Richard Wingfield, the marshal of the army, came to them with an order from the lord deputy to continue their march to Newry. Great numbers were slain on both sides in these engagements, but the English were defeated, and the expedition was unsuccessful, Mountjoy feared to advance further into the North, as he saw the hill sides bristled with the spears of O'Neill. Morrison says, that the deputy, being informed that the Pass of Moyry, by reason of much rain, and the Irish having broken the Causeway, was hard to be passed, returned on the 28th of May by Carlingford to Dundalk, and thence to Dublin, the Irish having, in his absence, burned and laid waste Meath, and other parts of the Pale, though he had left for its defence 2,000 foot and 175 horse in Leinster.

In the course of the same year Mountjoy made a second expedition from Dublin into Ulster, as above mentioned, in the Annals; on the 15th of September, according to Morrison, he encamped at Foghard, near Dundalk, where he remained till the 9th of October, his progress further being impeded by O'Neill's forces, as well as the severity of the weather. O'Neill had possession of the Moyry Pass with a strong force, and Mountjoy having marched his troops thither, they had several encounters for two days, but on the 8th the Irish left the pass clear. The deputy having refreshed his army at Dundalk, marched on the 21st of October to Newry, through the Pass of Moyry, where, says Morrison, he caused the entrenchments to be levelled, and the woods cut down; he remained at Newry for want of victuals till the 2nd of November, when he set forward 8 miles towards Armagh, and there encamped. The Irish appeared on a hill, whereupon sir Samuel Bagnall's regiment was ordered to advance against them. The next day Mountjoy rode about a quarter of a mile from the camp, and viewed a place where sir John Norris formerly intended to build a fort, and Mountjoy then commenced to erect a fortress there, on a hill like a promontory, all environed with bogs, a river, and extensive wood, and near it a fine country, with houses and much corn. O'Neill was posted with his forces on a neighbouring hill, watching the movements of Mountjoy, and both parties had several skirmishes, in which many were slain on each side; and Nial O'Quin, one of O'Neill's chief commanders, was taken prisoner. Mountjoy having finished the fortress, called it *Mount Norris*, in honour of the general sir John Norris, and he placed in it a garrison of 400 foot, under captain Edward Blaney. Mountjoy, says Morrison, then put all his army under arms, and with all the drums and trumpets, and a great volley of shot, proclaimed Tyrone's head, with promise of £2,000 to him that brought him alive, and £1,000 to him that brought him dead, and the deputy then marched to Newry. Mountjoy, having resolved to return into the Pale by Carlingford, came with his army, on the 12th of November, to the Narrow Water, whence he sent sir Josias Bodley, with a force of 500 foot, to prevent the Irish from impeding his progress over the river, the stream of which was so very rapid, that it was dangerous for the horses to pass over. The foot forces having crossed, the deputy sent sir Henry Folliott to possess the Pass of Faddome, where all the cavalry crossed, and the Irish forces were then seen drawing over the mountains towards the Pass of Carlingford. The English encamped that night between the Passes of Faddome and Carlingford, and, early on the morning of the 13th, the scoutmaster

Sir John Chamberlain, a colonel of the English of Derry, proceeded with a large force against O'Dogherty, to prey and plunder him; O'Dogherty, with a small party, encountered the English, and a fierce conflict ensued between them, in which the English were defeated, and the colonel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Dogherty.

brought word that O'Neill, with all his forces, was lodged on a pass in a thick wood, at the foot of a great mountain reaching down close to the sea side. The English were commanded by captains Roper, Berry, Billing, Trevor, Esmond, Constable, Caulfield, Hansard, &c., and by Christopher St. Laurence, sir Garrett Moore, sir Richard Morrison, sir Samuel Bagnall, sir William Godolphin, sir Henry Danvers, and Mountjoy himself was present, at the head of a troop of horse. O'Neill's forces were posted on a small semi-circular plain, whereof the sea, says Morrison, made the diameter, and a thick wood the circumference, and near it ran a river out of the wood into the sea, the ford of which was of good advantage to them, and all along the circumference they made divers trenches, and on one side a *Barriado* reaching a good way into the wood, and down to the sea. When the vanguard of the English crossed the river, the Irish poured on them volleys of shot, and others fell on with pike and sword, and a fierce conflict was carried on for some time, in which great numbers fell on both sides, amongst whom, on the side of the English, was George Cranmer, lord Mountjoy's secretary, with the ensign of sir Garrett Moore, and Hugh O'Hanlon; captains Hansard and Trevor, also on the side of the English, and other officers were severely wounded. Morrison says that O'Neill himself was nearly slain by a musket shot, which killed the next man to him, on whose shoulder he leaned at the time. This battle of Carlingford Pass was fought on the 13th of November, and Morrison says, that, while walking in his brother's garden at Dundalk, he distinctly heard by the reverberation of the wall, the sound of the volleys of shot, though the place was six miles distant. Mountjoy next marched to Dundalk, and, on the 17th, arrived in Dublin; Mac Geoghegan states that in one of those engagements at Moyry or Carlingford, Mountjoy was severely wounded, and remained some time to get cured at Newry. The forces of Mountjoy were far greater on these expeditions, than stated by Morrison and Cox, who, as usual, greatly underrate the numbers who fought, as well as the slain, while, on the other hand, they always exaggerate the amount of killed on the side of the Irish. According to Morrison, the lord deputy Mountjoy had only about 2,000 men on each of those expeditions to Ulster, but Mac Geoghegan states that in the second expedition, he had 6,000 fighting men, and he had under him a great number of distinguished commanders, as above mentioned. In the engagements at the Moyry Pass, as stated in the Annals, the English were defeated with great slaughter, and the Irish obtained immense booty of arms, armour, horses, &c. The number of the British forces slain in these engagements with O'Neill, is stated by Mac Geoghegan at 4,000, but this estimate appears to be excessive, therefore, taking a medium between the accounts of Morrison and Mac Geoghegan, it appears probable that Mountjoy's army amounted to about 4,000 men, and that he would not, with a smaller force, have attempted to encounter the formidable O'Neill, in his strongholds in the North; and in the various engagements during these two campaigns, there were at least 2,000 of the English forces slain in Ulster.

Mountjoy's Expedition to Leinster and Meath in 1600 and 1601.—An account of this expedition is given from page 200 to 211, in the 1st vol. of Fynes Morrison, and partly in Cox and Mac Geoghegan. Mountjoy, in the month of December, first proceeded to Wicklow against the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, &c.; he arrived at Naas on the 22nd, where he assembled the Leinster garrisons, and then marched to Monastereven, and next over the mountains, covered with snow, to the glens of Wicklow; on Christmas Day he arrived suddenly at the residence of Felim O'Byrne, chief of Glenmalur. O'Byrne himself escaped, but Mountjoy made his wife and eldest son prisoners; he regulated himself plentifully in

Niall Garv O'Donnell, together with his brethren and his English, were at Lifford, as we have before stated, and they marched with a force into O'Kane's country, for prey and plunder, and did not halt until they arrived at Dianait; they were encountered by a large party of O'Neill's people, and an engagement ensued between them, in which

O'Byrne's house, and remained there with his forces until the 20th of January, plundering and laying waste the country in all directions, with his usual inhumanity. Even Morrison, his secretary and panegyrist, says, "his troops spoiled and ransacked the countries of Ranelagh and Caslay, swept away the most part of their cattle and goods, burnt all their corn, and almost all their houses, leaving little or nothing to relieve them; and to finish the work, his lordship planted two strong garrisons on them, one at Wicklow, in the east, and the other at Tullagh, on the west." Mountjoy next marched back to Monastereven, and, on the 29th of January, to Abbey Connell, passing, says Morrison, "by the ruined city of Kildare, now altogether disinhabited;" from thence he crossed the Liffey, to Hussey's castle, and thence to Maynooth, the ancient castle of the earls of Kildare; he met no opposition in his progress from the O'Moores, or O'Conors, of Leix and Offaley, whose territories he laid waste in the preceding autumn of the same year. On the 31st, he came to Trim, "through which," says Morrison, "the Boyne runs, and it lath the ruins of a sumptuous castle." He remained at Trim till the 11th of February and then passed by the mansion of Barnwall, baron of Trimlestown, to the residence of Nugent, baron of Delvin in Westmeath; on the 12th he came to Mullingar, went thence to Ballymore, and to sir Theobald Dillon's, and on the 17th arrived at Athlone. The greater part of these countries lay waste, and he returned to Westmeath; on the 19th he came to Bryan Mac Geoghegan's castle at Donore, and thence proceeded to act against captain Richard Tyrrell, who was posted in a stronghold seated in a plain, on a little island, encompassed with bogs and deep ditches of running water, and with thick woods. Tyrrell, secured in this fastness, valiantly defended the place against great forces, and Morrison says, that while he himself was along with some horsemen on a hill reconnoitering the place, and riding on a white horse, he was nearly shot, one ball flying close to his head, and the second went through his cloak, and lodged in the saddle, after it had bruised his thigh. Mountjoy's cavalry were posted on a hill, and he sent sir Christopher St. Laurence, captains Winsor, Roper, Rotherham, and other officers, with the wings of foot, into the wood, to attack the fortified island; but Tyrrell's men poured their volleys on them, by which captain Darcy was shot in the neck; on the 22nd the English carried bundles and faggots to pass into the island, but the water carrying them away, and his lordship's guard, says Morrison, "being badly seconded by the Irish, we came off with loss, and captain Rotherham was killed." On the 23rd Mountjoy again attacked the island, and he got a supply of provisions for the camp from all parts, particularly from Athlone by boats; he had 400 lodged in the Abbey, where he dined, and proclaimed Tyrrell's head at two thousand crowns, and after dinner, drawing to the island, he divided the forces, sending part to attack the island in boats, and others into the woods, to seize on their corn secured there, and burn their houses, and such things for their relief, as they could not carry away. On the 24th, being Shrove-Tuesday, there was a great fall of snow, and the next night Tyrrell withdrew from the island, on which Mountjoy found some wines, corn, cows, and garrons; he continued to burn the houses and corn, and Morrison says he gave a piece of coin, called an angel, to a soldier, to swim over to an island on a lake, and burn the houses; he next came to a river which divides Meath and Offaly (probably the Brosna), and sent several companies, under Christopher St. Laurence, to lay waste the country. On the 27th he rode to the strong castle of sir John Tyrrell, who was a subject, and went by the place called Tyrrell's Pass, encompassed with bogs and hilly woods. On the 1st of March he came to sir Terence O'Dempsey's house at Cloneygowen, near Portarlinton, thence to Ballybrittas, and sir Henry

many were wounded on each side, and O'Neill's people were defeated; and Niall and his English returned again to their homes at Lifford, with much booty and sway.

On another occasion after that, Niall, with his brethren and his English, went into Tyrone, and they preyed the entire of Gleann Aichle. They defeated in another engagement the sons of Ferdorcha, the son of John, son of Donal (O'Neill), at Cnoc-Buidbh, near Strabane, and they slew some people; Torlogh Oge O'Quinn, with some others, were taken prisoners, and three score marks were exacted for his ransom.

Baile-Nua (Newtownstewart), in Tyrone, and Castlederg, were taken by Niall and the English, but it was taken from them again in a short time after.

Rory, the son of Eignechan, son of Eignechan, son of Nechtan, son of Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

A. D. 1601.

The sons of Shane-na-Seamar, the son of Rickard Saxanach (Burke), of whom we have already treated, were encamped in the estate of O'Meagher in Ikerrin (in Tipperary), on the first days of the month of January. Spies and reconnoiterers came about them in that place, from the Butlers, after it had been reported by some of their gentlemen that an opportunity and an advantage could be obtained to attack them at that place where they were; so that it was on that account sir Walter, the son of John, son of James Butler, and Mac Pierce, namely, James, the son of Edmond, son of James, with a number of the gentlemen of the two counties, viz., of the county of Tipperary and of the county of Kilkenny, came to meet and join each other on a certain night, at a particular place appointed and agreed upon by them; the resolution to which they came in their consultation,

and on which they agreed was, to attack the Conacian camp very early on the following morning. An unusual thing and an evident fatality befel that camp of the Burkes, viz., an advantage being gained of their watching, so that their enemies came amongst them, who left them stretched lifeless, with their flesh lacerated, and their gory bodies completely hacked, throughout their tents and booths. On that occasion O'Shaughnessey, i. e. John, the son of Giolla Duv, son of Dermod, son of William, who had been expelled from his patrimony, like all the other insurgents who were along with the sons of John Burke, was slain; John Oge, the son of John Burke, was taken prisoner there, and was brought to Kilkenny, to be imprisoned. Redmond Burke and William, together with a number of their party, having escaped from that conflict, went from thence into Ely, but did not remain long in that territory when they proceeded into Ulster, leaving the towns of Ormond, which were in alliance with them 'till then, feebly defended. When they had arrived amongst the Irish of the North, namely, O'Neill and O'Donnell, Redmond Burke began to employ some common soldiers to march into Clanrickard, and having engaged those, he proceeded on the first days of spring across the river Erne (at Ballyshannon), along the borders of Brefney O'Rourke (county of Leitrim), into the county of Sligo, to the county of Roscommon, across the river Suck, into Clan Conmaigh (in Galway); he took prisoner the lord of that country, namely, Mac David (Burke), i. e. Fiacha, the son of Hoberd Buighe, son of William, son of Thomas. Redmond, after that, arrived at Tuath-an-Chaladh (the district of the port or ferry, west of the river Suck, at the Shannon), in the south of Hy-Maine, in the county of Galway. When the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Ulick Burke, received intelligence of that affair, he proceeded to the eastern border of his

Warren's house in Leix. There he received directions from the council of England to decry the *silver money* and proclaim a new coin 3 ounces fine (that is 3 ounces of silver, and 9 of brass in the lb). Great quantities of this base coinage, or *Brass Money*, was sent for circulation to Ireland at this time, which ruined thousands, and impoverished all classes, and excessively raised the prices of all commodities. Morrison says, "this base money was sent over to impoverish the rebels, but, in conclusion, it was the undoing of all the queen's servants, who came home beggars, so that only the treasurers and paymasters, who were thereby infinitely enriched, had cause to bless the authors of this invention."

(See Note on *Brass Money*, page 426). In the course of the month of March, Mountjoy proceeded to Trim, Ardbraccan, and other parts of Meath, and thence into Monaghan, and plundered Farney, and other parts of Mac Mahon's country, burned the houses, corn, and goods of the people, and thence came to Ardee, and to sir Edward Moore's house at Mellifont, and to Drogheda, where he remained till the 16th of April, and then returned to Dublin, having, in the course of this marauding expedition, plundered, burned and laid waste the countries through which he passed, and massacred the inhabitants with unrelenting fury and inhumanity.

country, to wait for and watch Redmond, but, notwithstanding all his watching, Redmond, on the thirteenth night of the month of March, unperceived or unheard by the earl or his sentinels, went past them into Clanrickard, until he arrived at Tuath-Chenel-Fheighin (district of Kinel-Feichin), in the southern part of the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway. Redmond sent forth his predatory parties, early in the morning of that night, to all the towns of the district, from Magh-Glas to Crannog-Mac-Cnaimhin (i. e. the Cranoge, or fortress of MacNevin), and from Coill-Breac to the mountain (Slievebaughta Mountain, in the barony of Leitrim, on the borders of Clare). The most of the wealth of the district, and all its moveable property, were under the controul of Redmond, before the noon of that day; he afterwards proceeded to take up his quarters in the woods of the upper part of the district, and he continued four or five days in that campaign, drawing supplies from the neighbours, and fortifying about him, until the earl of Clanrickard, with the greatest force he could procure of the inhabitants of the country, came and encamped at the monastery of Kinel-Feichin. They remained four or five days in those positions, during which dishonourable slayings were committed between them, until Teige, the son of Bryan-na-Murtha, son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen O'Rourke, with fierce companies of well-armed soldiers, came to aid Redmond. When those two combined forces overtook the earl, he departed from the camp in which he was, and proceeded through the passes into Clanrickard, and they pursued him to the town of Loughrea; as the earl and his people escaped from them on that occasion, they overran and devastated all that lay from Leitrim to Ard-Maoldubhain and to the gate of Feadan, in the west of Kinel-Aodha (in the barony of Kiltartan). It was at that time a lord of a country of the Momonians was slain on their side, namely, Mac Donogh (of Duhallow, in Cork), i. e. Donogh, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, and the manner in which he went on that expedition was this, that O'Neill, having brought him captive from Munster, in the spring of the foregoing year, he remained in Ulster from that time 'till he marched with those sons of John Burke, and fell after that manner in the war of the Clan William. When

Redmond and his predatory parties arrived on the borders of Thomond (county of Clare), they encamped on the western side of Loch-Cutra (Lough Cooter, in the barony of Kiltartan, in Galway), where a young gentleman of the Dalcassians, namely, Teige, the son of Torlogh, son of Donal, son of Conor O'Brien, came to him, by the advice and request of some foolish people, without asking the permission or leave of his father, or of the earl of Clanrickard, to whom he was related and in friendship. When the sons of John Burke and Teige O'Brien confirmed their war alliance with each other, Teige requested, in three days after that, to be furnished with a party for the purpose of scouring some quarter of Thomond; he was not refused that request, for a number of the gentlemen of the camp, accompanied him with their kerns; of those were William, the son of John Burke, and the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Walter, the son of William, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick; after they left the camp, they proceeded to the border of Kinel-Aodha, and of Echtge, and to Kinel-Dungaile (in the barony of Tullagh, in Clare), they sent forth their predatory parties on both sides of the river Fergus, through the lower part of Hy-Fearmaic (barony of Iuchi-quin), and the upper part of Clan-Cuilein (baronies of Tullagh and Bunratty); some of them went to Baile-ui-Aille (in the parish of Templemally), and near Clonroad, (at Ennis); they returned back with their booty that night to Cill-Reachtais, in Upper Clan Cuilein (in the parish of Kilraghtis, in the barony of Bunratty); on their leaving that town on the following morning, they were overtaken by the gentlemen of the two Clan-Cuileins, with their risings out, and also by the companies of the earl of Thomond; that pursuing party of Thomond began to shoot these insurgents, and slew many of their people, from that place to Meelick of O'Grady (in the barony of Bunratty), in the eastern part of Kinel Dungaile; the pursuers, however, returned, and the other party carried off the prey to the camp, after having lost a number of their gentlemen, and common soldiers; of those was that son of Mac William we have mentioned, namely, Walter, the son of William Burke; on the same day, moreover, Teige, the son of Torlogh O'Brien, was wounded by the shot of a ball, so that he was obliged, after arriving at the

camp, to confine himself to a sick couch, and to go under the hands of doctors, despite of his incorrigible disposition and rash temper. Large bodies of the queen's people came from various quarters to aid the earl of Clanrickard, and of these were eight or nine colours of soldiers, from the president of the two provinces of Munster; thither came the son of the earl himself, who had been for some time previous to that along with the lord justice, with a large force of foreign soldiers; thither came the deputy governor of the province of Connaught, and also an auxiliary force from Galway. When the sons of John Burke received intelligence of the assembling of those, they removed back eastward along the mountain, into the fastnesses of the district of Kinel Feichin, and remained in the temporary huts in which they had previously been; they were not, however, long there, when the sons of the earl, namely, the baron of Dunkellin and sir Thomas Burke, together with every one of his sons who was able to serve as commanders in the army, came, with numerous forces along with them, into the district, in pursuit of them, and formed a large extensive camp in the centre of the district. The earl of Clanrickard himself was not in that camp, for he was attacked by a fit of sickness, and a dangerous severe disease, in the week before that, so that he was not able to march with an army at that time. When the deputy governor of the province of Connaught, and the baron of Dunkellin, learned that Teige O'Brien was mortally wounded in that camp of Redmond Burke, they sent him a protection on behalf of the queen, and he therefore went to them; the baron sent an escort with him to Leitrim, one of the earl's towns, but he did not long survive there, for he died soon after, and was buried in the town of Loughrea, and in the town of Athenry in succession, in one week; the young scion who then died was a lamentable loss to his country, for he was expert at every military weapon, and every battle engine which were used amongst the Irish, in feats of valour, and he was distinguished for gaiety, mirth, activity, feats of arms, mildness, comeliness, fame, and hospitality. As to those camps in the district of Kinel-Feichin, they were closely confronted every day, guarding against each other, from the festival of St. Patrick to the end of the month of April, until the provisions and flesh

meat supplies, of the sons of John Burke, became reduced and exhausted, and on that account they prepared to quit the place; and, after having left the country, they took a prey from O'Madden, namely, Donal, the son of John, son of Breasal; they proceeded from thence across the river Suck, and the sons of the earl having pursued them during that space, many people were slain between them on both sides, on that occasion. The sons of John Burke proceeded after that to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and the sons of the earl returned to their country and homes, and on their arrival in their estate, the condition in which they found their father, the earl, namely, Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick of the Heads, was in his last moments, after making his will, taking leave of his nearest friends, and after settling his worldly affairs; he died in the month of May, in the town of Loughrea, and was buried in the town of Athenry, with great solemnity. The person who then died was one of the most lamented amongst the Irish in his time; he was a lord of deliberate, just judgments, of a mild countenance, becoming a chief, to all those who addressed him; kind to the people of his country, warlike to his neighbouring people, equitable in council, a man whose weakness, or want of energy, were not witnessed on the point of danger, since the time he assumed a military command to the day of his death; his son Rickard was appointed his successor, and it was to record the year in which the earl died the following was composed:

"Since Christ had entered the human flesh
To intercede for us in every future age,
Sixteen hundred years and one elapsed
Unto the death of the earl Ulick."

O'Dogherty, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Cuireach (the Heroic), died on the 27th of January; he was lord of the barony of Inisowen, and there was not a lord of a barony amongst the Irish more distinguished for manual action and hospitality, or more bold in counsel than he. O'Donnell nominated Felim Oge, John's brother, the O'Dogherty; the clan of Ailin, and the clan of Daibed, brought Cahir, the son of John Oge, to the English at Derry, and the general, sir Henry Docwra, nominated him O'Dogherty, through animosity for O'Donnell.

Redmond O'Gallagher, bishop of Derry, was killed by the English in O'Kane's country, on the 15th of March.

James, the son of Sorley Buighe, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, the most distinguished leader of the Clan Donnell in his time, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday.

Mac I-Brien of Ara (in Tipperary), namely Torlogh, the son of Murtoigh, son of Donal, son of Teige, died in the month of February; there was not a lord of a country in Ireland of his age the night he died, a more active and valiant man, who would lead his force more safe out of every country into which he had made incursions; and seldom any force escaped from him in the same strength they entered his country; he was a person who

defended the rugged and intricate tract of land which he retained until he died, and he was buried at his own fortress in Baile-an-Chaislein (Castletownara, in the barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary).

O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond, the son of Maolmora, son of John, son of Cathal, died in the month of April; he was an aged, grey-haired man, of strong memory of remote times, and active and energetic, both in mind and body, till his death; he was buried at Cavan, in the monastery of St. Francis, and his brother's son, namely, Owen, the son of Hugh Connallach, was appointed his successor.¹

A. D. 1601.

1. *The last Chiefs of the O'Reillys.*—The MS. work called the *Book of Cavan*, which is in the possession of Mr. Geraghty, the publisher of these Annals, and was chiefly compiled from ancient documents by the late learned Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, gives a history of the O'Reillys, from which some of the following particulars have been collected. This Edmond O'Reilly, above-mentioned, was known as Edmond of Kilnacrott; he had a castle at that place, in the county of Cavan, where Morton's magnificent mansion now stands. Edmond was brother of Hugh Connallach O'Reilly, the celebrated prince of Brefney, whose death, in the year 1583, is recorded at p. 538, in these Annals; he was surnamed Connallagh, or the Connallian, from being fostered and brought up in Tirconnell, under the care of his maternal grandfather, Hugh Duv O'Donnell, prince of that country. This Hugh O'Reilly was three times married: first to the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty, in Meath; secondly, to a daughter of sir Thomas Nugent, of Carlanstown, in Westmeath; lastly, to lady Isabella Barnwall, of Meath; by his first wife he left three sons, Shane Roe, or Red John, Philip, and Eogan; by his second a son, Maolmora, or Miles, but no children by his third wife. On the death of Hugh, his brother, Edmond, the Tanist, or heir apparent, was to succeed as prince of Brefney, but was opposed by his nephew, Shane Roe, whose claim was supported by the English, and both these chiefs, while in contention for the lordship, attended sir John Perrott's parliament in Dublin in 1585, as representatives for the county of Cavan, as mentioned in these Annals. Shane Roe made his submission to the English, went to London, was well received at Court, and knighted by queen Elizabeth. Sir John O'Reilly agreed to hold his extensive estates in the county of Cavan under the crown, and to give up the ancient tenures and customs of Tanistry, but sir John afterwards joined Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, against the English, and died at Cavan on the 1st of June, 1596. On the death of sir John, his brother Philip was appointed prince of Brefney, by Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, but Philip held the lordship but a short time, for he was accidentally killed by some of O'Neill's people on the 19th of November in the same year. At this time Maolmora Breagh, or Miles the Handsome, the son of sir John O'Reilly, a young man of fine person, great valour, and ambition, who was married to a niece of Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, aspiring to the lordship of Brefney, joined the English, and having repaired to London, was well received by queen Elizabeth, who gave him a grant of the county of Cavan by Letters Patent, with the promise of an earldom; he commanded a regiment of cavalry in the English service, and was called *The Queen's O'Reilly*; he was slain in 1598, at the great battle of the Yellow Ford, in Armagh, of which an account is given at p. 627 in the Annals. Edmond O'Reilly, above mentioned, succeeded his nephew Philip as prince of Brefney, in 1596, and died in his castle of Tullymongan, at Cavan, in 1601; he was succeeded by his nephew, Eogan or Owen, one of the sons of Hugh Connallach, and Owen having died in 1603, was succeeded by his brother Maolmora. This Maolmora, or Miles, was the last prince of Brefney, and

though he and some of his successors were styled lords of Cavan, they had but little of the power or possessions of their ancestors. During the time of Miles, from 1610 to 1620, the *plantation* of Ulster with British colonies took place, and the county of Cavan being confiscated by James I., was seized by the crown, and almost the whole of its lands, the ancient territory of the O'Reillys for many ages, was transferred to English and Scotch settlers, called Undertakers, of which transactions accounts are given in Pynnar's Survey, in Harris's Hibernica, and in the Tracts of sir John Davis. Some chiefs of the O'Reillys got regrants from the Crown of portions of their own ancient possessions, amongst others Miles O'Reilly, the last lord of Brefney, who was obliged to give up the ancient seat at Tullymongan, in Cavan, that town and castle coming into the possession of the corporation established there by king James in 1610. Miles built a castle at Camett, now called Castle Cosby, near Crossdoney, where he retired and died in 1635. Colonel Philip O'Reilly, of Ballinacargy castle, in the county of Cavan, was next recognised as *The O'Reilly*; he was the son of Hugh, son of sir John O'Reilly above-mentioned, and when a young man had served some time in the Spanish army; shortly after his return to Ireland he became one of the chief leaders in the great Insurrection of 1641, and was a distinguished commander for many years in co-operation with Owen Roe O'Neill, his brother-in-law, being married to his sister, Rose O'Neill. After the Cromwellian war, O'Reilly retired with his forces to Spain, in 1652, and entered the Spanish service in the Netherlands, where he died about the year 1655, and was buried in the Irish monastery at Louvain. His relative, colonel Miles O'Reilly, of Camett, was high sheriff of the county of Cavan in the year 1641, and was a commander of note at that period; he also retired to Spain along with Philip, and afterwards went to France, where he died about the year 1660, and was buried in the Irish monastery at Chalons-sur-Marne. Hugh Roe, the son of colonel Philip O'Reilly, was a valiant commander, and was killed in a battle with the Cromwellians in the county of Cavan, in 1651; he was married to a daughter of Conor O'Brien, viscount of Clare, by whom he had a son named Hugh, who was drowned at sea on going to Spain. His cousin Edmond, called Eamun Buighe, succeeded as *The O'Reilly*; he was some time in the French service, and came to Ireland with king James II. in 1689, and he was appointed governor of the county of Cavan, and commanded as a colonel in the army of king James, at the battles of Cavan, the Boyne, Aughrim, Limerick, &c. He retired with the Irish Brigades to France, where he died in 1693; he was married to the daughter of O'Ferrall, chief of Longford, by whom he had a son, Owen or Eugene, who was in the French service, and considered as *The O'Reilly*. According to Mac Geoghegan, the representative of the ancient princes of Brefney O'Reilly, called the Chevalier O'Reilly, was a lieutenant in Dillon's Regiment, in the Irish Brigade, in 1745, and, according to the *Book of Cavan*, the above-mentioned Eugene O'Reilly was married to the daughter of colonel Felix O'Neill, of the French service, by whom he had a son Edmond, who, at the beginning of the Revolution, was living at Paris, with the rank of

After those sons of John Burke, had joined O'Donnell, as we have stated, they continued to harass and plunder the queen's people in every direction through which they passed, in alliance with O'Donnell; so that it was on that account the lord justice of Ireland commanded the earl of Ormond to put to death the brother of those sons, namely, John Oge Burke, whom we mentioned to have been taken prisoner by a number of gentlemen of the Butlers, in the estate of O'Meagher, in Ikerrin (in Tipperary), in the first week of this year, and this was accordingly done in the month of June precisely.

Conor, the son of Murtoth Garv, son of Bryan, son of Teige O'Brien, died about May, at Craigh-Chorcrain, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Mary, daughter of Con O'Donnell, the wife of O'Boyle, i. e. of Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Torlogh, died on the 6th of November, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Conor Sligo, namely, Donogh, the son of Cathal Oge, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus. The cause of that capture was this, that O'Donnell learned that O'Conor was deceiving and betraying him to the lord justice, and the English of Dublin, for the lord justice, some time before that, promised that he would get his own country for O'Conor from the queen, and that the young earl of Desmond, namely, James, the son of Gerald, who was imprisoned in London, would be set at liberty, and sent to his patrimony; for the mother of that young earl was the wife of O'Conor. As O'Donnell ascertained, and was convinced of that affair,

he took O'Conor prisoner, and O'Donnell caused Ballymote, which he had given to O'Conor before that time, and also Collooney, to be restored to himself again; and O'Conor was sent to be imprisoned to the island of Loch-Iasgaidh (Lough Eask, near Donegal), in Tirconnell.

The young earl of Clanrickard, namely, Rickard Burke, whom we mentioned to have been appointed to succeed his father, was commanded by the lord justice of Ireland, i. e. lord Mountjoy, to come with a full military force to the monastery of Boyle, and to proceed from thence to Sligo, if possible. At the command of the lord justice, the earl was joined by immense numbers of the English, who were in garrisons on behalf of the queen, in the great towns of Munster, viz., in Limerick, Kilmallock, Askeaton, &c.; great bodies of the soldiers of Galway, and of the town of Athlone, joined in the same army. When all those had collected together to the earl, they all agreed to march to the monastery of Boyle, and to Sligo, and having crossed the river Suck, the resolution they came to was, to proceed directly eastward by the long straight roads of the Plain of Connaught, until they arrived at Elphin, on the borders of Moylurg, Hy-Bruin of the Shannon, Clan-Cathail, and Moy-Aoi of Finnbeanach. When O'Donnell received intelligence that that immense great army had come to the place we have before mentioned, he mustered his forces together, and he did not halt until he crossed the Curlew mountains, and the river Boyle, into Moylurg, and pitched his camp immediately before them; they remained for some time in that manner confronted, watching and guarding against each other, and many were their conflicts,

lieutenant-colonel in Dillon's Regiment, and was a knight of the military order of St. Louis. Colonel John O'Reilly of Garryrobuck, near Oldcastle, on the borders of Meath and Cavan, a cousin of the above-mentioned Edmond Buighe, was a representative in parliament for the county of Cavan, and became colonel of a regiment of cavalry in the service of king James; he commanded with distinguished bravery in various battles, and after the war retired to his seat at Garryrobuck, where he died in 1716, and was buried in the old church of Kill, in the parish of Crosserlough, county of Cavan, where his monument, and those of many others of the family, still remain. The O'Reillys of Kilnacrott, Baltrasna, Ballinrinke, and Tullystown, on the borders of Cavan and Meath, of Thomastown Castle, in Louth, and of Heath House, in the Queen's county, were all branches of the old stock of the O'Reillys, princes of Brefne. Many of the O'Reillys have been distinguished in the military service of foreign states, amongst whom the following may be mentioned: The celebrated count Alexander O'Reilly of Spain, was son of captain Thomas O'Reilly of Baltrasna, by Rosa, daughter of colonel Luke Mac Dowel of Mantua, in the county of Roscom-

mon, and grandson of the above-mentioned colonel John O'Reilly. Count Alexander O'Reilly, by his great valour and abilities, rose to the rank of Generalissimo in the Spanish army, between the years 1770 and 1800, and an account of him will be found in Swinburne's Travels in Spain, and various histories of those times. Count Andrew O'Reilly, of the family of Ballinlough, in Westmeath, and brother of the late sir Hugh O'Reilly Nugent, entered the Austrian service, where he rose to the rank of general of Cavalry, and was for upwards of forty years distinguished as a commander of great valour, in various battles, amongst others Austerlitz and Marengo; he died at Vienna, in 1832, in the 90th year of his age. His nephew, count John O'Reilly, was also in the Austrian service, and is at present sir John O'Reilly of Ballinlough. Count Michael Charles Joseph Reille, a distinguished general of Cavalry in the French service, in Bonaparte's campaigns, and at present a peer of France, is a descendant of one of the O'Reillys of the Irish Brigades. Many other officers of the O'Reillys, too numerous to be here mentioned, were highly distinguished in the military service of Spain, Austria and France.

severe charges, skirmishes, and onsets, during the time they remained opposed to each other, until at length the English forces dispersed, and returned in sorrow to their homes. Messages came to O'Donnell, afterwards, that Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvaeh (O'Donnell), had come with his English and Irish from the east across Barnus mountain, and encamped in Donegal, on the borders of Tirhugh; O'Donnell having received intelligence that the English had come to that place, he was greatly grieved at the profanation of the monastery, and that the English should occupy and inhabit it in place of the Mie-Beathaidh (Monks), and Culdees, whose rightful residence it was till then, and it was not becoming him not to go to relieve them if he possibly could. What he did was, to leave the farmers and Biatachs of Tirconnell, with their cattle and goods, throughout North Connaught, along with some of his soldiers, to protect them against troops, kerns, and foreigners; he himself proceeded with the most part of his forces across the rivers Sligo, Duff, Drowis, and the Erne, northward, and encamped in a strong position, precisely at the Carrig, upwards of two thousand paces from Donegal, where Niall Garv O'Donnell and his English were. As to O'Donnell, he commanded large companies of his forces alternately to lay siege to the monastery, by day and by night, to prevent the English from coming outside of the walls, to spoil any thing in the country. It was not happy or comfortable that the two armies spent their time, for slaying and destroying, conflicts and shooting, were carried on by them respectively against each other. The English were reduced to great distress and straits, on account of the long-continued battling in which O'Donnell's people kept them engaged, and some of them were in the habit of escaping in parties of two and three to O'Donnell's camp, on account of the want and distress in which they were for the necessities of life. They remained in that manner until the end of September, when God willed to be avenged on, and punish the English, for the profanation and abuse which they committed on the churches and apartments of the learned psalmists, viz., on the monastery of Donegal, and the monastery of Magherabeg, in which the English we have mentioned were quartered and encamped, and others of them in the castle of Donegal. The visitation which

God inflicted on them, however it occurred, was that the powder which they had in the monastery of Donegal for carrying on the war was ignited, so that it burned the boarded chambers, and the stone and wooden buildings of the entire monastery. When those of O'Donnell's people who were besieging and watching the English perceived the brown-red blazing flames, and the dark mist of vapour and smoke which arose from the monastery, they began to shoot off their leaden balls, and their flashes of firing, in order that O'Donnell might come to them immediately to attack the English, for they considered it too great a delay to send him messengers. That signal was not slowly attended to by O'Donnell and his forces, for they quickly and rapidly advanced, as expeditiously as they possibly could, in companies and parties, to where their people were at the monastery; fierce and sanguinary was the assault they made on the English, on their friends, and on their own blood relations who were there, and it was hard and difficult for O'Donnell's people to attend to the firing of the soldiers in the monastery, in the castle of Donegal, and in the ship at the harbour before them; but, however, O'Donnell's people did more execution, and slew great numbers of them. Of the gentlemen who fell on O'Donnell's side there was Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mae Dermott, a noble captain of the Clan Maolroona (the tribe-name of the Mac Dermotts in Rosecommon); on the other side fell Con Oge, son of Con, the brother of Niall O'Donnell, together with three hundred men, in that conflict. When Niall Garv O'Donnell perceived the predicament in which his people and the English were placed, he proceeded westward, unnoticed, along the coast to Magherabeg, where a great number of the English were, and he brought them with him along the same way, to relieve the other English, who were placed in a dangerous position by O'Donnell and his people; and the crew of the ship continued fighting and firing, to cover them, until they entered within the central walls of the monastery. When O'Donnell perceived the strongly-fortified position of the place in which they were, and the large force which had come to relieve the English, he commanded his warriors to withdraw from the fight, and retire backward, for he did not consider it proper that they should be destroyed in an unequal conflict;

his commands were immediately executed, and he removed his camp a little nearer to the monastery, and he put some of his forces into that of Magherabeg, in which the English had been, whom Niall Garv took with him to relieve his people; it was on the festival-day of St. Michael precisely (29th of September), the monastery was burned, and that affair took place. O'Donnell carried on the siege after that manner against the English, reducing them to a state of distress and difficulty, from the end of September till towards the end of October, without any deed of note being performed between them during that time, until news came to them of the Spanish fleet, which had arrived in the south of Ireland to aid the Irish who were engaged in the war.

The lord justice of Ireland, lord Mountjoy, marched with an army, in the month of June, to proceed into Ulster, and his progress is not recorded until he arrived at Ballagh-an-Moyry; this place was always defended and guarded by O'Neill, and great numbers of people had been often slain and destroyed, and lamentable deaths took place among the English and Irish, about that pass, between O'Neill and the English, until the lord justice got an opportunity and an advantage of him (O'Neill), at that time, a thing which seldom happened, so that the outskirts, and the very centre of the pass, were under his controul on that occasion. He (Mountjoy), encamped in an advantageous position at that pass, and erected a castle of stone and lime, at a certain secure place on that way, and having completed the castle in a month, he left two hundred soldiers there to guard it; he himself then proceeded onward to the Fews Mountains, to Armagh, and across Avonmore (the river Blackwater), inwards, to go to Portmore, which had been raised by the lord justice of Ireland, namely, lord Borough, four years before that time,

and it was on his march to put provision stores into that fort, after it had been raised, that the same lord justice came by an untimely death, through O'Neill. In a year after the death of the lord justice, O'Neill also took the same fort from the queen's people, and in taking it from them, he committed slaughter among their men and officers, and the fortress remained in the possession of O'Neill from that time till this, in which the new lord justice had come to it. When he arrived in the vicinity of that way, O'Neill's people quitted the fort, and left it wide open to their enemies and opponents, which was an unusual thing with them till then. On the first days that the lord justice encamped in that fort, he went to reconnoitre, overlook, and take a view of the country about him, and having arrived on the borders of Benburb (in Tyrone), he was met at the end of one of the passes of the country by some of the kerns of O'Neill, with grim and stern countenances of animosity, and a dreadful fierce conflict ensued between them respectively, and immense numbers were slain in that place, but, however, more of the lord justice's people were slain than of O'Neill's soldiers. The lord justice, notwithstanding all the opposition he encountered, returned back to the camp, and, during the period of about a month and a half that he remained in the fort, none of his forces went one mile beyond that into Tyrone, until he returned back into the English Pale, and to Dublin, in the month of August, after having left garrisons at Portmore, Armagh, in Machaire-na-Cranncha, at Ballagh-Moyry, Carrickfergus, at Newry, Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, &c. It was an addition of fame and honour to the lord justice, the length and distance he had proceeded into Tyrone on that expedition, such as a man holding his office had not performed for three or four years before that time.²

The earl of Essex, who had been a man of power

2. *Mountjoy's Expedition to Ulster in 1601.*—In April, 1601, the lord deputy Mountjoy, according to Morrison, was at Drogheda, and received the submission of Torlogh Mac Henry O'Neill of the Fews; Eivir Mac Colla Mac Mahon of Farney, sir Eochy O'Hanlon, and other chiefs. Captains Blaney and Bodley, with forces from Mount Norris and Newry, according to Morrison, attacked a fortified island at Loughrocan, and having prepared their arrows with *wild-fire*, shot them across the water, by which means they set fire to the houses on the island, which was used as a magazine by the Irish, and contained great store of butter, corn, meal, and powder. They also burned the houses along the shore, and killed many people, amongst others, many churls (peasants), and calliachs (old women), and they ravaged the country. Mountjoy

returned to Dublin, and, on the 23rd of April, says Morrison, "kept St. George's feast with solemn pomp, the captains bringing up his meat, and the colonels attending on his person at table." O'Neill, Mac Mahon, O'Hanlon, Donal Spainach Cavenagh, and O'Byrne, who had made their submission, "were invited and entertained with plenty of wine and all kindness." Mountjoy having resolved to make another expedition against O'Neill, marched from Dublin to Drogheda, on the 23rd of May, thence to Dundalk on the 25th, and on the 8th of June he came to the hill of Foghard, encamped near the Moyry Pass, and built a fort there, at the Three-mile-water. From the camp at Foghard, he published the proclamation for the new coin, and having finished the fort at Moyry, proceeded to Carrickbane, near Newry, on the 14th,

and eminent service, and of prosperity and good fortune, on behalf of the queen of England, a man who had been engaged by the men of England as a leader in making invasions and conquests in foreign countries, and who had served for half a year in the name, and as representative of the sovereign in Ireland, as we have before stated, began in the first month of this year to give reproach and disrespect to the sovereign, and to set aside the crown. When that treachery was discovered by the men of London, they rose up quickly, and well prepared, in opposition to the earl, so that he was driven and pursued from one place to another, through the streets of the town, and likewise outside of the town, so that he was obliged to go to Essex-House, to protect himself; he had not been long in that place, when he was forcibly compelled to submit and surrender himself prisoner, and lay down his arms to the queen's people; and he was afterwards

sent to be imprisoned, as a traitor, to the Tower, and every person who had share, counsel, part, or alliance with him in that traitorous affair, was executed and quartered, and hung upon the gates and portals of the town; the earl was beheaded on the 18th day of the month of February; captain Lee, a gentleman who was advising the earl, and who was aiding and counselling in committing that act, was also put to death for the forementioned crime.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the earl, who had been nominated earl of Desmond on behalf of the Irish, as we have before stated, sent his brother John, the son of Thomas Roe; Fitzmaurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Patriek, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, and Pierce de Laey, to Ulster, to ask for relief and aid from the Irish of the North, when he became reduced and weak-

and thence to Iveagh; and sir Richard Morrison was sent with a great force into Lecale, and having plundered the country, took Downpatrick; Morrison says they made one of the Bradys prisoner, and cut off his head. Mountjoy received the submission of Felim Mac Gennis, of Mac Cartan, and of Mac Rory of Kilwarlin, but the chiefs, Art and Edmond Magennis, would not be received to the queen's protection without first doing some service. Having left sir Richard Morrison, with 500 foot and 50 horse, at Downpatrick, Mountjoy marched towards Newry, and having heard that O'Neill, with his forces, was near Armagh, and had his creaghts, says Morrison, feeding some thousands of cows, the lord deputy prepared his troops, and strengthened his garrisons at Mount Norris, Newry, Armagh, &c., and on the 23rd, proceeded towards the fort of Blackwater, and passed the place where Marshal Bagnal's army was defeated, at the Yellow Ford, and he viewed the battle-field for a long time with great attention. He then returned, and left a garrison of 750 foot and 100 horse at the Abbey of Armagh, under sir Henry Danvers, and, on his return to Mount Norris, viewed the ford where general sir John Norris, a few years before, had been mortally wounded in a battle with O'Neill. It appears that Mountjoy's forces were at this time fiercely attacked by the Irish, under O'Neill, and forced to retire with much loss; and, on the 24th, Mountjoy arrived with his forces at Newry, and went thence to Dundalk, where he received the submission of the chiefs Art, Rory, and Glasny Magennis, and Patrick Mac Mahon. On the 9th of July he proceeded to Newry, and encamped at Latenbur, beyond that town; and on the 13th he marched towards the Blackwater, where he made a stand, as O'Neill, with his horse and foot, shewed themselves out of a wood on the other side of the river, with the trumpets, drums, and colours gained from the English, at the battle of the Yellow Ford. The Irish poured some volleys of shot on Mountjoy's forces, which was answered by their cannon, and sir William Godolphin was sent forward to the attack with troops of horse; but the Irish, during the entire night, continued pouring in their shot. On the 16th Mountjoy advanced, with a regiment of Irish under sir Christopher St. Lawrence, and passing the Blackwater, proceeded towards Benburb, where there was an old castle of the O'Neills. Here they were attacked by O'Neill's forces, and Morrison says, they had a hot and long skirmish, which continued three hours, on a fair green meadow, both sides being alternately repulsed, and the English often driven back to their colours. Morrison, as usual, makes light of the number of Mountjoy's forces that fell there; but, according to the Annals, immense

numbers of the English were slain in this engagement. Morrison says that Dr. Latwar, the lord deputy's chaplain, was mortally wounded. Mountjoy built a new fort at the Blackwater, near the old one which had been demolished by O'Neill, and he placed a garrison in it of 350 men, under captain Williams. With his usual barbarity, Mountjoy cut down and destroyed the crops and corn, and burned the country in all directions through which he passed, and he renewed his insolent proclamation that whoever brought O'Neill alive would get £2,000, and for his head receive £1,000 reward. During the remainder of the month of July, he had various conflicts with O'Neill's forces, in which many were slain on both sides, and Mountjoy then retired towards Armagh, and on the 3rd of August encamped a little beyond the city to the north. O'Neill followed them closely, and, towards night advanced from the woods to a hill, under which the English were encamped in a meadow; and Morrison says, the Irish advanced with loud cries, and sound of drums, and bag-pipes, and poured into the camp about 3,000 shot. In this attack on the camp, many of Mountjoy's forces were killed, and several also of O'Neill's men, amongst whom was slain Pierce Lacy of Bruff, a very valiant commander for many years in Munster, in alliance with O'Neill, and the earl of Desmond. At this time Plunkett, lord Dansany, who commanded a garrison of 550 horse and foot for the queen at Lisgannon, between Ballyhaise and Cootelhill, in the county of Cavan, took a prey of 1600 cows from the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, who pursued them, recovered the cattle, and slew about 50 of the English forces, and took captain Esmond prisoner. On the 7th of August, Mountjoy withdrew towards Newry, and encamped at Mount Norris, where he remained till the 13th, and then removed and encamped within three miles of Armagh; from thence he came back to Mount Norris, and marched near Newry on the 16th, and remained at Newry till the 25th, he then returned to the Pale, and, on the 29th, arrived at Trim where he remained some time, and went from thence to Kilkenny, where he arrived on the 13th of September, and on the 23rd, he and the earl of Ormond received intelligence of the landing of the Spanish fleet at Kinsale. Mountjoy then proceeded to Clonmel, and thence to Cork, to concert measures with Carew against the Spaniards. According to Morrison and others, Mountjoy had 3,000 horse and foot in this expedition against O'Neill, besides detachments from the different garrisons in Ulster; but he was forced to retire without bringing O'Neill under subjection, and lost at least 1000 men in the various conflicts in this campaign.

ened in the allied war he was carrying on against the English, and he remained himself, with a small party along with him, concealing and hiding himself among his faithful friends, in lonely cold huts, and in caves of the earth; he continued for some time after that manner, until on one occasion the White Knight, namely, Edmond, the son of John, received private information that James was in a certain cave in the vicinity of his country, so that what he did was, to make an incursion on his relative, by kindred and pedigree, and his lord, while engaged in treason for some years before that, respecting the small fragment of his country in which he was then, for he had not in his possession of Munster but that cave, in which he happened to be on that occasion. James was taken into custody by the knight, on account of that, and he took him with him to the president at Cork, without asking pardon or protection for him, and James, having been delivered into the hands of the president, he was carefully guarded till the month of July precisely. It was in the same month that Florence, the son of Donogh Mac Carthy, commonly called Mac Carthy More at that time, came to the president at Cork, and as soon as he arrived in the town, he was taken prisoner for the queen, and Florence began to proclaim aloud, without reserve, that they were seizing him in opposition to the word and protection of the queen; but that was of no avail to him, for he and James, the son of Thomas, were sent to England in the month of August precisely; when they appeared before the council of England, the Tower was by order appointed as their residence, for living and sleeping in it from that forth, till the time of their death, or during their lives, according to the will of God and of their sovereign (*see note p. 669*).

The office of governor was held by the earl of Thomond, namely, Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, in the county of Clare, from the day on which the governor of the province of Connaught, sir Conyers Clifford, had been slain by O'Donnell, on the Curlew mountain; a session was held by him for fifteen days in the monastery of Ennis, about the festival of St. Bridget of this year, and sixteen men were hanged by him at that session. The same earl, together with his brother Donal, went to England in the month of March; Donal returned about Lammas, and the earl remained there after him.

The young earl of Desmond, namely, James, the son of Gerald, son of James, son of John, whom we mentioned to have come from England as an earl in the harvest of the foregoing year, went to England in the spring of this year, and he remained there until the first month of winter, when he died; and were it not that his father had fallen while in opposition to the queen, and for the manner in which his people and faithful followers had been reduced by the English, the two provinces of Munster would have been in one wave of sorrow, lamentation, affliction, and mourning, for that young man; he was the only rightful heir of the stock of the true lineage, and the last remnant of the pure race of the Grecian (or noble), descent of the Geraldines; his death was the more to be lamented, that he left no heir, of either son or brother of his own, or of his family, to be appointed his successor, except a few, and these few were acting against the laws of the sovereign.

Captain Tyrrell, namely, Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, remained along with O'Neill during the foregoing part of this year, and that captain, having got some retained kerns from O'Neill, he proceeded with them, about the Lammas of this year, into the province of Leinster, and it would be impossible to recount, relate, or enumerate all the captain effected of preys, slaughters, taking of towns, and of people, of plunder and of booty, in the county of Ceithearlach (Carlow), in the county of Kildare, in the county of Hy Failge (i. e. Offaly, or the King's county), and in the county of Tipperary, from Lammas (August), to the first month of the following winter.

The Lower Burkes, namely, Mac William Burke, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter Ciotach, who was in alliance with O'Donnell, and by whom he had been formerly nominated lord, and Theobald of the Ships, the son of Richard of the Iron, who had been usually acting on behalf of the queen, were peaceable and very amicable to each other, since the time O'Donnell had established alliance and friendship between them, until the first month of the spring of this year; a commotion of war, and a revival of enmity arose between them, and Theobald of the Ships was the instigator of exciting the discord and renewing the anger, and the remembrance of the animosity which arose between them, so that the tribe of Ulick Burke joined in

one alliance against Mac William, namely, Theobald, the son of Walter, and they deposed and expelled him from his patrimony, so that he was obliged to go to O'Donnell, and another Mac William was appointed to succeed him in the government of the country, by the tribe of Ulick, and by Theobald of the Ships, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard, i. e. Deamhan-Corrain, and he was commonly called the son of Deamhan-an-Chor-rain. When Mac William, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter, went to O'Donnell, he complained to him of his troubles and oppression, and the manner in which he was expelled from his country; O'Donnell was grieved at that circumstance, but, however, he could not relieve him immediately, for he and all his forces were engaged in besieging and watching the English who had come to his country, so that he could not march into any distant territory, to relieve either friend or relative, on account of the opposition carried on against him in his own country. Mac William remained with him from the first month of Spring to the following Michaelmas, when O'Donnell sent with him as many forces as he could, to visit his patrimony in Mac William's country; when he arrived in the very centre of the country, the Mac William who had been appointed by the tribe of Ulick Burke, and by Theobald, the son of Richard of the Iron, by force, and in opposition to him, met him on the way in which he had proceeded, and a fierce conflict ensued between them, and each of them began to reproach the other with their old grudges, and their recent animosities, until at length Richard, the son of Rickard Burke, was defeated, and he himself was slain in that engagement, so that it was in that manner his government terminated.

A Spanish fleet arrived in the south of Ireland, and Don John de Agola (Don John, or Juan de Aguila, or Aquila), was the name of the leader who was their general; the place where they entered port was in the harbour of Kinsale, at the mouth of the blue pool of Banndan (the river Bandon), on the border of Courcy's country, on the one side, and of Kinel Aodha, viz., Barry Oge's estate on the other (the baronies of Courcy's and Kinnalea, in Cork). On their arrival at Kinsale, they took under their controul the fortifying, protection, defence and maintenance of the town, from the inhabitants who dwelt in it 'till then; they quartered

their gentlemen, captains, and assistants in every stone and wooden building in the town; they conveyed from their ships to the town their supplies of provisions, drink, ordnance, powder, lead, and all other necessaries which they had with them, and they sent away their shipping back to their country; they planted their great guns and their engines of shooting and defence, at every place by which they considered their enemies might attack them; they also appointed sentinels and guards in succession, to be relieved at alternate hours, as had been their constant practice before their arrival at that place, for they were perfectly sure that the lord justice would come to attack them, with the queen's army, when the news should reach him. There was another castle on the eastern side of the harbour of Kinsale, which was called Rinn-Corrain (Rincorran castle), exactly on the estate of Barry Oge, in Kinnalea, and the Spaniards sent a party of their select men into that castle, to guard it in like manner. When the lord justice of Ireland received intelligence of these affairs, he did not delay until he arrived at Kinsale, with all the forces he could muster, of all those who were obedient to the queen in Ireland; thither came the president of the two provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster along with him; the earl of Clanrickard, and every leader of a force or body of troops that was obedient to the command of the lord justice in Connaught, came with their forces to the same place; thither also came the Lagenians and Methians, as they had been commanded by the lord justice, for the forementioned purpose. After they assembled at one place, they pitched and formed a camp before Kinsale, from which they made an attack on Rincorran, and they did not allow them tranquillity or rest, sleep or repose, for a long time, while they carried on severe conflicts and valorous assaults against each other, until the guards, after enduring all the dangers they encountered, laid down their arms, and surrendered to the lord justice, leaving behind them their ammunition and ordnance; the lord justice sent those to be distributed among the great towns of Munster, until he should see how his warfare with the other party of them, who were in Kinsale, would terminate; it was on that occasion that young Carbry, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, who was standard-bearer to the son of the earl of Ormond, was slain. The lord

justice and his forces, and the Spaniards of Kinsale, continued shooting and firing at each other, during the first month of winter, when the queen and the council recommended the earl of Thomond to come with many ships and vessels, men, good arms and provision stores, to succour and aid the sovereign's people in Ireland. The earl, with the fleet, having arrived at the harbour of Kinsale, they landed at the side of the port on which the lord justice's people were, and four thousand men was the number under the command of the earl of Thomond, of that army. Some assert that, were it not for the great valour and courage maintained by the lord justice, before the arrival of the earl of Thomond and these forces, the camp would have been vacated, and that the English would disperse and return to their great towns; the earl of Thomond encamped apart for himself, at the nearest angle of the lord justice's camp to Kinsale. At that time the Spaniards made a sally by night, on a quarter of the lord justice's camp, and having slain great numbers, they broke the stones and supporters (the platform) of the great gun of the queen's ordnance, in order that they might prevent their enemies from firing out of it, and they would have slain more were it not for the earl of Clanrickard, for it was he, and those that happened to be along with him, that compelled the Spaniards to return back to Kinsale. One hour's cessation, either by day or night, did not pass between these two camps, that blood was not shed on either side, from the first day the lord justice pitched his camp before Kinsale, until they separated, as hereafter stated.

When O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the Irish of Leth-Cuinn in general, received intelligence of that Spanish fleet, the resolution they came to, with one accord and disposition, although their chiefs and nobles had not assembled together to determine on their resolutions, or to conclude their counsels, was, that each lord of a country of them should leave a protection and guard over his territory and fair lands, and go with his arms and forces, without delay or stopping, to succour and aid the Spaniards who had come at their invitation and request, for it was an anguish of heart and a torment of mind to them that they should remain in the difficulty and predicament in which they were placed by their enemies, without relieving them if

they could. O'Donnell was the first who prepared to proceed on that expedition, and having left guards to protect his cattle and flocks, and all his people in the county of Sligo, he set out in the beginning of winter from Ballymote. The following were some of the chiefs who accompanied him, namely, O'Rourke, i.e. Bryan Oge, the son of Bryan; the sons of John Burke; Mac Dermott of Moylurg; the O'Conors Roe; O'Kelly, and the chiefs who were expelled from Munster, and were with him during the foregoing part of this year, namely, Fitzmaurice of Kerry, i.e. Thomas, the son of Patrick; the Knight of the Glynn, namely, Edmond, the son of Thomas; Teige Cooch, the son of Torlogh Mac Mahon (of Clare), and Dermot Maol, the son of Donogh Mac Carthy. These forces proceeded through the county of Roscommon, along the borders of the county of Galway, through Siol Anmcha, and to the Shannon; they were expeditiously conveyed across the Shannon at Ath Croch (Shannon harbour); from thence they proceeded to Delvin Mac Coghlan, to Farkall (in King's county), to the borders of Slieve Bloom, and into Ikerrin (in Tipperary). O'Donnell remained nearly twenty days on the hill of Drom Saileach, in Ikerrin, waiting for O'Neill, who was marching slowly after him. O'Donnell's people continued devastating and plundering the country about them, during the time they remained at that place, so that they stood in need of nothing in their camp that a force could desire, the space they remained there. When the lord justice of Ireland received intelligence that O'Donnell was marching towards them, he sent the president of the two provinces of Munster, namely, sir George Carew, with four thousand soldiers along with him, for the purpose of meeting to oppose him, in order to prevent the march on which he was resolved, and to intercept him in the common way. When O'Donnell learned that the president, with his large army, had arrived in the vicinity of Cashel, he proceeded with his forces westward from Ikerrin, along Upper Ormond, to Owey, and the monastery of Owey, to Clanwilliam, on the borders of the Shannon, to the gates of Limerick, and south-westward until they arrived, without stopping or halting, by day or by night, beyond the plain into Hy-Conaill-Gabhra (the baronies of Conello, in Limerick). When the president discovered that O'Donnell had passed

him into the fastnesses of the country, he considered it useless to pursue him, and returned back with his forces to the lord justice. Fitzmaurice was permitted by O'Donnell on that occasion to proceed along with a party of the force to visit and reconnoitre Clannaurice (in Kerry); while these were traversing the territory, they got an advantage of some of the castles of the country, and they took possession of them; the names of those were Lixnaw, Caislean-Gearr of Ardfert, and Baile-I-Chaola, and they put guards into those castles; it was on the same occasion that O'Conor Kerry, namely, John, the son of Conor O'Conor, took his own castle, namely, Carrigafoyle, which had been in the possession of the English for more than a year before that time, and he himself, with the people of his castle, joined in alliance with O'Donnell. O'Donnell remained nearly a week in these districts of Hy-Conaill-Gabhra, preying, devastating, plundering, and spoiling the country of every person in his vicinity, who had part or alliance with the English. O'Donnell after that proceeded over the heights of Sliabh-Luachra (Slieve Lougher mountain, in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry), into Clan Amhlaoibh (Clanawley, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork), to Muskerry and to Bandon, in the Carberries. All the Irish of Munster came to him at that place, except Mac Carthy Riavach, i. e. Donal, the son of Corinac-na-Iaoine, and Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, lord of Muskerry, and all these Irish promised they would be in alliance and union with him from that forth. As to O'Neill, namely Hugh, the son of Ferdorela, son of Con Bacach, he departed from Tyrone a week after Samhain (that is, a week after the 31st of October), to go to the relief of the forementioned Spaniards; after he had crossed the Boyne, he began to prey and burn the territory of Bregia and Meath; he afterwards proceeded through Westmeath and Ormond, across the Suir westward, and his further progress is not recorded until he arrived at Bandon, where O'Donnell was then, and John, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the earl (of Desmond), was along with O'Neill on that expedition. When the Irish chiefs, with their forces, arrived at one place, they encamped within a short distance of the lord justice's camp, on the north side, at Bel-Guala, in Kinnalea. Many a leader of a force and troop, lord of a territory, and

chief of a district, were along with O'Neill and O'Donnell, at that place; great was the enthusiasm and courage, bravery, and valour, of the people who were there; and there was not a quarter or border, throughout the five provinces of Ireland, that these, or some party of them, did not spread an abhorrence and hatred, a dread and terror amongst the English and Irish who were fighting against them 'till that time; frequent and numerous were their battles, their exploits, their preys, their conflicts, their slaughters, and their feats of arms, against their enemies, in various territories, 'till that very hour; there was no power that they did not overcome, nor host so great they were not able to encounter, while the Trinity and prosperity aided them, and whilst they did the will of their Lord God, and fulfilled his commandments and testament; ample for giving battle and a full engagement against their enemies, on other occasions, was the number of the forces which were in that camp, were they all united in aiding each other, had God granted them to fight bravely and valiantly, with one disposition and one accord, on behalf of their religion and their country, in the difficult predicament to which their enemies were reduced on that occasion. The Irish brought the English into great difficulties, for they did not suffer hay, corn, or water, straw or fuel, to be conveyed to the lord justice's camp; they continued for some time in that manner, watching each other, until Don John, the general of the Spaniards, sent a written dispatch privately to the Irish, requesting them to make an attack on a certain quarter of the lord justice's camp on some night, and that he himself would attack the other part of it on the same night, for they were reduced to great difficulties by the English, just as the English were distressed by the Irish. The leaders of Tirconnell and of Tyrone began to deliberate in council respecting that proposal, and they disagreed and were in opposition for some time in determining on an unanimous resolution, for it was O'Neill's advice not to attack them immediately, but to maintain against them the difficulty in which they were placed, until they should perish of famine, and from want of all the necessities they stood in need of, as some of their people, and likewise of their horses, had already perished. It was an anguish of heart and shame to O'Donnell, to listen to the complaint and the

predicament of the Spaniards, without relieving them from the difficulty in which they were, even should his death, or slaying or the loss of his people be the result of it ; so that the resolution they at length came to was, to attack the lord justice's camp, as they were requested. When the particular night on which they resolved to make that attack came on, the Irish bravely and courageously took up their arms of battle and conflict, and were ready for the march ; their leaders disputed with each other which party should be first in commencing the attack of that night, and they thus proceeded in three powerful columns of battle, and in three large and numerous bodies of forces, shoulder to shoulder, and elbow to elbow, outside of the borders of their camp. O'Neill and the Tyroneans, together with all those of the Orgiellians (the Mac Mahons, Maguires, and others, of Monaghan and Fermanagh), and of the Iveachians of Ulidia (Magennises, and others, of the county of Down), were in a separate powerful column ; O'Donnell and the Tirconnallians, together with his chieftains, and the Conacians in general, were in another column ; and such as were there of the gentlemen of Munster, Leinster, and of the men of Meath, together with their forces, of all those of them who rose in the war alliance of the Irish, and such as were expelled into Ulster in the foregoing part of this year, marched in the third column, valiantly, with a steady pace, without intermixing with the other forces. Having marched outside of the camp in that order, the forces mistook the way, and strayed in their advance on account of the great darkness of the night, so that their guides did not succeed in arriving at the appointed place before the lord justice's camp until day-light on the morrow. Some assert that a certain person of the Irish sent notice and a forewarning to the lord justice that the Irish and Spaniards were to make an attack on him that night, so that it was therefore the lord justice and the queen's forces were posted on their dangerous passes, and their advantageous positions, to defend their camp against their enemies. When the darkness of the night diminished, and the light of day was clear to all in general, it was then O'Neill's men happened to have arrived in the vicinity of the lord justice's people, without the Irish being actually aware of it, and as they were unprepared they avoided them,

for the purpose of falling into their order and ranks, and to wait for O'Donnell, and the other party, who had mistaken their way, as we have before stated. When the lord justice saw that affair, he sent forth powerful active troops to attack them, who encountered O'Neill's people, so that they continued killing and slaying them, subduing and reducing them, until five or six colours were taken from them, and many of their men were slain. O'Donnell came up by the side of O'Neill's people, after they had been defeated, and he began to exhort those who were retreating to stand to maintain the battle along with his own people, until his utterance and voice failed him, by the excess of speaking and loud calls that he addressed to all in general, entreating his brave clans to stand by him and fight against their enemies ; he also told them that it was a shame and treachery for them to have acted in that unusual manner, viz., to turn their backs to their enemies, such as was never the custom with their race till then ; but, however, all he could do was of no avail to him, for as the first force was defeated, so was every other party in succession, but, notwithstanding that they were defeated, the number slain of them was not immense, because the pursuers were fewer compared with those who were before them. The displeasure of God, and misfortune, were evident against the pure Gadelians of Fodla (Ireland), on that occasion, for oftener had they defeated, with a small party of those, many hundreds of the English, than turned their backs to their enemies, in the field of battle and the pass of danger, in every place they encountered till that day. Great and immense was their loss in that place, though small was the number slain there, for the chivalry and bravery, prosperity and affluence, nobleness and valour, renown and pre-eminence, hospitality and generosity, heroism and defence, piety and pure religion of the Island of the Gael, were lost in that conflict. O'Neill and O'Donnell, with their Irish forces, returned back westward to Inis-Eoganain (Innishannon, between Kinsale and Bandon), that night. Alas ! it was not in the condition they were in on that night, they thought they would have returned from that expedition, for much blame and recrimination, regret and sadness, sorrow and anguish, prevailed throughout their camp in every quarter, and they could not become calmed, or much consoled ;

hasty, immature, and precipitate were their counsels after they assembled together, so that the resolution they at length came to was, that O'Neill, and Rory, the brother of O'Donnell, with their commanders and the chiefs of Leth-Cuinn in general, should return back to their countries, to protect their territories and lands against foreign invaders, and that O'Donnell, namely Hugh Roe, Redmond, the son of John Burke, and captain Hugh Mus (Mostian), the son of Robert, should go to Spain to complain of their troubles, and difficulties to the king of Spain.

3. *Landing of the Spaniards, Siege and Battle of Kinsale.*—

An account of these events is given in the work of Fynes Morrison, who was Secretary to the lord deputy Mountjoy, and also in the *Pacata Hibernia* of sir George Carew, who was President of Munster, and partly in Mae Geoghegan's *Ireland*, from O'Sullivan Beare and others; and in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, from which works the following particulars have been collected. King Philip III., of Spain, having resolved to send succours to O'Neill, O'Donnell, the earl of Desmond, and Florence Mac Carthy, to carry on the war against the English, assembled for that purpose some forces under the command of Don Juan del Aguila, or de Aquila, who had served some time against the French and English in Bretagne, but though he was a commander of some experience, he had not much reputation. O'Connor, however, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Brigades*, unjustly condemns Don Juan, for he appears to have been a brave man, though, perhaps, not possessed of much military abilities, besides he was rather vain and insolent towards his Irish allies. The fleet intended to convey the Spaniards to Ireland, was in the mean time sent, under the admiral Don Diego de Brochero, to the island of Terceira, in the Azores, to protect the Spanish galleons coming from America, against the English. This circumstance retarded the expedition, and much diminished the forces; on the return of the fleet from Terceira, it set sail from the Tagus for Ireland, and consisted of 45 vessels, most of them small, 17 of which carried guns, and only 6 were of the large class called galleons, 3 of which were named the St. Paul, the St. Peter, and the St. Andrew. The forces were mostly composed of old soldiers from the garrisons in Italy, with men from the Terceiran islands, and 1,500 Biscayan sailors. Shortly after the fleet had got into the open sea, it was dispersed by a storm, and 7 of the ships, carrying the artillery, warlike stores, and provisions, under the vice-admiral Don Pedro de Zubiar, were forced to take shelter in the harbour of Corunna, which the English writers called the Groyne. The remainder of the fleet, according to some accounts, 35 ships, landed at the harbour of Kinsale, on the 23rd of September, 1601, with about 3500 men, though the forces originally destined for Ireland amounted to 6,000. It appears from Morrison that de Aquila, after landing his forces, sent all his ships back to Spain, except 12, which he kept in the harbour of Kinsale. Carew gives, in the *Pacata*, the names of all the Spanish captains and commanders, and says they marched to Kinsale with 25 colours. As soon as the Spaniards landed, captain Saxey, the English commander, evacuated Kinsale, and withdrew his garrison to Cork. Kinsale is a seaport, situated near the mouth of the river Bandon, and was then a strong, stone-built town, well secured by nature and art. When the Spaniards approached Kinsale, the townsmen set open their gates, and permitted them quietly to enter; the Sovereign, says Carew, "with his white rod in his hand, going to billet them in several houses, more ready than if they had been the queen's forces." Don Juan issued a proclamation to the following effect:

"We, Don Juan de Aquila, general of the army to Philip, king of Spain, by these presents do promise that the inhabitants of the town of Kinsale shall receive no injury from any of our retinue, but rather shall be used as our brethren and friends, and that it shall be lawful for any of the inhabitants that list, to transport, without

These nobles left a party of their neighbouring allies in Munster, to spoil it in their absence, namely, captain Tyrrell, with the other sons of John Burke, together with some other gentlemen; these noble Gadelians, namely O'Neill and O'Donnell, ordered that their command and controul should be given to O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Donal, the son of Donal, son of Dermot, for he was the best chief commander of his party in Munster at that time, in wisdom and valour. It was on the 3rd day of the month of January that the Irish were defeated in that battle.³

any molestation in body or goods, and as much as shall remain, likewise, without any hurt." The Spaniards brought a great quantity of arms for the use of the Irish who would join them, and also 1,600 saddles, expecting, as they were promised, to be furnished with horses by the Irish. Don Juan despatched messengers with letters to O'Neill and O'Donnell, advising them of his arrival, and Mathew de Oviedo, who had come to Donegal to O'Donnell the year before, and had been appointed by the Pope archbishop of Dublin, came with the Spaniards to Kinsale and, on the 12th of October, wrote to O'Neill and O'Donnell the following letter, which is given in the *Pacata*:

"Pervenimus in Kinsale, eum classe et exercitu Regis nostri Philippi; expectamus vestras excellentias qualibet hora, veniant ergo quam velociter potuerint, portantes equos, quibus maxime indigemus, et jam alia via scripsimus; non dico plura: valete.

"FRATER MATHEUS,
"Archiepiscopus Dublinensis.

"Excellentissimis Dominis,
"Don O'Neill et O'Donnell."

"We have come to Kinsale with the fleet and army of our king Philip; we expect your excellencies any hour you please; ye will therefore come as quickly as ye can, bringing horses, of which we stand in great need; we have already written by another way. I say no more. Farewell.

"BROTHER MATHEW,
"Archbishop of Dublin.

"To the most excellent lords,
"Don O'Neill and O'Donnell."

Mountjoy having, at this time, published a proclamation censuring the Spaniards for their invasion of Ireland, was answered in a manifesto published by Don Juan, which is given in the *Pacata* as translated from the Latin, and commences thus: "Don Juan de Aquila, general of the war, and the Catholic king of Spain's chief commander in God's war which is made in Ireland for the defence of the faith," &c. In it are the following passages in answer to Mountjoy: "O immortal God! who doth not wonder at your bitter and inexpressible cruelty, and your boldness shewed in these words; for who is it that doth not know the great cruelty which you English have exercised, and cease not to exercise, towards the miserable Irish. You, I say, go about to take from their souls the Catholic faith, which their fathers held, in which consists eternal life; truly you are more cruel than bears and lions. Who is it that hath demolished all the temporalities of this flourishing kingdom except the English? Look upon this and be ashamed; whereas on the other side we, commiserating the condition of the Catholics here, have left our most sweet and happy country Spain, that is replenished with all good things, being stirred with their cries, which pierce the heavens, and have reached the ears of the Pope, and of our king Philip."

Many of the Munster chiefs joined the English, amongst others Cormac Mac Carthy, lord of Muskerry, while others came to assist the Spaniards at Kinsale, of whom the principal man was the valiant Donal O'Sullivan Beare, aided by Donogh and Fincen O'Driscoll; John O'Connor Kerry, with Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, Donal Mac Carthy, son of the earl of Clancaire, and some

A. D. 1602.

After the Irish, and the small party of the Spaniards who were along with them at that time, of the king of Spain's people had been defeated by the English, in the battle of Kinsale, on the 3rd day of the month of January, as has been already stated, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, was seized with

of the Mac Carthys of Carberry, the adherents of Florence Mac Carthy, and some of the O'Mahonys and O'Donovans of Carberry; but the Irish of Munster made only feeble efforts, being broken down after Carew had taken the earl of Desmond and Florence Mac Carthy, and sent them prisoners to the Tower of London. The lord deputy Mountjoy was at Kilkenny when the Spaniards landed, on which he proceeded to Clonmel, and thence to Cork, to concert measures with sir George Carew, president of Munster, and collect the English forces. On the 29th of September, Mountjoy, accompanied by Carew, with a troop of horse, went to view Kinsale, and the Spanish fleet, and fix on a fit place for their camp. About the 10th of October the English had collected all their forces in Munster at Cork, under Mountjoy, Carew, sir Benjamin Berry, &c., and the forces of the Pale, in Leinster and Meath, under the marshal sir Richard Wingfield, with those from Athlone and the frontiers of Connaught, under sir John Barkley, serjeant-major of the army, and those from Armagh, and other garrisons in the North, under sir Henry Danvers. On the 16th of October Mountjoy came with his forces from Cork, within five miles of Kinsale, at a place called Owney Buoy, and on the 17th the army advanced and encamped within half-a-mile of the town, under the hill of *Knock-Robin*, and commenced the siege, but afterwards removed their camp to a hill called the *Spittle*, north of the town. The Spaniards were fortified in Kinsale, and also put garrisons in two forts or castles at the entrance of the harbour, that on the right being called *Rincorran*, and the one on the left *Castle-ni-park*. The forces of Mountjoy, amounting at this time to about 7,000 men, commanded by various colonels, as sir Richard Wingfield, sir John Barkley, sir William Godolphin, sir Arthur Savage, sir Oliver St. John, sir Richard Percy, lord Audley, &c., with captains Blaney, Bodley, Taaffe, &c., incessantly continued the siege against the Spaniards, who very valiantly made four or five sallies or sorties on the English, in which great numbers were slain on both sides. The artillery of the English, cannons and culverins, constantly battered the castle of Rincorran, which at length surrendered, on the 1st of November, and about 86 of the Spaniards, with a multitude of Irish churls, says Morrison, and many women and children, were made prisoners, but all the swordsmen escaped to the town. The English forces at Kinsale, on the 27th of October, 1601, according to Morrison, amounted to 6,900 foot, and 611 horse, making 7,511 men. On the 10th of November Donogh O'Brien, earl of Thomond, came from England with 13 ships, and 1,000 men, but the Annals say he had 4,000, which included other forces that came at the same time, for, on the 11th, 2,000 foot and 100 horse, under sir Anthony Cook, landed at Waterford, according to Cox and Morrison, and on the 12th admirals Levison and Preston arrived at Cork with 10 ships of war, from England, and 2,000 men. The fleets under these admirals, and the earl of Thomond, brought artillery, arms, ammunition, provisions, and other supplies. The forces of the earl of Thomond came to Castlehaven, and thence to Kinsale, and those of Levison, Preston, and Cook, were brought from Cork and Waterford to Kinsale, all to act against the Spaniards. According to Morrison, the army at Kinsale, on the 20th of November, amounted to 11,800 foot, and 857 horse, thus making in all 12,657 men, and O'Connor says, in his Military Memoirs, the English had 15,000 men at Kinsale.—Morrison, vol. i. pp. 344, 362, 364, and vol. ii. pp. 6, 8. The foot forces, under Mountjoy and Carew, were distributed into 11 regiments, and commanded by 9 colonels. Mountjoy had 1,400 men, commanded by his lieutenant sir Benjamin Berry, and Carew had 1,100 men; Richard Burke, earl of Clanrickard, had 1000; the earl of Thomond, 1,000; sir Charles Wilmot, 1,000; sir Oliver St.

great anger, anxiety, and anguish of mind, and he could not repose or rest for the space of three days and three nights afterwards, so that he despaired of relief, and the resolution he came to, at the end of that time, through the recommendation of O'Neill, although it was with reluctance he advised him to it, was to depart from Ireland, and

John, 1,050; sir Christopher St. Lawrence, 1,050; sir Richard Morrison, 1,100; sir Richard Percy, 950, and lord Audley 900. The cavalry was commanded by the marshal sir Richard Wingfield, sir John Barkeley, sir Oliver Lambert, sir Garrett Moore, the earl of Kildare, sir Edward Herbert, sir Henry Poer, sir William Godolphin, sir William Fortescue, sir Theobald Dillon, sir Thomas Burke, and captains Bodley, Bostock, Esmond, Rotheram, Roe, &c. The English actively continued the siege during the month of November, the Spaniards making several sallies on them, and severe skirmishes took place, in which great numbers were slain on both sides; the English artillery for a long time battered the fortress of Castle-ni-park, and the walls of Kinsale, having about 20 pieces of artillery, but the Spaniards defended the town with great valour, though they had only three or four cannons, the rest of their guns being on board the ships driven by storm to Corunna.

In the mean time O'Donnell, having set out on his march to Munster, about the beginning of November, the president Carew was sent to intercept him in Tipperary, with a force of about 5000 men, horse and foot, under his own command, assisted by sir Charles Wilmot and sir Christopher St. Lawrence. About the middle of November these forces advanced to Ardmaile, near Cashel, to attack O'Donnell, who was at that time encamped near Holycross. O'Donnell, in haste to relieve the Spaniards, did not wait to encounter Carew's forces, and having caused fires to be lighted in his camp to deceive the enemy, he marched onward before day to the defiles, by the Abbey of Owney, or Abington, through O'Ryan's country, and a sharp frost having set in at the time, he crossed the Slieve Felim mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Limerick, towards the Shannon, and did not halt until he arrived at Croom. The boggy mountains would have been impassable, were it not for the frost that fortunately set in, and O'Donnell, with his hardy soldiers, performed this astonishing march of 32 Irish miles, or more than 40 English miles, in twenty-four hours, which, Carew says, "was the greatest march with carriage that hath been heard of." Carew advanced rapidly in pursuit of the Irish to Abington, but he there learned that O'Donnell was at Croom, on which Carew proceeded to Kilmallock, but says his labour was lost, and he then returned to Kinsale. O'Donnell next marched into Kerry, and thence to the county of Cork, and in December joined the Spaniards at Castlehaven.

The siege of Kinsale was still carried on incessantly, and Castle-ni-park was taken on the 26th of November; the Spaniards, as usual, made several sallies, and many were slain on both sides. On the 28th the English sent a *Trumpet* to summon the town to surrender, but he was not suffered to enter, and got his answer at the gate, the Spaniards saying that they held the town, first for Christ, and next for the king of Spain, and would defend it against all enemies. The English on the 30th, having made a *breach* in the walls, resolved on the 1st of December, says Morrison, "to give the Spaniard a *Bravado*," and for this purpose 2,000 foot were selected, under their chief commanders, and having advanced, had a severe skirmish with the Spaniards, who were lodged in the *trenches* outside, near the walls. In this conflict one of the Spanish captains, named Don Pedro Morijon, displayed amazing bravery, and having walked across the breach animating his men, sword in hand, sir Richard Wingfield caused many great and small shot to be fired at him, and offered a reward of £20 to whoever should hit him, but though many balls beat the dirt and stones in his face and about his ears, yet he constantly stood his ground, without receiving any hurt, to the end of the engagement, which continued an hour, and the English then withdrew their forces, after great numbers had been killed and wounded on each side.

go to Spain to king Philip III., to request more forces and succours from him, for he was of opinion that the king of Spain was the most likely

person to relieve him, and likewise the most disposed to aid all those who fought on behalf of the Roman Catholic religion, and moreover, on ac-

The English having resolved to erect an earthen fort or rath on the west side of the town, in which they would lodge foot forces to second their artillery, captain Bodly, the *Trench-master*, captain Blaney, marshal Wingfield, and Mountjoy himself, having entrenched their forces on the hill, began to cast up the fort during the night, while the Spaniards, from their trenches, fired hotly during the night on the men, guarding the pioneers, and on the following day, the 2nd of December, the Spaniards poured in their small shot; but the English finished the fort, after many had been killed and wounded on both sides. On the night of the 3rd the trenches where theannon was planted, on the east side of the town, were manned with Mountjoy's guards, under captain Blount, with the companies of sir Thomas Burke, sir Benjamin Berry, and captains Rotheram and Harvey; and the fort newly erected on the west side, near the town, between the two camps, in one of which, called the great camp, Mountjoy and the earl of Clanrickard were lodged, and the earl of Thomond in the other, was manned by the forces under captains Flower, Spencer, Dillon, Clare, Boise, Masterson, &c., with those of sir Arthur Savage, sir John Dowdall, sir William Warren, sir William Fortescue, sir Richard Morrison, sir Francis Rush, sir Oliver St. John, and some of the earl of Thomond's troops; and the cavalry was commanded by sir William Godolphin and the earl of Clanrickard. On that night, which was dark and rainy, the Spaniards, to the number of 2000, made a powerful sally, directed chiefly against the platform and battery, where the English artillery was planted on the east side, and made determined efforts to force the place, and demolish the gabions and trenches, being armed with all sorts of tools and weapons, and with spikes and hammers, to cloy the cannon. After a severe contest, the Spaniards took the fort on the west side, but it was retaken by the English. There were about 5000 men engaged on both sides in this conflict, which continued for a long time, with great fury, and the Spaniards displayed the most undaunted bravery; according to Morrison 200 of the Spaniards were slain, and the same number wounded, and there were at least as many killed and wounded on the side of the English, with some officers mentioned by Morrison.

On the 3rd of December, the six ships which had been driven to Corunna by storm, and were under the command of the admiral Don Pedro, arrived at Castlehaven, about 20 miles from Kinsale, with a force of 700 men, or 1000, according to some accounts, with arms, artillery, &c.; the fleet was commanded by admiral Siriago, and the forces by Don Alonzo del Campo, some of these forces took possession of the fortress of Castlehaven, which belonged to Donogh O'Driscoll, chief of that district, and they were joined by five brothers of the O'Driscolls. Finceen O'Driscoll gave a party of the Spaniards his castle of Baltimore, and Donal O'Sullivan Beare gave another party of them his strong castle of Dunboy, at Bearehaven. The English admiral, sir Richard Levison, was sent with six ships from Kinsale to attack the Spaniards at Castlehaven, where he arrived on the morning of the 6th of December, and had a sharp action with the Spanish ships, and the forces in the castle. Morrison, as usual, claims the victory for the English; but it appears they had the worst of it, and Levison returned to Kinsale the next day; this engagement continued part of two days, and the English lost about 300 men, though Mac Geoghegan says 575 of the English forces were slain. A Scottish ship commanded by one David High, of Leith, was engaged by the Spaniards at Corunna, but was separated by storm from those which arrived at Castlehaven, and came to Kinsale; the Scotch captain, instead of conveying the Spaniards to their own countrymen, betrayed and delivered them into the hands of the English. This ship contained 25 ton of bread, and 6 butts of wine, and there were about 85 Spaniards on board, who were sent prisoners to England. The siege of Kinsale was still actively continued, and Morrison mentions a curious incident which occurred at this time, that Don Juan de Aquila sent a challenge to lord Mountjoy, that the question between England and Spain should be decided between them

by single combat, but the offer of the valiant Spaniard was declined by Mountjoy, who absurdly alleged, as one of his reasons, that the *Romanists* were forbidden by the council of Trent from fighting single combat, and that Don Juan had therefore no right to challenge him. Mountjoy appears to have had no great taste for single combats, and he and Carew were far more expert in attempts to get their opponents betrayed or assassinated, as, for instance, when Mountjoy offered a reward of one thousand pounds for the head of O'Neill; and Carew, by large bribes, got the earl of Desmond and Florence Mac Cnrthy betrayed into his hands. About the 7th of December, O'Donnell's forces joined the Spaniards at Castlehaven, and news arrived on the 8th, says Morrison, that O'Neill was advancing towards Kinsale, on which the English more strongly fortified their camp. The siege was constantly continued during the month of December, amidst violent storms of wind and rain; and on many nights there was terrific thunder and lightning, a thing very unusual at that season, the horrors of the scene being thus heightened by the awful fury of the elements, the fire, and roar of artillery, alternating with flashes of lightning, and loud thunder. The Spaniards, as usual, made several sallies during this period, with great bravery, and many fell on each side. On the 21st O'Neill shewed himself, with all his forces, horse and foot, on a hill northward, within about a mile or two of Kinsale, near the river Owney Buoy, and a place called Belgoley.

Battle of Kinsale.—On the news of the arrival of the Spaniards at Kinsale, O'Neill and O'Donnell actively collected their forces to come to their assistance, those heroic chiefs and their hardy soldiers undertaking this arduous expedition of more than 200 miles to Munster, in the depth of winter, by bad roads, and over bogs, morasses, and mountains. The chiefs under O'Donnell, according to the Pacata, and other accounts, were his brother Rory, Felim O'Dogherty, Mac Sweeney of Tnath, O'Boyle and others, in Donegal; Brian O'Rourke of Leitrim; the two Mac Donoghs of Corran in Sligo, and the brother of O'Connor Sligo; the two O'Conors Roe, Conor Mac Dermott of Moyburg, and O'Beirne of Roscommon, O'Kelly, and the two O'Flahertys, William and Redmond Burke, and Hugh Mostian, from Galway; and in Munster he was joined by Thomas Fitzmaurice, lord of Kerry, the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry and Glynn, and Dermot Maol Mac Carthy of Carberry, brother of Florence. O'Donnell's forces amounted to 2,500 men. The chiefs who came with O'Neill were the O'Neills and O'Magans of Tyrone; Randal Mac Sorley and others, of the Mac Donnells of Antrim; the Magennis of Down; the Mac Canns of Armagh; the Mac Mahons of Monaghan; Constantine Maguire of Fermanagh, with some of the O'Reillys of Cavan; captain Richard Tyrrell, John Fitzgerald, brother of the earl of Desmond, and Pierce Lacy. O'Neill's forces were about 4000, and the entire of the Irish forces, according to Morrison and the Pacata, were 6000 foot and 500 horse, with about 300 of the Spaniards from Castlehaven under Don Alonzo del Campo, and O'Sullivan Beare. The English forces at Kinsale as before stated, according to Morrison, amounted to 12,600 men, in the latter end of November; but making allowance for those killed and wounded since that time, at the siege, or who died of disease, they had at least 10,000 men at the battle of Kinsale, though Morrison, with his usual veracity, make them only 6,600, and says that only about 2000 of them were engaged in this battle, which statement is a most glaring falsehood. The Irish army was encamped on the 21st, north of Kinsale, about a mile from the English camp. O'Neill and O'Donnell were advised by de Aquila to make an attack by night on the English camp, and that he and his Spaniards would sally out from Kinsale, and assault them simultaneously on the other side. It appears O'Neill was averse to this plan, and gave his advice not to come to an engagement, but to hem in the English, and cut off their supplies, and thus reduce them, by famine and disease, which had already set in amongst them; but O'Donnell was of a contrary opinion, and considered himself bound in honor to meet the wishes of the Spaniards, and was resolved

count of his alliance with the Irish, from their having originally come from Spain to invade Ireland, as recorded in the book called the Book of Inva-

sions. Having determined on that resolution, the persons he selected to accompany him on that mission were, Redmond Burke, the son of John; cap-

immediately to attack the English. According to the Pacata, Brian Mac Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, whose son had been a page with the president Carew in England, some years before, sent, on the 22nd, a boy to captain William Taaffe, requesting him to procure a bottle of *aqua vite*, or usquebaugh, from Carew, which he sent him for old acquaintance sake. On the 23rd Mac Mahon sent the same messenger, thanking Carew for his present, and at the same time sent him a letter advising him to stand well on his guard the following night, for that he was present at a council, wherein it was resolved that the English camp should be assaulted the next night, by the Irish and Spaniards, therefore Mountjoy and Carew were perfectly prepared for the expected surprise; besides, it is stated, that on the 23rd, a letter was intercepted from De Aquila to O'Neill, advising the attack. It was determined on to assault the English camp on the 23rd, but it appears there was some misunderstanding between O'Neill and O'Donnell, as to which should have the honor of leading the vanguard; however, it was finally agreed upon that captain Tyrrell should lead the van, O'Neill the centre, and O'Donnell the rear. It was intended to attack the English early in the night, but, from the great darkness, the Irish forces missed their way, and did not come up to the camp 'till near day-break on the 24th. The English forces were commanded by Mountjoy himself, Carew, the earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the marshal Wingfield, sir Richard Percy, sir Charles Wilmot, sir Christopher St. Laurence, sir Richard Greame, sir Benjamin Berry, sir Richard Morrison, lord Audley, sir Oliver St. John, sir Henry Folliott, sir John Barkley, sir Samuel Bagnall, sir Henry Poer, sir Henry Danvers, sir William Godolphin, sir Francis Rush, and captains Fleming, Taaffe, Roper, Roe, and many other officers. The battle commenced near a ford and some boggy ground, and continued but about an hour, when the Irish suddenly gave way, some of their troops having been seized with a panic, partly caused it appears, according to Morrison, by the blowing up of a gunpowder bag, and being thus repulsed, they could not again be rallied, by all the efforts of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and Tyrrell, who displayed their usual determined bravery, and retreated in good order, and the English were deterred from the pursuit for fear of an ambush. On the side of the English sir Richard Greame was killed, and Danvers, Godolphin, and other officers were wounded, but few of their men fell, according to Morrison; while, he says, 1,200 of the Irish were slain, and many hundreds wounded; but the Irish were however completely defeated, and it appears probable that about 1000 of them, and 200 of the English, fell in this battle. It is stated by Morrison and Carew that the earl of Clanrickard was nearly killed, several shots having passed through his clothes, and they say, "no man did bloody his sword more than his lordship that day, and with his own hand he killed about 20 Irish kerne, and cried out to spare no rebel;" and Carew says, "he would suffer no prisoners to be taken, but bade them kill the rebels." Some of the Irish chiefs taken prisoners offered great ransoms, but Carew says, when brought to the camp, they were all hanged; the Spanish captain Alonzo del Canipo was taken prisoner, but not put to death; according to Morrison, the following chiefs were slain on the side of O'Neill, namely, Torlogh O'Hagan; Kedagh, Donal, Rory, and Colla Mac Donnell; Mulmora O'Hagerty; three chiefs of the O'Neills, and five of the Mac Canns. It appears the Spaniards in Kinsale, through some mismanagement, were not engaged in this ill-concerted attack, but, on the 25th and 26th, they made some sallies from the town. In Morrison, and in the Pacata, is mentioned a singular prophecy respecting the battle of Kinsale; Carew says the earl of Thomond often told him, that in an old book of Irish prophecies which he had seen, it was said that, towards the latter days, there would be a battle fought near Kinsale, between the English and Irish, in which the former would be victorious; and Morrison says, that on the day of the battle, an old written book was shewn to Mountjoy, wherein was a prophecy naming the *ford and hill* where the

battle was fought, and foretelling the overbrow of the Irish at that place; in this prophecy it was also mentioned, that when the three Hughes were conquered in Munster, Ireland would be lost. These were Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, Red Hugh O'Donnell, and Hugh Maguire, who was killed in combat with Warham St. Leger. The Irish, from some unaccountable cause, never fought so badly before, and it appears there was no proper concert between them and the Spaniards in Kinsale. Besides, it is to be observed, that as the earl of Desmond and Florence Mac Carthy, the chief leaders of the Munster Irish, were subdued and sent prisoners to the Tower, and O'Brien of Thomond being joined with the English, the Munstermen were at this time broken down, and gave but feeble support to the Irish of the North. Many of the Irish chiefs had been gained over by the artful policy of Mountjoy and Carew, and they used every effort to sow discord and dissension amongst the rest. Carew says, in the Pacata, "as for Fineen O'Driscoll, and the Irish in these parts, they are become so well divided amongst one another, and are fallen to preying and killing each other, in such a manner, as we are of opinion will greatly avail to the quieting of those parts;" and again he says, "and also it was thought no ill policy to make the Irish draw blood, one upon another, whereby their private quarrels might advance the public service." But this policy was of older date than the time of Carew, for in the state papers of the reign of Henry the 8th, the following passage occurs in a letter of the king to his lord deputy: "Now, at the beginning, politic practices may do more good than exploit of war, till such time as the strength of the Irish enemy shall be enfeebled and diminished, as well by getting their captains from them, as by putting division among them, so that they join not together." Even Leland admits, in his history, that had the Irish chiefs acted with unanimity and concert, they could, by a simultaneous effort, have easily, at any period, annihilated the English power in Ireland; and no doubt O'Neill and O'Donnell would have wrested Ireland from the English, had the men of the other provinces made such energetic efforts as the Ultonians. The battle of Kinsale was fought on the 24th of December, 1601, old style; but, on the 3rd of January, according to the Annals, which is the same date reckoning by the new style. The Annalists sorrowfully record the subjugation of the Irish, and Taaffe, alluding to this period, thus pathetically laments their fall; "Melodious lyre of Inis-fail, strike mournful notes. The heroes who delighted in thy festive strains, and cherished thy muse, are hastening to the last act of the fatal tragedy, which closes with their utter overthrow, saddened by calamities unequalled, by desolation and ruin. A nation patriarchal in its recorded antiquity, in its constitution, laws, manners, and customs, is on the point of extermination; or, if a remnant is to survive slaughter and famine, 'tis only to irretrievable degradation." After the defeat at Kinsale, O'Neill rapidly proceeded through the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, and thence through the Pale, to Meath and Ulster. The Tircconnallians, under Rory O'Donnell, accompanied O'Neill to Meath, and then proceeded on their way to North Connanght, through Westmeath, where they were attacked at Ballymore, Lough Scudry, by the Anglo-Irish; but, according to Mac Geoghegan, they were defeated by O'Donnell's cavalry, and 200 of them slain.

On the 31st of December, Don Juan sent proposals of capitulation to Mountjoy, and on the 2nd of January, old style, or the 12th new style, the terms were agreed to, which were very honourable to the Spaniards, who were to evacuate Kinsale with colours flying, and with their arms, ammunition, money, and all other valuable articles, and to be sent back safe to Spain, on giving up their other garrisons at Dunboy, Baltimore, and Castlehaven. Thus terminated the remarkable siege of Kinsale, which had continued from the 17th of October to that time, a period of more than 10 weeks. During the siege, the Spaniards displayed great bravery, and about 1000 of them were slain in the many sallies and sorties made by them against the English, and in the assaults and attacks

tain Hugh Mostian, the son of Robert ; Flaithri, the son of Fithil O'Maolconry, a worthy Father of the order of St Francis, who was a spiritual friend of his, and some others of his own faithful friends besides. When that resolution was made known to all in general, most mournful and melancholy were the clapping of hands, the excessive sorrowful weeping, and the loud lamentations and wailing which prevailed throughout O'Donnell's camp at that time ; and they had cause for that, had they known it, at the time, for they did not ever again behold their leader, and lord of their country, to rule over them as prince in the island of Eire. O'Donnell and his brave companions took shipping at Cuan-an-Chaislein (Castlehaven, in Cork), on the 6th day of the month of January, and the first favourable breeze of wind which came having wafted them over the vast stormy ocean, they entered port on the 14th day of the same month, in the vicinity of Corunna, a noble town in the kingdom of Galicia, in Spain, where lay Tor-Breogain (the Tower of Breogan), called Brigantia, which had been built in former times by Breogan, the son of Bratha, and from thence the sons of Milesius of Spain, the son of Bile, son of Breogan, had come, on their first invasion of Ireland against the Tuatha-Dedanán. When O'Donnell landed at Corunna, he proceeded through the town, and went to see the Tower of Breogan, and he was happy at his having landed in that place, for he deemed it an omen of great prosperity to him to be wafted to the place from which his ancestors had formerly gained strength and power over Ireland. After having rested himself for a short time at Corunna, he proceeded to where the king was, in Castilla (Castile), for it was there he happened to have been at that time, in the city called Samora (Zamora), where he was then on his progress through his kingdom. O'Donnell having appeared before the king, he went on his knees in his presence, and he made his submission and obeisance to him, as was due to his majesty, and he would not rise until the king granted him

his three requests ; the first of these was, to send an army with him to Ireland, with the necessary supplies and arms for the expedition, as soon as prepared ; the second was, that none of the nobles of his blood, of the free-born clans, might be appointed to sway or power over himself or his successors, should the king's majesty assume authority and power over Ireland ; and the third request was, that the rights of his ancestors might not at any time be reduced or diminished, on himself or on his successors, in any place where his ancestors had strength and power before that time in Ireland. All these were granted him by the king, and he received great respect from him, so great an honour probably as none of the Irish ever received in the latter times from any other king. O'Donnell having transacted his affairs with the king, he was recommended by the king to go back to Corunna, and remain there until all things should be ready for his return ; this he accordingly did, and he remained there until the month of August following. It was an anguish of heart and a tribulation of mind to O'Donnell, the length of time that the Irish were unrelieved or unaided by him ; and as he considered it too long that the army which had been promised him was not mustered together, he prepared again to go before the king, to learn what retarded or delayed the forces which he had promised, and when he arrived at the town called Simancas, two leagues from the king's court at Valladolid, God permitted, and the ill fate, misfortune, curse, and malediction attending the island of Heremon and the Gadelians of fair Banba (Ireland) would have it, that O'Donnell took a disease and his death sickness, and after being confined seventeen days to his bed, he died at the end of that time, on the 10th day of September precisely, in a house belonging to the king of Spain, at that town of Simancas, after having mourned his faults and imperfections, after a rigid repentance of his sins and transgressions, after making an unreserved confes-

made by the English on the town. The English lost at least 4000 men in this siege, about 1000 of whom were killed by the Spaniards, and the rest died of disease. According to Carew and Morrison, the Spaniards, who returned from Ireland, were 2,070, from Kinsale, and 415 from Baltimore and Castlehaven, which, with those from other places, made in all 3025, besides captains and other officers, priests, and a great number of Irish.

On the 28th of December, or 6th of January, N. S. the admiral Don Pedro or Siriago, sailed from Castlehaven for Spain, accom-

panied by Red Hugh O'Donnell, Hugh Mostian, Redmond Burke, and others, and a list of a great number of the Irish who afterwards went to Spain along with de Aquila is given in the Pacata. On the 9th of January, Mountjoy came to Cork, accompanied by Don Juan, and the Spaniards having surrendered Kinsale, Castlehaven, Baltimore, Dunboy, &c., a great number of them sailed from Kinsale on the 20th of February, and the remainder of them sailed from the same harbour, for Spain, on the 16th of March, under Don Juan de Aquila.

sion to his spiritual friends, after receiving the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction, as was meet, at the hands of his own spiritual advisers, and his own learned divines, Father Flai-thri O'Maolconry, O'Donnell's confessor and spiritual adviser, and who was afterwards archbishop of Tuam, and Father Maurice Ulltach (O'Dunlevy) the son of Donogh, a poor friar of the order of St. Francis, from the conventual monastery of Donegal, and who was of O'Donnell's household. His corpse was conveyed, in a covered burial carriage, to the king's court at Valladolid, surrounded by immense numbers of the state officers, counsellors, and the king's guards, with luminous lamps, and beautifully brilliant torches of wax, lighted on each side of him; he was afterwards buried at the monastery of St. Francis, exactly in the chancel, with great honours and solemnity, and more magnificence than ever any of the Irish had been interred before. Masses, and many hymns, chaunts, and melodious canticles, were celebrated and sung for the good of his soul, and prayers, as meet, were offered up to God for him. Alas! mournful to many was the untimely loss of him who departed, for he was the chief head of the conference, council, and consultation of the most of the men of Ireland, either in peace or war; he was a powerful and bounteous lord, with the authority of a prince to maintain the laws; a lion in strength and might, of determination and command in word and action, so that truly he durst not be disobeyed, for whatever he ordered to be done, should be promptly executed, according as he directed it by his word; a dove in meekness and mildness to the religious orders, clergy, and learned men, and to every one not opposed to him, and who rendered him obedience; a man who spread the fear and terror of his name amongst all persons far and near, and whom no man could terrify; a lord who was the expeller of insurgents, and destroyer of malefactors; who exalted the sons of life, and executed the sons of death; a man who did not suffer any injury, injustice, or insult offered him to pass un-

punished, but quickly took satisfaction, and was avenged; a determined, fierce, and bold invader of districts; a warlike, predatory, and desolating despoiler of distant territories; a persevering, indomitable, and stern destroyer, who subdued both the English and Irish who opposed him; one who did not neglect, during life, to perform every duty becoming a prince; a sweet-sounding trumpet; a man of superior understanding, eloquence, wisdom and counsel, and of so agreeable a countenance, that he captivated every one who beheld him; a promised fulfiller of prophecy, who had been truly foretold in verse by prophets, long before his birth, and particularly by the holy Saint Columkille, the son of Felim, who said as follows:

"A man of exalted fame shall come
Who will cause mournful weeping in every country;
He will be the pious chief,
And shall rule as prince for ten years."

Mournful was the condition of the men of Ireland, after the death of O'Donnell, for their energy and spirit were broken down; they exchanged their courage for cowardice, their magnanimity for weakness of mind, and their pride for servility; their success, bravery, valour, chivalry, triumph, and battle-sway forsook them after his death; they gave up all hopes of relief, so that the greater part of them were obliged to seek refuge amongst enemies and strangers, while others of them were scattered and dispersed, not only throughout Ireland, but through foreign countries in general, as poor, indigent, wretched wanderers, and other parties of them sold their military services to foreigners, so that immense numbers of the free-born noble sons of the men of Ireland were slain and destroyed in various, distant, foreign countries; and strange places, and unhereditary grave-yards became their burial grounds, in consequence of the death of that one man who departed from them. But in short it would be too tedious, and impossible to enumerate or relate all the great evils that sprung and became permanently established in the Island of Eire, through the death of Red Hugh O'Donnell at that time.⁴

4. *Death of O'Donnell.*—Ample accounts of the renowned Red Hugh O'Donnell have been given in the course of these Annals, and in the *Pacata Hibernia*, some particulars are given of his arrival and reception in Spain. An interesting *Life of O'Donnell* will be found in the *Antiquarian Researches* of the learned sir William Betham. The day after O'Donnell's arrival at Corunna, on the 15th of January, he was nobly received by the count of Caracena, governor of Galicia, who invited him to lodge in his own mansion,

where he remained till the 27th, when he departed, accompanied by the count and many captains, and, according to the *Pacata*, "Caracena evermore gave O'Donnell the right hand, which within his government he would not have done to the greatest duke in Spain"; and at his departure he presented O'Donnell with one thousand ducats; he lay that night at Santa Lucia, and Caracena returned. The next day O'Donnell proceeded to the city of Compostella, where he was received with magnificence by the prelates, citizens, and clergy,

The Irish having dispersed, after the battle of Kinsale, as we have before stated, the lord justice, the president (of Munster), the earl of Thomond, and the earl of Clanrickard, with the commanders of the English forces in general, put on the resolution of attacking Kinsale, to take it by entering the gates and battered breaches which were made by the foreign immense great ordnance which they had with them, for shooting and firing on the town, from the first day they encamped before it till that day. When Don John heard of that affair, and learned that the Irish, to whom he had come, and from whom he expected relief, had dispersed and left him in the confined place and close prison in which he was, and that it was not in his power to return back to his friends, or to go forward against his enemies, on account of their immense and vast numbers, and the excellence of their defence, and watching by day and night, the resolution he came to was, to send a messenger to the lord justice, the president, the earl of Clanrickard, the earl of Thomond, and the commanders of the army, to inform them that he would surrender to the lord justice, and those lords, on conditions that his people should be allowed to remain in the town till the festival of St. Patrick following, with permission for his men to go in and come out along with the queen's people indiscriminately, and likewise to be allowed to receive their money, their supplies, and every thing they required, should relief or aid come to them from the king of Spain during that time; that the lord justice should be bound to let Don John at large among his people; that the lord justice and these lords should have him conveyed back to Spain, and that Don John would send back safe to Ireland the ships which were to convey him. The terms of the dispatch were well received by the lord justice, and the nobles in general, and

their proposals were agreed to. After the conditions were ratified, and confirmed by both parties, Don John came to the lord justice, and was honourably received by the lord justice, and the nobles who were along with him; the lord justice, the president, and Don John, proceeded to Cork, and all returned to their homes afterwards. As to the earl of Thomond, he came to his country, after having been a long time absent from it in England, and in the camp at Kinsale, and he was not long at rest after arriving in his estate, when he attacked the gentlemen who were spoiling and plundering his country, since the time they heard that Don John had come to Ireland till that hour, and of those were Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Mahon O'Brien, and Conor, the son of Donal, son of Mahon, son of Bryan O'Brien; these were obliged to deliver up the castles of Derryowen and Baile-an-Chaislein (in Clare), which were in their possession, and to which some of the wanderers and helpless people of the country were in the habit of coming, to upright people, who were not disposed to plunder the country by means of them; a promise of protection, and a fortnight's respite, was obtained for them from the earl, to take leave of their friends, and quit the country, on condition that they would not return back again without the permission of the lord justice, and of the council. As to these gentlemen, before the period of their protection expired, they prepared to leave the country, and they proceeded through Clan-Cuilein, until they arrived at Killaloe, from whence they crossed the Shannon into Ara (in Tipperary), and they resolved to stay that night in the district of Ara. When the sons of Torlogh Carrach, son of Torlogh, son of Murrough, son of Donal, son of Teige O'Brien, namely, Donogh and Donal, who were acting on behalf of the queen,

and having visited the Archbishop, he prayed him to lodge in his own palace, which O'Donnell respectfully declined, and on the 29th, the Archbishop celebrated mass, with pontifical solemnity, and administered the sacrament to O'Donnell; and he feasted him at dinner in his palace, with great magnificence, and on his departure presented him, as Caracena had done, with one thousand ducats. The king (Philip III), having heard of O'Donnell's arrival, wrote to Caracena concerning his reception, and the affairs of Ireland; and, says the Pacuta, "which was one of the most gracious letters ever a king directed, and stated that he would endanger his kingdom to succour the Catholics of Ireland to their content, for the perfecting whereof great preparations were in hand." O'Donnell, accompanied by Father Florence Conry, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, Redmond Burke, Hugh Moslian, and

nine other Irish gentlemen, proceeded to the city of Zamora, where the king then was, and they were all most graciously received by his majesty, who promised the Irish nation every possible aid. O'Donnell then returned to Corunna, and this heroic chieftain was every where received with the highest honours, in the land of his Milesian ancestors. During the Spring and Summer, he made energetic efforts to hasten the forces for Ireland, and for this purpose resolved again to visit the king, but when he reached Simancas, about two leagues from the city of Valladolid, where the court was then held, he was seized with fever, or some severe disease, of which he died on the 10th of September, 1602, in the 29th year of his age, and thus terminated the career of that heroic chief, whose loss was irreparable to his country.

heard that they had so arrived in the country, while no longer protected by the earl's promise, and not having the word of the sovereign, or of any other person, they attacked them in every place they were, and took them prisoners, except Torlogh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, who had gone, after taking his dinner, to the dense intricate woods, and the rugged-topped hills, to protect himself against his enemies. The chiefs taken there were Conor, son of Donal, son of Mahon O'Brien, Bryan Ballach, son of Mahon, and Tieghe Ulltach, son of Mahon O'Brien, together with those who happened to be along with them; after being taken prisoners, they were brought back bound in fetters to the earl at Killaloe, and they were hanged in couples, face to face, on the nearest trees to them. After the earl dispersed and put to death those gentlemen and insurgents, he went to Limerick and from thence to Cork, to the lord justice, and the lord justice commanded the earl to march to Beare, with three thousand soldiers along with him, to see if he could get an opportunity of attacking O'Sullivan Beare, and the gentlemen who were along with him, namely, a party of the Mac Carthys, captain Tyrrell, Fitzmaurice of Kerry, O'Conor (Kerry), and the knight of the Glynn. The earl did not neglect that command, but proceeded onward, without stopping or halting, until he arrived at the monastery of Bantry, in the estate of the sons of Owen O'Sullivan, and the sons of Owen were aiding the earl against O'Sullivan, for O'Sullivan had taken Dunboy and Beare from their father by the decision of the council both here and beyond (in Ireland and England), and he was asserting that the rents of Bantry were his by right. The place where O'Sullivan and his forces were then was, at Ceim-an-Ghabhair, between the army on that side, and the entrance to Beare; that place was a common way to enter the country, and it was intricate and narrow for the great army of the queen to pass through, even was there no cutting of woods or of earthen trenches, or no people, ordnance, or force planted there to oppose them, as was the case at that time, to defend the pass against them. The earl remained nearly a week in the monastery of Bantry, while negotiations were carried on between himself and O'Sullivan, and as they did not meet each other, and that it was not easy for the earl or the army to assault or attack that narrow pass, the

earl left a garrison of soldiers on Oilen-Faoit (Whiddy-Island, in the bay of Bantry), against O'Sullivan, and he himself returned to Cork to join the lord justice.

Teige Caoch, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan, son of Donogh Mac Mahon, was accidentally killed with the shot of a ball by his own son, at Beare, in the month of May of this year, which happened in the following manner. The president (Carew), the earl of Thomond, the governor of Kerry, i. e. sir Charles Wilmott, and such of the lords of Munster as were aiding the sovereign, all marched against Beare and O'Sullivan. It happened that Teige Caoch seized a merchant-ship at sea before that time, and O'Sullivan asked Teige for the use of that ship, to send it to Spain, to request relief from the king of Spain, before the queen's army should come to attack him; Teige told him he would not give him the ship, as he had no means of defending or protecting himself but the ship, and having so said, he sent his own son, and some other guards along with him to defend the ship. O'Sullivan went into a boat to seize on the ship by force, and Teige happened to be along with him in the boat at that time; Teige called out to his son Torlogh and the guards to fire on O'Sullivan and his people, which they accordingly did, and, above all the firing which took place between them, Torlogh hit Teige with the shot of a ball in the upper part of his breast, and he died on the eighth day after that. That Teige was lord of western Corcabaiscin (barony of Moyarta, in Clare), until he was deposed and expelled from his patrimony by the earl of Thomond, three years before that time, when he was killed, as we have stated. There was not a barony in Ireland but that Teige would be a lord full worthy of it, in manual action, in bounty, in purchasing of wine, horses, and merchandize, and had he an estate or inheritance, the person by whom he was killed would be his rightful heir to succeed him.

As to the earl of Thomond, after he had gone to Cork to the lord justice, the resolution that the lord justice came to was, that the earl should return back again with forces to the island on which he had left the garrison before that, viz., the Island of Whiddy, and he sent a fleet with ordnance round by sea, which arrived in the vicinity of Dun-Baoi (Dunboy), and having entered port, they took an

island called Baoi-Bheire the (island of Beare), and they slew the guards of it, along with their captain, Richard, the son of Rossa, son of Connla Mae Geoghegan, which happened as follows. The crews of the fleet, having landed their arms and ordnance at Dunboy, took it by constructing a well-fortified defensive ditch, and a very strong

trench, in order to fire on the castle with the ordnance, and having continued firing on it for a considerable time, they demolished and razed the castle to the ground, and slew the guards, and such of them as had not been slain were hanged in couples by the earl of Thomond.⁵

After that castle had been taken from O'Sullivan,

5. *Siege of Dunboy.*—A full account of this remarkable siege is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, and in *Mae Geoghegan*; in the *Pacata* plates are given, representing the siege and the strong castle of Dunboy, which was situated at Bearehaven, in the county of Cork, and was the principal fortress of the O'Sullivans, lords of Beare. The celebrated chief Donnl O'Sullivan Beare, having delivered his castle of Dunboy to the Spaniards, under Don Juan de Aquila, with whom he entered into alliance, he was highly indignant when he learned that Don Juan, on the capitulation of Kinsale, had agreed to surrender it to the English. O'Sullivan was lodged in the castle, along with his Spanish friends, and having resolved to recover the castle from them, he put his plan into execution about the 20th of February, and in the dead of night, when the Spaniards were soundly sleeping, he had a hole broke in the wall, through which 80 of his men entered, whom he had ready outside. In the morning the Spanish captain, Don Francisco de Savedra, finding himself surprised, had no remedy but submit, particularly as he was informed by Father Archer, a Jesuit, one of O'Sullivan's friends, that O'Sullivan had a force of 1000 men near the castle, under his friends Fitzmaurice, lord of Kerry, Donal Mae Carthy, captain Richard Tyrrell, and William Burke. The Spaniards attempted some resistance, and shot two or three of the Irish, but they were all disarmed by O'Sullivan's men, and he kept the captain, with a few of their best men and gunners, and sent the rest to Baltimore, to be embarked for Spain. O'Sullivan seized all the ordnance, arms, ammunition and provisions, and made every preparation to fortify his castle against the English; he wrote letters, which are given in the *Pacata*, to the king of Spain, the count of Caracena, &c., justifying his conduct, and saying he held the castle for the king of Spain, and in one of his letters he says, "his ancestors had maintained the credit and calling of great gentlemen for 2,600 years, since their first coming out of Spain." On the 9th of March, the president Carew sent the earl of Thomond with 2,600 men, into Carberry and Beare, "to view in what manner the castle of Dunboy was fortified, of the incredible strength whereof much was noised." The earl marched with his forces to the abbey of Bantry, but Tyrrell and his men, being posted in the mountains of Beare, he feared, says Carew, "that he could not advance further without apparent danger." The heroic Tyrrell, a man of peerless valour, fought in almost all the battles during this war, in alliance with O'Neill, and was one of the most formidable commanders the English had encountered. The earl of Thomond returned to Cork, but, according to Mac Geoghegan, he left a large force on Whiddy Island, under sir John Dowdall, lord Barry, captain Flower, and other officers, but they were expelled from the island some time afterwards by O'Sullivan. Carew himself, having resolved to besiege Dunboy, marched from Cork on the 23rd of April, with 3000 men, accompanied by the earl of Thomond, and they were afterwards joined by the forces of sir Charles Wilnot from Kerry. The English advanced to Bantry, in May, and the crafty Carew with his usual policy, preferring to gain his points by bribery instead of fighting, he had a letter privately conveyed (by Owen O'Sullivan, a chief who was opposed to O'Sullivan Beare), to the Spaniards at Dunboy, persuading them to abandon O'Sullivan, but they honourably refused his offers. On the 31st of May, the English forces were landed on Beare island, and, by the contrivance of Carew, an interview took place on the island between the earl of Thomond, and captain Richard Mae Geoghegan, a chief of Westmeath, who, from his distinguished valour, was appointed by O'Sullivan constable of his castle at Dunboy. The earl of Thomond, by Carew's instructions, endeavoured to induce Mac Geoghegan to betray the castle into the hands of the English; but all their offers were scorned by that

faithful commander, and Carew says, "all the eloquence and artifice which the earl could use availed nothing." The fleet from Cork had arrived some time before to co-operate with Carew, and having brought large supplies of artillery, ammunition, and provisions, the siege was commenced with great vigour. The English were posted on the great and little island, and on the main land near the castle, which they commenced to batter with 7 pieces of artillery, some of which were brass guns called Falcons. On their landing near Dunboy, they were attacked by the Irish with great bravery, and many were slain on both sides. Captain Tyrrell, says Carew, "was shot in the body, but not deep enough; two prisoners were taken and presently hanged, one of whom was a servant of James Archer, the infamous Jesuit, and if the Jesuit himself had not been a light-footed priest, he had fallen into our hands."

At this time a Spanish ship landed at the haven of Kilmakillock, near Ardea, bringing some munitions of war and money to O'Sullivan; in this vessel were several Irish, and, amongst others, Owen Mac Egan, who was appointed by the Pope bishop of Ross, and vicar apostolic, and, according to Mac Geoghegan, he brought with him £12000 for the assistance of the Irish. On the 7th of June Carew posted his forces on a neck of land, within a mile of Dunboy, an arm of the sea passing between the castle and the camp, and he battered the castle with all his cannon. On the 13th captain Tyrrell made a bold attack on the English camp about midnight, and poured much shot through their tents; the artillery continued incessantly to batter the castle till the 17th, when a breach was effected, and an assault made, but the besieged sallied out on the English from the castle on the sea side, and many were slain on both sides. Mac Geoghegan the commander, being mortally wounded, Thomas Taylor, a relative of Tyrrell, was chosen to command, and he and his men retired into the vaults of the castle, where there were 9 barrels of gunpowder, and Taylor, having seized a lighted torch in his hand, threatened to set the powder on fire, and blow up the castle, unless they had promise of life, which was refused by Carew; but his soldiers, for their own safety, compelled him to surrender. Captain Power, and other officers, having entered the vault, they found Mac Geoghegan lying there mortally wounded, but he, perceiving Taylor and the rest ready to surrender, he raised himself from the ground, and snatching a lighted candle, staggered forward to a barrel of powder which was uncovered, and, with desperate resolution, attempted to set it on fire, and thus blow up the English in the castle, as well as his own friends; but he was seized by captain Power, and some of the English soldiers rushed forward and killed him. Taylor and the rest were then brought prisoners to the camp, and the same day, says Carew, 58 of them were hanged in the marketplace; according to Carew, the entire garrison consisted only of 143 select men, of whom none escaped, being all slain, executed, or buried in the ruins, and, he says, "so obstinate and resolved a defence hath not been seen within this kingdom." The siege of Dunboy lasted 18 days, from the 1st to the 18th of June, and the small garrison defended themselves, says Mac Geoghegan, with Spartan bravery, against an army of more than 3000 men, with powerful artillery, and he says the English lost, during the siege, 600 men. Carew's forces at this time, according to Mac Geoghegan, massacred all the inhabitants of Dorsey Island, and on the 22nd of June, Carew blew up the castle of Dunboy with gunpowder, and the outworks and fortifications were utterly destroyed. Captain Taylor, who was made prisoner, was brought to Cork by Carew, and soon after hung in chains, near the north gate of the city, on a charge of having been one of the persons who, many years before, had killed captain George Bingham at Sligo, and Dominick Collins, a friar who was taken prisoner at Dunboy, was hanged at

he went, with his cows and cattle flocks, with his people and moveable property, behind the rugged-topped hills, into the recesses and fastnesses of his country; the earl (of Thomond), with his forces, and O'Sullivan and his party, continued shooting and fighting against each other 'till the Christmas times, and the two forces rested and encamped opposite each other in the Gleann-Garbh (i. e. the rough, or rugged glen, now Glengariff), and that glen was O'Sullivan's principal stronghold. His people began to separate from O'Sullivan privately, without his permission; in the first place captain Tyrrell parted from him, and he himself was obliged to depart, unperceived and unnoticed by the earl, on the Christmas holidays; their first night's journey from Glengariff was to Baile-Muirne (Ballyvourney, in the barony of West Muskerry, in Cork); the second night to the borders of the-territories of O'Keeffe and Mac Auliff (in the barony of Duhallow); the third night they arrived at Ard-Padraig (Ardpatrick, in the barony of Coshlea, county of Limerick); the fourth night at Sulchoid (between Limerick and Cashel); they were the fifth and sixth nights in Bel-na-Coilleadh; the seventh night in Leatharach (Latteragh, in Ikerrin, in Tipperary); the eighth night at Baile-Achaidh-Chaoin (probably Burrisokane, or Uskeane, in Lower Ormond); he was not a day or night during that space without encountering desperate conflicts and severe pursuits, which were valiantly and promptly resisted by him. Having arrived on the ninth night at the wood called Coill-Phinne (the forest of Brosnach, according to Mac Geoghegan), they remained for two nights at that place; Donogh, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, was in their vicinity, and he was boldly attacking and shooting at O'Sullivan and his people, so that at length he was obliged to be slain, as he would not cease at the request of O'Sullivan. When they could not get skiffs, or any other boats, ready, they

killed their horses for the purpose of eating, and carrying with them their flesh, and putting their hides on frames formed of slender, tough long osiers, to make Curachs of them to convey them across the Shannon's blue stream, at Ath-Coilleadh-Ruadh, and they crossed over it without hazard or danger, and they landed on the opposite side, in Siol-Anmcha (barony of Longford, in Galway); they proceeded from thence, and, on the eleventh night, they reached Aughrim of Hy-Maine; when they arrived there, the clans and parties in their vicinity collected before and after them, and raised a cry on all sides of them. Of the nobles who overtook them on that occasion, were the son of the earl of Clanrickard, namely, Thomas, the son Ulick, son of Rickard Saxanach; Mac Coghlan, i. e. John Oge, son of John, son of Art; O'Madden, namely, Donal, son of John, son of Breasal, and his son Anmcha, and active parties of the O'Kellys, and many others who are not recorded, with all their forces with them. O'Sullivan, O'Conor Kerry, and William Burke, the son of Shane-na-Seamar, with their small party, for they did not all amount to three hundred, were obliged to remain at Aughrim of Hy-Maine, to engage and fight, so that they gave them a pitched battle, and their true valour was tried against many hundreds who were harassing and pursuing them. O'Sullivan made an onset, with rage and anger, with fury and vehemence, towards the place where the English were, for against them was excited his entire vengeance, and animosity, and he did not stop until he gained the place where he beheld their commander, and he fiercely and quickly cut off the head of the noble Englishman, namely, the son of captain Malby; that collected force was afterwards defeated, and a great number of them were slain, and it is doubtful if the like number of a force, fatigued after a long march, and encompassed by their enemies as they were, performed

Youghal, his native town. At this time, according to Mac Geoghegan, the Spanish army, which was collected by the exertions of Red Hugh O'Donnell, assembled at Corunna, and amounted to 14,000 men; but the expedition to Ireland was countermanded when the news had arrived of the fall of Dunboy, which was the last fortress held by the Irish of Munster, and the Spaniards altogether gave up the expedition to Ireland after the death of O'Donnell. O'Sullivan Beare was along with his friend Tyrrell when the castle of Dunboy was taken, and he afterwards went to the North, to join O'Rourke, as recorded in the Annals. This Donal O'Sullivan was the last prince of Beare, and his ancestors, for

many ages, ruled over the territory which forms the baronies of Bear and Bantry, in the county of Cork, and another branch of the same family were lords of Dunkerrin, in Kerry. Donal O'Sullivan Beare, after the subjugation of Ireland, retired to Spain, where he died, and his son, Don Philip O'Sullivan Beare, wrote the celebrated work on Irish history entitled "*Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*," published at Lisbon, in 1621. Don Philip O'Sullivan was a sea captain, in the service of king Philip, and those O'Sullivans, and some of their descendants in the Spanish service, were styled Counts of Bearhaven.

such an exploit as they achieved on that day, in defence of their lives and renown. They proceeded from thence, after encountering great dangers, betrayals, and way-layings, along the roads, until they arrived in Ulster.

Mac Namara Fioun (the Fair), namely, John, the son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, died on the 24th of the month of February, and Donal his son succeeded him.

Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of the bishop O'Brien, was killed in Hy-Maine by John Burke, the son of Rickard, son of John of Doire-Mac-Lachtna.

Mac Brody, i. e. Maoilin Oge, the son of Maoilen, son of Conor, died on the last day of the month of December, and there was not in Ireland one historian who was a better bard and poet than he; it was he that composed these historical poems as follows, in *Dan-Direach* (a kind of Irish verse, see *Halliday's Grammar*, p. 155) "I will put an obligation on the clan of Tail;" "Give attention to me, Oh Insi-an-Laoigh" (the ancient name of Ennis in Clare); "Know me, Oh Mac Coghlan;" "Let us make this visit to the clan of Cais;" "Strangers here are Cahir's race;" "From four the Gadelians have sprung," &c. (See *O'Reilly's Irish Writers* A. D. 1602).

Niall Garv O'Donnell marched with a force of English and Irish, from Fraoch-Magh, in Tyrone, at the request of the lord justice, who was carrying on a siege against the island of Fraoch-Magh at that time; and he (Niall Garv), plundered Cormac, the son of the baron, the brother of O'Neill, and the Busdunach, and the country westward as far as Magherastephana (in Fermanagh), and took with them much prey and booty to the lord justice in Fermanagh.

Niall Garv marched with another force of English and Irish into Brefney O'Rourke (Leitrim), and carried away with them much cattle.

King James was proclaimed successor to queen Elizabeth on the 24th of March, 1602, according to the English calculation; but, according to the Roman computation, 1603, and he was James VI., of the kings of Scotland (see *Note at A. D. 1603.*)

As to O'Neill, and the Irish who remained in Ireland after the defeat of Kinsale, the instructions and commands which O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, gave them before his departure for Spain, was to

act valiantly in defence of their patrimonies against the English, until he should return to them with forces to relieve them, and to remain in the camp in which they were, for their loss was small, although they had been defeated. He told them, moreover, it would not be easy for them to return safe to their country, if they were inclined to do so, for their enemies and opponents would pursue and attack them, and that those who were friendly and kind towards them, on their march to Munster, would be inimical and treacherous to them on their return to their countries, and that they would attack and plunder them, and insult them. The Irish leaders did not take his advice, and did not act according to his request, as he himself was not among them, but resolved on returning to their countries; they afterwards proceeded, in separate bodies, without being under the general command of any one lord, but each lord and each chief apart, followed by their respective leaders and faithful people. Alas! it was not the same cheerfulness, courage, valour, vaunting, threatening or prowess that the Irish had on their return at that time, which they had on their first going on that expedition. The opinions of the prince O'Donnell, and every thing he foretold for them, were verified, for not only did their enemies rise up before and after them, to give them battle, but those who were in friendship and union, and in war alliance with them, rose up and were attacking and firing on them in every narrow pass through which they proceeded; it was not easy for their lords and chieftains, their leaders and warriors, to defend and protect their people, on account of their long journey before them, the great numbers of their enemies, the storm and severity of the rough wintry weather, for it was at that time the end of winter precisely; but, however, they returned to their countries, after great dangers, without the death of any one of note occurring, and each lord of a district endeavoured to defend his patrimony as well as he could. It was to Rory O'Donnell, son of Hugh, son of Manus, that O'Donnell, the night before his departure, committed the command of his people, his country, his lands, and every thing which belonged to him, until he should return back again, and he enjoined on O'Neill and on Rory to be friendly to each other, as both themselves were, and they promised him they would

be so. The Tirconnallians afterwards proceeded, under the command of the representative of their lord, although it was equal to the parting of the soul from the body to the most of them their separation from him, who had been, 'till then, their commander and governor. O'Donnell's son, i. e., Rory, led on his people with resolute bravery, through every difficult and intricate way, and through every danger and hazard which they encountered since they left Kinsale, until they arrived, in the beginning of spring, in North Connaught, where the cattle, farmers, property, and flocks of the Tirconnallians, were throughout the country, in Corran, Lieny, and Tireragh of the Moy (baronies in Sligo). Good was the herd and shepherd who came to them there, for though numerous were the cattle flocks from neighbouring territories, which O'Donnell left his people on his departure from them, Rory did not allow them to be restored, despite of him, to any country from which they had been taken away, for he stationed in various places, his soldiers and warriors, on the dangerous passes and undefended places of the country, so that no one would attempt to pass them, to plunder or attack any of his people. O'Gallagher, namely, Owen, the son of John, was in care of Ballymote on behalf of O'Donnell, since he had proceeded to Munster, 'till this time, and when Rory returned to him, he gave him the castle, which he took under his command.

The castle of Ballyshannon, in which were guards from O'Donnell, was taken by Niall Garv O'Donnell, and by the English, after they demolished and destroyed it by a great gun which they brought to it, and the guards escaped from it safely, as there was neither relief nor aid near them, and it was in spring precisely that castle was taken.

Inis-Samer and Inis-Mac-Conaill (in Donegal), were taken by Hugh Buighe, the son of Con O'Donnell, and Cormac, the son of Donogh Oge Maguire, was also taken prisoner by him.

Niall Garv, with his brethren and the English, proceeded in boats on Lough Erne, and they took and demolished Enniskillen; they also took Devenish and Lisgoole, and left guards in them.

Mac Sweeny of Banagh (in Donegal), namely, Donogh, the son of Maolmurry, came to Niall

O'Donnell and the English; Niall and Mac Sweeny had an engagement with a party of the Maguires, and of the Mac Caves, in which many of them were slain, and they took Bryan, the son of Dubh-gall Mac Cabe, prisoner.

The island of Kiltiernan, in Fermanagh, was taken by Donal, the son of Con O'Donnell, and he carried off much property from it.

Hugh Buighe, the son of Con O'Donnell, took a prey from Tuathal, the son of Felim Duv O'Neill, in the estate of the tribe of Art O'Neill.

Sir Oliver Lambert, with a large force of English and Irish, arrived in Sligo, in the summer precisely, and they resolved to attack Rory O'Donnell, who was to the south of them, and on the people of North Connaught in general, in order to seize on some of their property. Cathbar, the son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, went to sir Oliver, and ratified his allegiance and friendship with him; where Cathbar had his residence and fortress at that time was, at Dun-Aille, to the west of Sligo, and sir Oliver and Cathbar, with their forces, prepared to go to Fermanagh, in search of prey and booty. When Rory O'Donnell received intelligence of those military preparations, he was concerned that his allies and friends should be plundered, without his going to relieve them, if in his power, and he went to O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Oge, to request of him to accompany him in his force to oppose the English, on the way in which he expected to obtain an advantage of them, and he also requested of him to aid him in the war, until O'Donnell should return to relieve the Irish, to give him one of his strongly-fortified and impregnable castles, as a place of security for his wounded, helpless, and sick people, and along with that to permit his people to bring their property and cattle into his country. O'Rourke refused O'Donnell's son every thing he requested of him, and it was a grief and an insult to him to be thus refused, so that what he did, as he had not an equal force with the English, was to remain to protect his own people. As to sir Oliver, he and Cathbar, with their forces, proceeded, and they plundered all that lay in their vicinity of Fermanagh, and having carried off with them much property, they returned to their homes. Sir Oliver was informed of the preparations made by Rory O'Donnell, and how he requested of O'Rourke to accompany him to obstruct him in

the forementioned expedition, and his animosity against him was increased on account of it; and it was therefore he sent to Athlone for additional forces to wreak his vengeance on Rory. When Rory learned that the English of Athlone were marching on him on the south, and the English of Sligo on the other side, he took with him his property, his flocks, and his cattle herds, across the Curlew mountains into Moylurg (in Roscommon), from thence across the Shannon into Muintir-Eoluis (Mac Rannall's country, in Leitrim), and to Slieve-an-Iarain, in Conmaicne-Rein, so that the English took nothing from them, and the English of Athlone returned to their homes without any victory on that occasion. The people of O'Donnell's son returned back with their property again to those places from which they had departed, viz., to Corran, to Lieney, and to Tíreragh. Rory himself proceeded, with the entire of his force, until he arrived at the island of Lough Easke, on the eastern side of Donegal, where O'Donnell's guards were, and on which O'Connor Sligo was left imprisoned, since he had been taken by O'Donnell, till the end of that summer. When he arrived at the place, his people were rejoiced to see him; O'Connor promised his allegiance to O'Donnell's son, and they having ratified their securities and compacts with each other, he set O'Connor at liberty, and they afterwards returned back into Connaught.

About that time, viz., in harvest precisely, the English of Roscommon, and of South Connaught, mustered a large force to march against Rory O'Donnell again, and they did not halt until they arrived at the monastery of Boyle; Rory and O'Connor collected another force to oppose them, and having proceeded across the Curlew mountains, they encamped before the town on the other side; they brought their people and their property and cattle with them, from Moy O'Gara in Cuil-O'bhFloinn (barony of Coolavin, in Sligo), and left them in their rear, at the eastern end of the Curlew mountains, for they dreaded that they might be plundered by the English who were in Sligo, in their absence, should they be far distant from them. They remained for some time in that manner confronted, watching each other, and many people were slain and wounded between them while they were in the monastery. The English

thought it too long they remained in that position, so that the resolution they came to was, to force the pass of Ballagh-Buighe against Rory and O'Connor, and to pass through it, despite of them; but they were met and opposed by the Irish, and a fierce conflict ensued between them, in which great numbers of the English were slain, and they were finally compelled to return back, having been greatly discomfited; they afterwards left the monastery, and they returned to Roscommon. Rory and O'Connor returned across the Curlew mountain, and they encamped at Ballysadare, to oppose the English who were in Sligo. It happened one time that a party of the forementioned English were engaged at a certain place in cutting the corn and green crops of the country, for they were not plentiful in provisions, and they were instantly slain by them. They remained for a month opposed to each other after that, and they continued so until the beginning of winter, when the lord lieutenant, namely, Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, the general of the war in Ireland, sent a messenger and a written despatch to Rory O'Donnell, requesting him to come on terms of peace and cessation from hostilities. The import of these was, that it behoved him to accept of peace and friendship, and should he not do so, that he would be truly sorry for it, for he received information that O'Donnell, Rory's brother, had died in Spain, and that there was an end to the war by his death, and it would be a great mistake and folly for him if he did not forthwith make peace with them. When they read the dispatches, Rory called his counsellors together, to determine what should be done, and they began to deliberate in council; some of them maintained that the death of O'Donnell was not true, and that it was to cajole and deceive him, and to bring them under the law, that fictitious story was sent to him; another party maintained that it was true, and that it was a good advice to accept of peace when it was offered them, and they at length determined that he and O'Connor Sligo should go to Athlone, to ratify their peace with the general; they afterwards went, and were well received by the general, and he gave great honour and respect to the son of O'Donnell, and made peace with him on behalf of the king, and confirmed his friendship with him particularly, and he afterwards

advised him to return to his patrimony, if he wished to do so.⁶

6. *Mountjoy's Expedition to Ulster and Connaught in 1602.*—After the defeat of the Irish and Spaniards at Kinsale, in December, 1601, O'Neill with his forces returned to Ulster, and Red Hugh O'Donnell went to Spain to solicit succours for a renewal of the war. Mountjoy came from Kinsale to Cork and Kilkenny, and arrived in Dublin on the 28th of March, 1602; on the 5th of May he proceeded towards Ulster against O'Neill, with a force of about 3,000 horse and foot, assisted by detachments from various garrisons. At this time Mountjoy, in a letter to the lords of the council in England, which is given by Morrison, details the dangers he had formerly encountered in the engagements at the *Moyry Pass* in Armagh, which he says was "one of the most difficult passages in Ireland, fortified with good art, and with admirable industry; the enemy having raised from mountain to mountain, from wood to wood, and from bog to bog, long *Traverses* with large and high *Flankers* of great stones mingled with sods of earth, and staked on both sides with *Pallisadoes* wattled;" in another place he says these fortifications extended three miles in length, (see note, page 681). In the beginning of June, Mountjoy advanced to the Blackwater, and encamped near the river about five miles east of the fort of Blackwater, and sent sir Richard Morrison with his regiment across the river to secure the passage of the army against O'Neill; Mountjoy caused a bridge to be built over the river, and a fort on the Armagh side, which from his own name Charles, he called *Charlemont*, and he left in the fort captain Toby Caulfield with 150 men. O'Neill's forces at this time had mostly all dispersed, and, according to Mac Geoghegan and others, were reduced to 600 foot and 60 horse, and being totally unable to cope with the powerful army of more than 3,000 men under Mountjoy, he resolved to abandon Dungannon, for many ages the residence of his ancestors, and he set fire to the ancient castle rather than it should fall into the hands of foreign foes. In like manner it is said Red Hugh O'Donnell destroyed his castle at Donegal, on recovering it from the English forces in 1601, lest it should ever again fall into their hands, for on his expedition to Munster he was obliged to leave his fortress undefended, and he never returned to Donegal again. Mountjoy, as he advanced into Tyrone, saw the castle and town of Dungannon in flames, and the place being thus deserted, he sent sir Richard Morrison with his regiment to take possession of the town, where he soon after came himself with the rest of the forces. O'Neill retired to Castle Roe, on the river Bann, in O'Kane's country, and *Glanconkein* is mentioned as one of the places where he afterwards scoured himself; it was a glen environed with woods, bogs, and waters, forming an inaccessible fastness, and situated apparently in the southern part of Derry, towards the borders of Tyrone and Lough Neagh. About this time sir Henry Docwra, governor of Derry and other places near Lough Foyle, had planted a garrison at Omagh, and having advanced with his forces, he formed a junction with Mountjoy at Dungannon; their combined forces preyed, plundered, and laid waste by fire and sword, Tyrone and Fermanagh, along Lough Erne, as far as Enniskillen. They took some of O'Neill's fortified islands, and recovered three pieces of English cannon; they took Magherloney, which Morrison says was one of O'Neill's chief places of abode, and a magazine for his war. From Dungannon, Mountjoy sent sir Richard Morrison with 500 foot to meet sir Arthur Chichester, who came with his forces from Carrickfergus, and was to pass *Lough Sidney* (Lough Neagh, so named after the lord deputy sir Henry Sidney), and land within a few miles of Dungannon. These forces having arrived, were joined by the lord deputy about five miles from Dungannon, near Lough Neagh, where they erected a fort, which, after his own title, he called *Mountjoy*, and he placed in it a garrison of 850 foot and 100 horse, under the command of sir Benjamin Barry and captain Francis Roe; and this fort was to be victualled from Carrickfergus by boats over Lough Neagh. Mountjoy then despatched Docwra to Derry to prepare his forces to march as far as Dungiven in O'Kane's country, to act against O'Neill, and Chichester was ordered to bring his forces from Carrickfergus to Toome for the same purpose, while the deputy him-

A. D. 1603.

O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, and

self was to attack O'Neill towards Killetero, thus hemming in O'Neill on all sides with at least 6,000 men, all of which forces were to be assembled in twenty days, according to Morrison. Mountjoy then marched towards Monaghan, and took some islands and strong places, but in a conflict with the O'Neills and Mac Mahons, many of his men were slain, together with captain Willis and sir John Barkley, sergeant major of the army, a commander of great note; on the 29th of July he arrived in Monaghan and planted a garrison there of 300 foot and 25 horse, under sir Christopher St. Lawrence (baron of Howth), and captain Esmond, but finding Mac Mahon, says Morrison, "to stand on proud terms, his lordship spoiled, burned, and ransacked all that country." He appointed Conor Roe Maguire, who had joined the English, as chief of Fermanagh, and placed him in the principal house of Mac Mahon, lord of Monaghan, within two miles of Fermanagh. Mountjoy then proceeded to Newry to refresh his troops, and writing to the lords of the council in England, he says—"We have left no man in all the North that is able to make any great resistance O'Rourke only excepted, who hitherto hath been furthest off from feeling the fury of our prosecution;" and he says at the same time that O'Neill was in a place of incredible fastness in O'Kane's country (Glanconkein), where it was impossible to do him any hurt, the ways being inaccessible to an army.

About the 10th of August the forces of Chichester, from Carrickfergus, of Docwra from Derry, of Danvers from Armagh, with the garrisons from the forts of Mountjoy, Mountnorris, Blackwater, and Charlemont, and Mountjoy's own forces, the whole amounting to at least 8,000 men, were prepared to act against O'Neill. Morrison gives an account of a stronghold of O'Neill's called *Inistoghtin*, which was seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods almost impassable; it was surrounded with two deep ditches both encompassed with strong pallisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bulwarks. Mountjoy sent his forces under Danvers and Chichester, to attack this place, which was defended only by 42 musketeers and 20 swordsmen, who, after some resistance, surrendered the fortress, in which was placed an English garrison, and the Irish soldiers were sent bound to the lord deputy at Newry, on the 19th of August. Morrison says that great spoils were taken in this fortress, consisting of plate and other valuable goods of the chief persons in the country, who had sent them there for safety from the English garrisons. This stronghold was situated in the parish of Magheramesk, on the borders of Down and Antrim, near the river Lagan, between Moira and Lough Neagh. Mountjoy in a letter to the secretary Cecil, on the 19th of August, says, "to-morrow, by the grace of God, I am again going into the field, as near as I can, utterly to waste the country of Tyrone." On the 20th, says Morrison, he encamped midway between Newry and Armagh, and having heard that O'Neill had retired into Fermanagh, Mountjoy resolved "to spoil the entire country of Tyrone, and banish all the inhabitants to the south side of the Blackwater, so that if O'Neill returned he should find nothing in the country but the queen's garrisons." To promote these objects he planted a garrison at Augher, in Tyrone, which was Cormac O'Neill's chief residence, being a castle seated on an island, from which he took two brass cannons. On the 29th he crossed the Blackwater at Charlemont Bridge, and encamped that night at Dungannon, which he fortified, and left a ward to keep the place as a retreat for their men on service, and to preserve the oats growing thereabouts for their horses in winter. Mountjoy spent five days about Tullaghoge, the seat of the O'Hagans near Dungannon, where, according to Morrison, he destroyed the corn of all the country, and O'Neill's own corn, and with barbarous vindictiveness broke in pieces the celebrated *stone chair* placed in an open field at Tullaghoge, on which the O'Neills were inaugurated for many ages, as princes of Tyrone and kings of Ulster. Docwra here met the lord deputy, and brought with him O'Kane of Derry, who had made his submission, and at the same time Randal Mac Sorley Mac Donnell of Antrim submitted, and

the greater part of the Irish of Leth-Cuin, accepted peace except O'Rourke; for general peace, and a restoration of their titles and estates, to all those

offered to serve the queen with 500 foot and 40 horse at his own charge. O'Neill at this time, with Brian Mac Art O'Neill of Clanaboy, Cormac Mac Baron O'Neill, and Mac Mahon, retired, says Morrison, to the bottom of a great fastness towards the end of Lough Erne, where, in the beginning of September, Mountjoy followed them as far as he could with his forces, but could not come within 12 miles of them, besides, he says, they could proceed from thence to O'Rourke's country to which the army could not pass; and he says O'Neill and his confederates had at this time but 600 foot and 60 horse. On the 8th of September, sir Arthur Chichester was sent to the garrison at Mountjoy, and ordered to clear Tyrone of all inhabitants, and destroy all the corn he could not preserve for the garrisons. Mountjoy then marched back with his army on the 9th of September, and divided all the waste lands on the south side of the Blackwater towards Newry, between Henry and Con O'Neill, who had made their submission; they were sons of the celebrated Shane O'Neill, former prince of Tyrone. Mountjoy only gave them leave to live there with their *creaghts*, or persons who tended the flocks and cattle, and such followers as should come to them till the queen's pleasure was further known, and he enjoined them to sow their corn for the next year on the plains. He then returned to Newry on the 11th of September, and in his letters to the council in England and to Cecil, he says—"We found every where men dead of famine, insomuch that O'Hagan protested to us, that between Tullaghoge and Toome there lay unburied 1,000 dead, and that since our first drawing this year to Blackwater, there were above 3,000 starved in Tyrone." In other passages Morrison relates, that from the excessive famine, persons were reduced to the horrible extremity of eating human flesh. Thus the merciless Mountjoy devastated the country, destroyed the crops and corn, and produced a direful famine, which killed thousands, while many other thousands were massacred by the sword. He went to Dublin in November, and at this time employed sir Garret Moore to command in "the Brenny," or county of Cavan, and receive the submission of the chiefs. One of the O'Reillys came with 100 men, and Mac Gauran's sons with 50 men and 1,000 cows from one of the O'Rourkes. Mountjoy proceeded to Connaught in the latter end of November, and arrived at Athlone the 2nd of December, where, on the 14th, Rory O'Donnell, brother of Red Hugh, and O'Conor Sligo, came and made their submission; he next went to Galway where he spent his Christmas, and in that town the O'Flahertys, O'Conor Roe, the Mac Dermotts of Roscommon, and other chiefs made their submission. At this time all the Irish leaders had submitted except the few above mentioned who were joined with O'Neill, and Bryan O'Rourke, lord of Leitrim, Cuchonaght Magnire in Fermanagh, captain Tyrrell who had lately returned from Munster and joined O'Rourke, and Donal O'Sullivan Beare. The patriotic and valiant O'Rourke had at this time a considerable force, and held out to the last, and for his resistance to the queen Morrison calls him "the proud and insolent O'Rourke." After the taking of his castle of Dunboy, O'Sullivan Beare, disdaining to surrender to the English, resolved to join O'Neill and O'Rourke in the North, and set out from Munster on the last day of December, accompanied by O'Conor Kerry and other chiefs, and about 400 men, according to Mac Geoghegan. In their progress through Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, on their way to Connaught, they were incessantly attacked by the English garrisons, but effected their passage, and fought their way through enemies on all sides, with such determined bravery, that Mac Geoghegan compares their progress to the retreat of the Greeks under Xenophon. On the 7th of January they arrived at the forest of Brosnach, and having deliberated how to cross the Shannon, they at length decided on constructing a number of boats, made of osiers and branches of trees, and having killed some of their horses for the purpose, they covered these Corraghs with their hides, and having conveyed them in the night to Portlaughan, opposite Portumna, they commenced crossing the river. O'Malley, who went in the first, was upset, with 10 sol-

who wished to avail themselves of the same, were proclaimed by order of his majesty, king James,¹ after he had been appointed as successor to the

diers, but the rest reached the opposite shore in safety. O'Sullivan's men, in their various conflicts, were reduced to 300; he proceeded through O'Kelly's country, in Galway, but in his progress was attacked at Anghrin by the English, under captain Malby and sir Thomas Burke, brother of the earl of Clanrickard. O'Sullivan's men, though opposed by a far superior force, fought with great bravery, and defeated their opponents, great numbers of whom, together with Malby himself, were slain, and O'Sullivan's men continued their progress to Brefney, where they were well received by O'Rourke. Thus the valiant O'Sullivan, and his faithful followers, fought their way with amazing bravery, amidst excessive difficulties, through enemies, for 200 miles, in the depth of winter. O'Sullivan Beare, captain Tyrrell, Maguire, and some other leaders, having assembled at O'Rourke's residence at Dromahaire, in Leitrim, and still faithful to O'Neill, resolved, along with O'Rourke, to proceed towards Lough Erne, and had several conflicts with the English garrisons. At the end of January, 1603, Mountjoy returned to Dublin, and during that month and February he corresponded with the queen and council, forming plans to subdue the still formidable O'Neill.—See account of O'Sullivan's Expedition, at p. 705 in the Annals.

A. D. 1603.

1. *King James I.*—It is mentioned at p. 706 in the Annals, that king James succeeded to the crown on the 24th of March, 1602, by the English calculation, but on the 24th of March, 1603, according to the Roman computation. This chronological difference arose from the old practice of commencing the year on the 25th of March having still continued in England, while, by the Roman computation, the year was commenced on the 1st of January, from the year 1582, according to the chronology of sir Harris Nicholas, at which time Pope Gregory the XIII. introduced this improved chronology, together with the New Style, called the Gregorian Calendar, instead of the Old Style, or Julian Calendar; therefore the 24th of March, 1602, according to one computation, was exactly the same date as the 24th of March, 1603, by the other. Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March 1603, and a short time before her death, as well as by her will, she nominated James VI. of Scotland as her successor, probably as some atonement for having put his mother to death. James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots, by her second husband and cousin, Henry Stuart, earl of Darnley, son of Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox, and James's right to the crown of England was derived by maternal descent from the House of Tudor, as his ancestor, James IV., king of Scotland, was married to Margaret Tudor, daughter of King Henry the VII., of England. James was the first English monarch of the House of Stuart, and he united in his person the right to the crown of the three Kingdoms, derived by descent from the Scottish, British, Saxon, and Norman kings, as well as from the Irish kings, for the old Scottish kings, and the House of Stuart, were descended from the Irish kings of Milesian race, through Loarn and Fergus, kings of Scotland in the beginning of the 6th century, who were the descendants of the Irish prince Carbry Rieda, who planted a colony from Ireland in Albany, or Scotland, in the 3rd century, as fully explained in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and Chalmers's *Caledonia*. King James put forward this claim to the crown of Ireland, for in the account of his reign, in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, it is stated, that in a speech delivered by King James, at the Council table in White Hall, on the 21st of April, 1613, he used the following expressions: "There is a double cause why I should be careful of the welfare of that people, (the Irish), first, as the king of England, by reason of the long possession the crown of England hath had of that land, and also as king of Scotland, for the ancient kings of Scotland are descended of the kings of Ireland." After a reign of 22 years, king James died on Sunday, the 27th of March, 1625, in the 59th year of his age. He was married to the princess Anne of Denmark, daughter of king Frederic II., and by her had a son, who succeeded

queen over England, France and Ireland. Mac Sweeney Fanat, i. e. Donal, went to Niall O'Donnell, to come under the law. Mac Sweeney of

the Districts, namely, Maolmurry, the son of Murrough, and Cathbar Oge, the son of Cathbar, son of Manus O'Donnell, proceeded into Tirconnell,

him as Charles I., and was put to death by the Cromwellians; king James also had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Frederic, Elector Palatine of Germany, and king of Bohemia, and from them were descended the kings of England, of the House of Brunswick or Hanover.

Lords Lieutenant.—At the death of Elizabeth, Mountjoy was lord deputy, but having returned to England in 1603, he was succeeded by sir George Carey, who was appointed lord deputy on the 1st of June, 1603, but was recalled in 1604, and succeeded as deputy by sir Arthur Chichester, governor of Carrickfergus, and ancestor to the earls of Donegal. Chichester continued deputy to the year 1613, when Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor of Ireland, and the marshal sir Richard Wingfield, were appointed lords justices. In 1614, sir Arthur Chichester, then baron of Belfast, was again appointed lord deputy, and in 1615, Thomas Jones archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, and sir John Denham, chief justice of the King's Bench, were made lords justices. In 1616, sir Oliver St. John, afterwards viscount Grandison, was appointed lord deputy, and continued to 1622, when Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Richard Wingfield, viscount Powercourt, were constituted lords justices. In 1622, Henry Carey, viscount Falkland, was appointed lord deputy, and continued to 1628.

Submission of O'Neill.—In the course of the year 1602, many of the Irish chiefs, as already related, made their submission to Mountjoy, and others treacherously revolted, while many of the most valiant of O'Neill's commanders and allies, as Hugh Maguire, Anthony O'Moore, Pierce de Lacy, and others, were slain. The earl of Desmond and Florence Mac Carthy were prisoners in the Tower, and the heroic Hugh O'Donnell having died in Spain, there were no hopes of succour from that country; yet though the Irish chiefs were utterly broken down, and their forces dispersed, still, supported by a few faithful followers, O'Neill, with heroic fortitude, held out in his fastnesses against the English forces, and their garrisons in Ulster, amounting to at least 10,000 men. Mountjoy, as before-mentioned, proclaimed many of the Irish chiefs, and offered large rewards to any one who would assassinate them; for instance, he offered £1000 for the head of O'Neill, and 2000 crowns for the head of Tyrrell. Monstrous insolence to proclaim as rebels and traitors those heroic and patriotic men who stood forward in defence of their homes and their altars, exercising only the natural right of maintaining their national independence, and upholding their civil and religious liberty; endeavouring to establish their rights, and transmit their hereditary possessions to their posterity. Notwithstanding the large rewards offered by Mountjoy, he could find none of the Irish so base as to betray O'Neill into his hands, though at one time he offered a reward of £2,000 to any person who would bring him alive. Mountjoy, in his letters to the council in England, in February and March, 1603, as given by Fynes Morrison, says, "No subjects have a more dreadful awe to lay violent hands on their sacred prince, than these people have to touch the person of their O'Neills; and he hath the ancient swelling and desire of liberty in a conquered nation to work upon, their fear to be rooted out, and generally over all the kingdom, the fear of persecution for religion." Morrison says, on the same subject, "However, the name of O'Neill was so revered in the North, as none could be induced to betray him for the large reward set upon his head." It appears from the correspondence between Mountjoy and sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state in England, as given by Morrison at this time, that overtures were made to O'Neill by some of Mountjoy's agents, intimating that his submission would be favourably received, but these proposals were made in bad faith, Mountjoy endeavouring to entrap O'Neill into an unconditional surrender, and the following passage occurs in one of his letters to Cecil, on the 25th of March, 1603: "I have received by captain Hays, her Majesty's letters of the 6th of February, wherein I am directed to send for Tyrone, with promise of security for his life only, and upon his arrival, without further assurance, to make

stay of him, 'till her pleasure should be further known; and at the same time I received another from her Majesty of the 17th of February, wherein it pleased her to enlarge the authority given unto me, to assure him of his life, liberty, and pardon, upon some conditions remembered therein. And withal I received a letter from yourself of the 18th of February, recommending me your own advice, to fulfil as far as I possibly could, the meaning of her majesty's first letter, and signifying her pleasure that I should seek by all the best means I can, to promise him his pardon by some other name than earl of Tyrone, and rather by the name of baron of Dungannon, or if it needs be, by the name of some other earl; secondly to deliver him his country in less quantity and with less power than before he had it; and lastly, to force him to clear his passes and passages, made difficult by him against any entry into his country." Again he says—"And first for her majesty's first letter, I pray you sir, believe me, that I have omitted nothing, both by power and policy, to ruin him and utterly to cut him off, and if by either I may procure his head, before I have engaged her royal word for his safety, I do protest I will do it and much more, be ready to possess myself of his person, if by only promise of life or by any other means, whereby I shall not directly scandal the majesty of public faith, I can procure him to put himself into my power. But to speak my opinion freely, I think that he, or any man in his case, would hardly adventure his liberty, to preserve only his life, which he knoweth how so well to secure by many other ways, for if he fly into Spain, that is the least whereof he can be assured, and most men, but especially he, do make little difference between the value of their life and liberty; and to deceive him I think it will be hard, for though wiser men than he may be overreached, yet he hath so many eyes of jealousy awake, that it will be impossible to charm them." (Morrison, v. 2, pp. 292 to 296.) Thus, it appears, that while the queen and Cecil, and their treacherous tool Mountjoy, were negotiating with O'Neill about his submission and pardon, they used every effort to deceive him by false promises, and even plotted against his life; but the wary O'Neill knew their bad faith, and took good care not to surrender till he had obtained his terms, with ample security and assurance, not only for life, liberty, and religious freedom for himself and his allies, but also for the reversal of his attainder, and that his title of earl of Tyrone, and his estates, with new Letters Patent for his lands, should be granted and confirmed to him by the crown. Mountjoy advised the queen to restore his title of earl of Tyrone, as he considered it would do him more harm than good, and says, "you do but give him a title which he did shake off as a mark of his bondage, and that which he falls from (O'Neill, prince of Tyrone), to accept this, he did as much prefer before this, as the estate of an absolute prince, before the condition of a subject; and it is the name of O'Neill with which he hath done so much mischief that is fatal and odious, and not the name of Tyrone, which he was fain to leave before he could have power to become a rebel; for believe me, out of my experience, the titles of our honours do rather weaken than strengthen them in this country." During these negotiations, queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March, of which event Mountjoy received private information on the 27th, and anxious to have the honour of receiving O'Neill's submission, he hastened the affair, as he well knew that O'Neill would by no means submit if he heard of the queen's death. Mountjoy was at this time in the castle of sir Garrett Moore at Mellifont, near Drogheda, and on receiving the account of the queen's death, he gave strict orders to have the news concealed. He had previously on the 25th, sent sir William Godolphin and sir Garrett Moore with a commission, dated from Drogheda, to treat with O'Neill, and on the 27th, having arrived at Charlemont, Moore rode that night to Tullaghoge, near Dungannon, where O'Neill was at that time, at the residence of O'Hagan. On the 28th sir Garrett Moore wrote to Godolphin that O'Neill was resolved to come to the lord deputy, and Henry O'Hagan, who brought the letter, gave assurance of the same. Mountjoy was very anxious to conclude the

with their people and property, to war against Niall Garv and the English, and they did not stop until they arrived in the Rosses, and in the islands; they were not long there when they were plundered by Niall and his brethren, who took Cathbar Oge, and kept him a prisoner. The people of Rory O'Donnell proceeded into Tirconnell, with all their property, cattle, and great wealth, in the first month of spring, and Rory himself, with his party and forces of Irish and English, along with captain Guest, previous to his people having departed from the west, proceeded to take revenge and satisfaction on O'Rourke, namely, Bryan Oge, for his insult and dishonour, which he had in contemplation for some time before that; so that they plundered and laid waste Brefney, both crops and corn, and all their property they laid hold of, for the most of them fled into the recesses and fastnesses of the territory; a few people were slain between them, including Owen, the son of Ferdorcha O'Gallagher, and Torlogh, the son of Mac Loghlin, who fell by each other on that occasion. A party of the English were left in garrison at Dromahaire, for the purpose of devastating the country about them, and O'Rourke was obliged to remain with a small force in the woods, in the remote glens, and on the islands in the lakes of his country, from that forth.

treaty with O'Neill, lest he should break off on hearing of the queen's death; and Morrison says "for those reasons he resolved speedily to strike up the former treaty with Tyrone," and he despatched a horseman to Godolphin, commanding him to hasten the coming of O'Neill. Godolphin rode from Charlemont, and met O'Neill at nine o'clock in the morning on the 29th at *Togher*, about five miles beyond Dungannon, and having produced his *Protection*, which was shortly after delivered into his own hands, O'Neill, along with Moore, Godolphin, and a guard of 50 horse, rode to Mellifont, where they arrived on the 30th of March, in the afternoon; and on the following day O'Neill made his formal submission in writing to the lord deputy, the terms of which are given in Morrison. The vain-glorious Mountjoy, to give himself the greater honour in this transaction, states that O'Neill went on his knees for more than an hour at his chamber door, making a penitent submission; an absurd falsehood, for O'Neill did not come there to ask pardon or favour, but merely to make a formal submission, having taken good care to have his terms granted and confirmed to him before he came, for he was too keen otherwise to have trusted himself in the power of the treacherous Mountjoy, who had a short time before offered for his head a reward of a thousand pounds. On the 3rd of April, Mountjoy, accompanied by O'Neill, rode to Drogheda, and from thence to Dublin on the 4th; on the 5th, a ship arrived there in which sir Henry Dunvers brought letters from the lords of the council in England, with the official account of the queen's death, and the accession of James I. This was the first time O'Neill heard of the queen's death, and in presence of the council at Dublin Castle, he burst into tears, moved with indignation and regret that he had been deceived into

As to Niall Garv O'Donnell, a letter came from Dublin to him, requesting him to appear before the lord justice and the council, to receive a Patent for Tirconnell, as a reward for his services, and aid to the crown; he however neglected that affair, so that what he did was to go to Kilmacrennan, and he sent for O'Firghil, the coarb of Columkille, and he was nominated the O'Donnell, without the permission of the king's representative, or of the council. When the lord justice and the council received intelligence of that, they were incensed against Niall, nor was he yet much esteemed by the general sir Henry Docwra, although he was friendly, and of great service to him before that time. Rory O'Donnell happened to be then in Dublin, and having been summoned before the lord justice, and the council, they sent letters and written despatches with him to sir Henry Docwra, commanding him to take Niall Garv prisoner, and having sent some captains along with him, Rory arrived at Derry, and the governor sent some of the commanders and captains of Derry. There is a short blank here in the Annals, but it appears that it refers only to Niall Garv having been attacked and taken prisoner). Tuathal Mac-an-Deaganaigh O'Gallagher; Hugh Buighe, the son of John Oge, and Felim, the son of John Oge, with several others, were taken prisoners on that

a premature submission, for had he held out till after the queen's death, he could have protracted the war, and made far more favourable terms for himself and the other chiefs. O'Neill made a new submission to king James, and sent letters to the king of Spain, recalling his son Henry from that country. He then returned to Tyrone, and peaceably took possession of his ancient seat at Dungannon, from whence, in the latter end of May, 1603, he was summoned to Dublin by Mountjoy, to accompany him to England, where they arrived in June, but on their progress through the country, the mob and many women flung stones at O'Neill, and reviled him for the loss of their relatives who had been slain in the Irish wars. O'Neill was honourably received at court by king James, but on his return to Ireland in September, he was escorted through England by troops of horse, to protect him from the violence of the mob. After his return he lived peaceably at Dungannon till the year 1607, when, on a charge of conspiracy against the state, he and his friend Rory, or Roderick O'Donnell, who had been created earl of Tyreconnell, were forced to fly from Ireland, and having retired to Rome, they both died there as hereafter related. A sketch of the character and personal appearance of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, has been given at page 629 in the notes. After the flight of the earls, their extensive possessions, together with the lands of all the other chiefs of Ulster, were confiscated and transferred to British settlers; and thus terminated the power of the renowned race of the O'Neills and O'Donnells, for many ages princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell, and after the O'Neills and their ancestors had ruled for more than a thousand years as kings of Ulster.

occasion; Niall made his escape shortly after that, and he and his brethren, with their people, retired into the woods of Ceanumaghair.

Manus Oge O'Sruitheir was slain at that time by Donal, the son of Con O'Donnell, in revenge of his brother, who had been formerly slain by him, namely Calvach, the son of Con, and it were better for him he had not committed that act, for many evils happened them, as the result of it. Rory O'Donnell, and all the Irish who were joined with him, together with the captains who came with him to the country, and also captain Guest, who was along with him in Connaught, were commanded to go in pursuit of Niall, his brethren, and people, to prey and plunder them; this he accordingly did, as directed, so that the smallest head of cattle was not left with Niall's people; and they carried off many thousand cattle with them, and great numbers of those who were plundered there, died of cold and famine. Rory divided the preys, and gave their proportions to the gentlemen who proceeded in his force. Hugh Buighe, the son of Con, was wounded in his ankle, and he was sent to be cured into Crannog-na-n Duine, in the Tuatha in Ros-Guill precisely (Roscuill, near Sheep Haven, in Donegal); the same Hugh was taken prisoner by the English, and was brought to Derry, and the governor declared he would not set him at liberty

until the person who had committed the slaying, namely Donal, the son of Con, should be given up for his release; Niall and Donal went on the word of protection before the governor, and Hugh Buighe was set at liberty, and Donal was retained. Niall O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to England to ask forgiveness for his crimes, and to obtain the reward of his support, services, and aid to the crown of England, from king James. Rory O'Donnell went to England for the same purpose, although the services of both to the crown were not equal, and each of them was putting forward his claim to Tirconnell, so that it was then the king and the council appointed Rory O'Donnell earl over Tirconnell, and assigned his own estate to Niall, viz. from Leachta-Siubhaine westward, as far as the Seasgan-Lubanach, on both sides of the river Finn (about Lifford, in Donegal), and they both returned to Ireland in peace and on good terms, after they had thus been reconciled.

Niall Gary, the son of Rory, son of Eigneachan, son of Eigneachan, son of Neachtan, son of Torlogh of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Conor, son of Donogh, son of Murrough, son of Torlogh O'Brien, died in the month of December.

An excessive famine took place throughout Ireland².

2. *Depredations and Famine.*—The Annalists mention a direful famine in this year; and accounts of immense depredations, as well as many massacres committed by the English forces during the reign of Elizabeth, and of the great famine which prevailed in Ireland in consequence of the wars, and the destruction of crops, corn, and cattle, are given in Fynes Morrison's Ireland, Holinshed's Chronicles, Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, Pacata Hibernia, Leland, &c., from which works the following particulars have been collected. In 1563, the lord deputy, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, in the war with Shane O'Neill, entered Tyrone and took a prey of 600 kine, and on another occasion Sussex seized the immense prey of 3,300 kine, and 1,500 garrons (horses) and mares, which he divided amongst his soldiers, according to Cox, and he then returned to Drogheda. In 1567, the lord deputy Fitzwilliam, according to Cox, plundered O'Neill's country, and took a prey of 2,000 cows, and 500 garrons. In 1580, the lord deputy, sir William Pelham, marched with his forces to attack the earl of Desmond, and carried off from Clanawcliffe, in Cork, a prey of 2,000 kine and many sheep, and soon after took another great prey at Castlemaine in Kerry. In 1580 also, according to Cox, the earl of Ormond marched with the queen's forces against the earl of Desmond, and about Dingle, Tralee, and other parts of Kerry, they drove the whole country before them, and took the enormous prey of 8,000 cows, besides many garrons, sheep, &c., and slew many people. At this time the deputy, lord Arthur Grey, plundered and laid waste various parts of the country, and Leland says that all persons, both of English and Irish race, sent complaints to England of his barbarity, saying he would leave nothing for the queen to reign over in Ireland, but "carcasses and ashes." In 1586, sir Richard Bingham, governor of Connaught,

in his contests with the Irish, took in Galway and Mayo a prey of 4,000 cows, and slew 140 of the people. In 1588, Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, lord of Monaghan, had to give the lord deputy Fitzwilliam a bribe of 600 cows to get possession of his own lands, but he was soon after hanged by Fitzwilliam; and about the same time, Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, had to give Fitzwilliam a bribe of 300 cows to have his country free from a sheriff. In 1600 and 1601, sir Henry Docwra, governor of Derry, repeatedly plundered and ravaged Derry and Donegal, massacred the inhabitants, destroyed the crops, and carried off upwards of 3,000 cows. In 1600, Carew, president of Munster, plundered and laid waste various parts of that province. In 1601, sir Charles Wilmot ravaged Kerry, and on one occasion took a prey of 4,000 cows from Iveragh, and the same year sir Samuel Bagnall took a prey of 2,000 cows, with horses and sheep, from Muskerry in Cork. In 1600 and 1601, sir Arthur Chichester, governor of Carrickfergus, plundered and laid waste the counties of Down and Antrim, destroyed the crops, and carried off the cattle. In 1601, sir Francis Barkley took a prey of 3,000 cows in Longford, and in the same year he plundered the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, and carried off 2,000 cows, 200 garrons and many sheep. In the years 1600, 1601, and 1602, an account has been given of the expeditions of the lord deputy Mountjoy, in Leinster and Ulster, and the immense depredations and destruction of property. In 1600, Mountjoy plundered and laid waste Wicklow, Kildare, Carlow, King's, and Queen's counties, and Morrison says, that in that harvest he destroyed more than *ten thousand pounds worth of corn*, carried off a prey of 4,000 cows, 700 garrons, and many sheep, and massacred the inhabitants; and, at the same time, sir Oliver Lambert committed great devastations there, and carried off 1,000 cows, and 500 gar-

A. D. 1604.

O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Oge, son of Bryan-na-Murtha, son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, died in Galley (in the barony of Iraghticonor, in Kerry), on the 28th of January, and was buried at the monastery of Ros Iriala (Muerus Abbey, at Killarney, in Kerry), with the Franciscan friars. Mournful

rons. In 1601 and 1602, Mountjoy laid waste all Ulster; Morrison says, "We marched into Ferney, the country of Mac Mahon, and there we burned the houses, and spoiled the goods of the inhabitants;" and again, "We resolved to draw towards Monaghun, and spoil the corn of that country, being of exceeding quantity;" on another occasion he says, "We burned a town in O'Kane's country, together with many women and children in it, and killed also 40 kernes and churls." In Tyrone, Mountjoy burned and laid waste the country, and Morrison says, "our men cut down the corn with their swords, according to our fashion." In 1601, according to the Pacata, sir Francis Barkley, with troops from Askeaton, proceeded to Mac Anliffe's country in Cork, and took from thence 1,000 cows, and 200 garrons, with much sheep and other spoils, and in 1602, sir Charles Wilnot sent a troop to plunder Dunkerron, and other parts of Kerry, and they drove off the immense prey of 2,000 cows, 4,000 sheep, and 1,000 garrons. In Holinshed's Chronicles, (vol. 6, page 427 to 430), are related many plunders and massacres of the English forces, during the war in Munster. On one occasion, he says, "they drove the whole country before them to Ventry in Kerry, and took all the cattle to the number of 8,000 kine, besides horses, sheep, goats, &c., and all such people as they met they did without mercy put to the sword; by these means the whole country, having no cattle nor kine left, they were driven to such extremities, that for want of victuals they were either to die and perish by famine, or to die under the sword." He relates several other depredations committed by the soldiers, and says that in one day they killed 400 of the people in the Slievoghler mountains and woods in Kerry, and that they spared neither man, woman, nor child. Holinshed (B. 6, p. 459), describes the effects of the war in Munster, as follows: "And us for the great companies of soldiers, galloglasses, kerne, and common people, who followed this rebellion, the numbers of them are infinite whose blood the earth drank up, and whose carcasses the beasts of the field, and the ravening fowls of the air, did consume and devour. After this followed an extreme famine, and such whom the sword did not destroy, the same did consume and eat out; for they were not only driven to eat horses, dogs, and dead carions, but also did devour the carcasses of dead men." Again he says, "the land itself, which before those wars was populous, well inhabited, and rich in all the good blessings of God, being plenteous of corn, full of cattle, well stored with fish, and sundry other good commodities, is now become waste and barren, yielding no fruits, the pastures no cattle, the air no birds, the seas, though full of fish, yet to them yielding nothing; finally, every wny the curse of God was so great, and the land so barren, both of man and beast, that whosoever did travel from the one end to the other of all Munster, even from Waterford to the head of Smerwick, which is about six scores miles, he would not meet with any man, woman, or child, saving in towns and cities, nor yet see any beast, but the very wolves, the foxes, and other like ravening beasts, and many of them lay dead, being famished, and the residue gone elsewhere." Spenser in his "View of Ireland," page 106, speaking of the effects of the war in Munster says, "For, notwithstanding that the same was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, that you would have thought they should have been able to stand long, yet ere one year and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness, as that any stony heart would have rued the same. Out of every corner of the woods and glynns they came, creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carions, happy where they could find them, yea, and one

was the death of him who departed there, for he was the maintaining pillar and supporting prop of the tribe of Hugh Fionn; he was a tower of battle in bravery, and the guiding star of encounter and conflict of the Hy Briunians; a valiant defending man, who did not allow Brefneiy to be endangered during his time; a man of calm reflection, of au-

another soon after, insomuch as the very carcasses they spared not to scrape out of their graves; and if they found a plot of watercresses or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast for the time, yet not able long to continue there withal; that in short space there were none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddenly left void of man and beast." Spenser the poet was in Munster many years, and the last time he was there was in the year 1597, so he was an eye witness of some of the horrors he describes. Fynes Morrison, who accompanied Mountjoy to Ulster in 1602, relates many horrible instances of famine in that province; amongst others he gives an account of some persons at Newry who made fires in the fields, and driven by direful hunger, devoured some young children. He relates many other dreadful cases of famine, and says, "And no spectacle was more frequent in the ditches of towns, and especially in wasted countries, than to see multitudes of these poor people dead, with their mouths all coloured green by eating nettles, docks, and all things they could rend up above ground." Mountjoy, in a letter to the lords of the council in England, says, "from O'Kane's country northward of Tyrone, we have left none to give us opposition, nor of late have seen any but dead carcasses, merely starved for want of meat;" and again he says, when in Tyrone, "O'Hagan protested unto us, that between Tullaghoge and Toome, there lay unburied a thousand dead, and since our first drawing this year to Blackwater, there were above three thousand starved in Tyrone." (Morrison, v. 2, pp. 200, 283, 284). Cox, speaking of the year 1602, says that the famine at the siege of Jerusalem, when taken by the Romans, was not greater than that in Ireland at this time. Le-laud, (B. 4, chap. 3), says on these wars in Munster, "The southern province seemed to be totally depopulated, and except within the cities, exhibited an hideous scene of famine and desolation." Sir John Davis, in his Tracts, page 58, says, "The army, under the command of lord Mountjoy, broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and chieftains of the Irish, and degenerate or rebellious English, whereupon the multitude being beat as it were in a mortar with the sword, famine, and pestilence, altogether, submitted themselves to the English government." Spenser in his "View of Ireland," page 28, thus speaks of the beauty and fertility of the country at this time, "And sure it is yet a most beautiful and sweet country, as any is under heaven, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish most abundantly, sprinkled with many very sweet islands and goodly lakes, like little inland seas, that will carry even ships upon their waters, adorned with goodly woods even fit for building of houses and ships, so commodiously, as that if some princes in the world had them, they would soon hope to be lords of all the seas, and ere long of all the world; also full of very good ports and havens, opening upon England, as inviting us to come unto them to see what excellent commodities that country can afford, besides the soil itself most fertile, fit to yield all kind of fruit that shall be committed thereunto; and lastly, the heavens most mild and temperate." Sir John Davis, attorney-general in Ireland, in the reign of James I., says, "I have visited all the provinces of that kingdom, in sundry journeys and circuits; wherein I have observed the good temperature of the air, the fruitfulness of the soil, the pleasant and commodious seats for habitation, the safe and large ports and havens lying open for traffic into all the west parts of the world, the long Inlets of many navigable rivers, and so many great lakes and fresh ponds within the land, as the like are not to be seen in any part of Europe; the rich fishings, and wild fowl of all kinds; and lastly, the bodies and minds of the people, endued with extraordinary abilities of nature."

thority amongst his friends, and fierce to his enemies; a man the most illustrious for justice, hospitality, excellence, noble deeds, circumspection, and prudence, of any that lived of his tribe for a long time.

A. D. 1605.

Sir Arthur Chichester, lord justice of Ireland, and the earl of Tyrone, namely, Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, came to Strabane, and O'Neill was demanding a portion of the estate which Niall O'Donnell had obtained from the king, viz., the Moentacht; Niall brought before the lord justice the securities which he had for the Moentacht in succession, from his ancestors, and besides, the charts which Manus O'Donnell exacted from O'Neill, namely, Con Bacach, for the release of Henry, the son of John, who was in imprisonment with O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, until he got those charts for his release, and the lord justice, sir Arthur, having understood the arguments of both parties, he adjudged the Moentacht to Niall, and said that O'Neill could not by right claim the land, for the title became long extinct, as it had exceeded sixty years, and they were both obliged to abide by that decision.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige of the Wine, the son of Bryan-na-Murtha, son of Bryan Ballach, son of Owen, lord of Brefney, a man who experienced much trouble and injury in defending his patrimony against his brother O'Rourke, i. e. Bryan Oge; a man who it was not expected would have died on his bed, but rather should fall by sword or spear; a man who encountered hard contested conflicts, and many perilous hazards, in maintaining the inheritance of his patrimony, and becoming successor to his father, until at length God granted him a lordship; died, and was buried with due honours in the monastery of St. Francis at Carrickpatrick (at Dromahaire, in Leitrim). Mary de Burgh, daughter of the earl of Clanrickard, was the mother of that Teige.

A. D. 1606.

A. D. 1607.

O'Boyle, i. e. Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son

of Torlogh, died at Druim-Arc, near the town of O'Boyle, on the 3rd of May, and was buried at Donegal.

Maguire, i. e. Cuchionacht, and Donogh, the son of Mahon, son of the bishop O'Brien, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and they entered the harbour of Suiligh (Lough Swilly, in Donegal). They took with them from Ireland the earl O'Neill, namely Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, and the earl O'Donnell, i. e. Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, together with a great number of the nobles of the province of Ulster. The persons who accompanied O'Neill were the countess, namely Catherine, the daughter of Magennis, her three sons, Hugh the baron, John, and Bryan; Art Oge, the son of Cormac, son of the baron; Ferdorcha, son of Con, the son of O'Neill; Hugh Oge, the son of Bryan, son of Art O'Neill, along with a great number of his faithful friends. Those who accompanied the earl O'Donnell were Cathbar his brother, with his sister Nuala, and Hugh, son of the earl, who wanted three weeks of being a year old; Rose, daughter of O'Dogherty, the wife of Cathbar, with her son Hugh, aged two years and a quarter; his brother's son, Donal Oge, son of Donal; Naghtan, the son of Calvach, son of Donogh Cairbreach O'Donnell, together with a great number of his faithful friends; it was on the festival of the Cross in harvest (14th of September), they embarked in the ship. That was a distinguished company for one ship, for it is most certain that the sea has not borne nor the wind wafted from Ireland in the latter times a party in any one ship more eminent, illustrious, and noble than they were, in point of genealogy, or more distinguished for great deeds, renown, feats of arms, and valorous achievements; and would that God had granted them to remain in their patrimonies, until their youths should arrive at the age of manhood! Woe to the heart that meditated! woe to the mind that planned! woe to the council that determined on the project which caused the party who went on that voyage to depart, while they had no prospect to the end of their lives of returning safe to their hereditary estates, or patrimonial inheritance!¹

A. D. 1607.

1. *The Flight and Death of the Earls*.—The circumstances connected with these events are given by Cox, Leland, Mac Geoghegan, Curry, Taaffe, and various other historians. Cox, in

his *Hibernia Anglicana*, relates the matter thus:—"On the 7th of May, 1607, a letter directed to sir William Usher, clerk of the council, was dropped in the council chamber of Dublin Castle, which discovered a conspiracy of the earls of Tyrone and Tiron-

A. D. 1608.

Grievous dissensions and strife arose between the governor, who was in Derry Columkille, namely, sir George Pawlett, and O'Dogherty, i. e. Cahir, the son of John Oge; it was not only that

nell, Maguire, O'Cahan, the lord of Delvin, and almost all the Irish of Ulster, to surprise the castle of Dublin, and murder the lord deputy and council, and set up for themselves." "They had sent," says Cox, "a baron to the arch-dukes to solicit assistance, and probably had employed somebody else to Spain; but as soon as they had notice that their plot was discovered, the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, and the lord Maguire fled beyond seas to get Spanish aid, and the rest did shift for themselves as well as they could, but some were taken and executed." In Curry's "Civil Wars," (chap. 5), the following account of the affair is given from a work by Doctor Carleton, bishop of Chichester, wherein it is stated, that George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, having attempted to recover certain church lands belonging to his see, which it is said were held by O'Neill, the bishop by some means obtained the assistance of O'Cahan or O'Kane, as a witness for the recovery of the said lands. O'Cahan was brought for that purpose before the council in Dublin. O'Neill was likewise summoned to appear in Dublin regarding the suit, but having, it is said, entered into a plot against the state some time before, he was afraid that O'Cahan, who knew of the conspiracy, had revealed it to the government, on which O'Neill and his confederates fled out of Ireland; but Curry altogether disbelieves the existence of this pretended conspiracy, and says, "the accounts were framed to give some colour of right to public acts of slander, oppression, and rapine." In the Preface to Borlase's "Rebellion of 1641," reference is made to this matter by Henry Jones, bishop of Meath, who states, that in the year 1607 there was "a providential discovery of another rebellion in Ireland, the lord Chichester being deputy; the discoverer not being willing to appear, a letter from him, not subscribed, was superscribed to sir William Usher, clerk of the council, and dropped in the council chamber, then held in the castle of Dublin, in which was mentioned a design for seizing the castle and murdering the deputy, with a general revolt, and dependance on Spanish forces, and this also for religion." This letter was dropped in the council chamber on the 19th of May, and its contents are given in Lodge's Peerage, on the Nugents, earls of Westmeath. In the work called "Anderson's Royal Genealogies," (page 786), another account is given of this affair, in which the contrivance of the plot is attributed to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, the secretary of state in England. Anderson says, "artful Cecil employed one St. Lawrence to entrap the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, the lord of Delvin, and other Irish chiefs, into a sham plot which had no evidence but his; but those chiefs being informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fled from Dublin, and so taking guilt upon them they were declared rebels; and six entire counties in Ulster were at once forfeited to the crown, which was what their enemies wanted." Mac Geoghegan gives the same account, and considers the whole business to have been planned by the secretary Cecil, who he says, employed for that purpose Christopher St. Lawrence, baron of Howth, who, "to entrap the leaders of the Catholics, invited them to a secret conference;" he further states, that the earls O'Neill and O'Donnell, with Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin, and other Catholics of distinction, attended this meeting, at which St. Lawrence made them swear not to divulge what he would communicate and informed them, "that the court of England had determined to eradicate the Catholic religion out of Ireland, and force them to become Protestants;" he then advised them to stand in their defence, but afterwards, says Mac Geoghegan, accused them to the king of having formed secret designs against the state, and O'Neill and others being summoned before the council, and finding themselves unexpectedly confronted by St. Lawrence, acknowledged they attended the meeting, but repelled the calumny of having entered into any treasonable plot against the state; and no evidence having been produced against them, they were allowed to depart free

the governor abused him in language, with scorn and contempt, but also inflicted on him a personal castigation, so that he preferred death to life, rather than endure the insult and dishonour he received, and he would not delay or put off being

from arrest, but were ordered to appear on the following day. In the meantime, says Mac Geoghegan, some false friends in the council advised them privately to consult for their safety, on which, fearing that hired witnesses would be produced against them, and their lives endangered, they fled from Ireland, as above recorded in the Annals. Some of the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Kanes, and other chiefs, were executed in Dublin, and others were imprisoned in the tower of London. The baron of Delvin was imprisoned in Dublin Castle, but he made his escape and fled to O'Reilly's castle of Cloughoughter in Cavan, but was afterwards pardoned. The earls O'Neill and O'Donnell, with some other chiefs, set sail for France and landed in Normandy, on which, according to Mac Geoghegan, the English ambassador at the court of king Henry the IV., demanded they should be surrendered as rebels to king James, but Henry refused the request with scorn, as an act beneath the dignity of a king. The earls next proceeded to Flanders, where they were well received by the archduke Albert, who then governed the Low Countries; and they lastly retired to Rome, where they were kindly and honourably received by Pope Paul V., who, together with the king of Spain, granted pensions for their support. Most of those illustrious exiles died soon after; Constantine Maguire died at Geneva in the same year, while preparing to go to Spain; the earl O'Donnell died at Rome in 1608, as recorded in the Annals, not in 1617, as stated by several writers; and his brother Cathbar died at Rome in the same year, and also Hugh O'Neill, baron of Dungannon, son of Hugh, the earl. The heroic Hugh O'Neill himself, the last representative of the ancient kings of Ulster, died at Rome in the year 1616, old, blind, and broken down by many misfortunes; his son Henry, who was in the Spanish service, was assassinated a few years afterwards at Brussels. The princes and chiefs of Tyrone and Tirconnell who died at Rome, were buried on St. Peter's Hill, in the Franciscan church of Monte Aureo, according to De Burgo, who gives the Latin inscription on their monument in the supplement to his *Hibernia Dominicana*. In O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A. D. 1600, and in these Annals at the year 1608, an account is given of Owen Roe Mac Ward, who was chief bard to the O'Donnells, and accompanied the earls in their exile to Rome. He wrote a beautiful elegiac poem on the death of the princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell, in which he addresses Nuala, the sister of the earl Roderic O'Donnell, and he pathetically represents her as weeping alone over the graves of the princes on St. Peter's Hill. This poem, translated from the Irish, has been admirably versified by Clarence Mangan, of which the following verses afford a favorable specimen. There are allusions in it to the great victories gained over the English by the O'Neills and O'Donnells in the North, and which have been recorded in these Annals, as the battles of Athbuidhe or the Yellow Ford, of Bullaghmoyle or the Moyry Pass, of Ashane or Ballyshannon, of Mullaghlbrack, of the Curlew Mountains, &c.; and the poem concludes with an allusion to the blood of Conn, meaning the O'Neills and O'Donnells, one of whose ancestors was Conn of the Hundred Battles, a celebrated king of Ireland, in the second century.

"O woman of the piercing wail,
Who mourest o'er yon mound of clay,
With sigh and groan;
Would God thou wert among the Gael!
Thou wouldst not then from day to day
Weep thus alone.
'Twere long before, around a grave,
In green Tireconnell, one could find
This loneliness;
Near where Beann-Boirche's banners wave,
Such grief as thine could ne'er have pined
Companionless.

revenged, but became so filled with anger and fury, that it was a wonder he did not go distracted

and mad ; so that what he did was, to advise with his faithful friends how he should be avenged for

" Beside the wave, in Donegal,
In Antrim's glens, or fair Dromore,
Or Killilee ;
Or where the sunny waters fall,
At Assaroe, near Erna's shore,
This could not be.
On Derry's plains—in rich Drumclieff,
Throughout Armagh the Great, renowned
In olden years,
No day could pass but Woman's grief
Would rain upon the burial-ground
Fresh floods of tears !

" O no !—from Shannon, Boyne and Suir,
From high Dunluce's castle walls,
From Lisadill,
Would flock alike both rich and poor,
One wail would rise from Cruachan's halls
To Tara's Hill :
And some would come from Barrow-side,
And many a maid would leave her home
On Leitrim's plains,
And by melodious Banna's tide,
And by the Mourne and Erne, to come,
And swell thy strains !

" Two princes of the line of Conn
Sleep in their cells of clay beside
O'Donnell Roe :
Three royal youths, alas ! are gone,
Who lived for Erin's weal, but died
For Erin's woe !
Ah ! could the men of Ireland read
The names these noteless burial-stones
Display to view,
Their wounded hearts afresh would bleed,
Their tears gush forth again, their groans
Resound anew !

" The youths whose relics moulder here
Were sprung from Hugh, high Prince and Lord
Of Aileach's lands ;

" Thy noble brothers, justly dear,
Thy nephew, long to be deplored
By Ulster's bands.
Their's were not souls wherein dull Time
Could domicile Decay, or house
Decrepitude !
They passed from earth ere Manhood's prime,
Ere years bad power to dim their brows
Or chill their blood.

" And who can marvel o'er thy grief,
Or who can blame thy flowing tears
That knows their source ?

O'Donnell, Dunnasara's chief,
Cut off amid his vernal years,
Lies here a corse

Beside his brother Catbbar, whom
Tirconnell of the Helmets mourns
In deep despair—

For valour, truth, and comely bloom,
For all that greatness and adorns,
A peerless pair.

" O, bad these twain, and he, the third,
The lord of Mourne, O'Niall's son,
Their mate in death—
A prince in look, in deed, and word—
Had these three heroes yielded on
The field their breath.

O, bad they fallen on Crimthan's plain,
There would not be a town or clan
From shore to sea,
But would with sbricks bewail the slain,
Or chant aloud the exulting *rann* (verse)
Of Jubilee !

" When high the shout of battle rose,
On fields where Freedom's torch still burned
Through Erin's gloom,
If one, if barely one of those
Were slain, all Ulster would have mourned
The hero's doom !
If at *Athbuighe*, where hosts of brave
Ulidian horsemen sank beneath
The shock of spears,
Young Hugh O'Neill had found a grave,
Long must the North have wept his death,
With heart-wrung tears !

" If on the day of *Ballaghmore*,
The lord of Mourne had met, thus young
A warrior's fate,
In vain would such as thou desire
To mourn alone the champion sprung
From Niall the Great !
No marvel this— for all the dead,
Heaped on the field, pile over pile,
At *Mullaghbrack*,
Were scarce an *Eric* for his head,
If Death bad stayed his footsteps while
On Victory's track.

" If on the day the Saxon host
Were forced to fly—a day so great
For *Ashanee*—
The chief had been untimely lost,
Our conquering troops would moderate
Their mirthful glee.
There would not lack on Lifford's day,
From Galway, from the glens of Boyle,
From Limerick's towers,
A marshalled file, a long array,
Of mourners to hedew the soil
With tears in showers.

" O, had the fierce Dalcassian swarm,
That bloody night on Fergus' banks
But slain our Chief,
When rose his camp in wild alarm,—
How would the triumph of his ranks
Be dashed with grief !
How would the troops of Murbach mourn,
If on the *Curlew Mountains* day,
Which England rued,
Some Saxon hand had left them lorn,
By shedding there amid the fray,
Their Prince's blood !

" Red would have been our warriors' eyes
Had Roderick found on Sligo's field
A gory grave ;
No Northern chief would soon arise,
So sage to guide, so strong to shield,
So swift to save.
Long would Leith-Cuinn have wept, if Hugh
Had met the death he oft had dealt
Among the foe ;
But, had our Roderick fallen too,
All Erin must, alas ! have felt
The deadly blow !

the insult he had received. The unanimous resolution they came to in the first place was, on the 3rd of May, that he should invite captain Hart, who was in Culmore, a place which lay on the banks of Lough Foyle, on the north side of the Derry we have mentioned, and he kept him prisoner until he obtained the fort for his release. He then immediately proceeded, at the dawn of day, to Derry, and fiercely attacked the people of the town by surprise; the governor was killed by Eochy, son of Niall, son of Gerald O'Dogherty, and lieutenant Corbie by John, son of Hugh, son

"What do I say? Ah, woe is me!
Already we bewail in vain
Their fatal fall!
And Erin, once the Great and Free,
Now vainly mourns her breakless chain,
And iron thrall!
Then, daughter of O'Donnell! dry
Thine overflowing eyes, and turn
Thy heart aside;
For Adam's race is born to die,
And sternly the sepulchral urn
Mocks human pride!

"Look not, nor sigh for earthly throne,
Nor place thy trust in arm of clay—
But on thy knees
Uplift thy soul to God alone,
For all things go their destined way
As He decrees.
Embrace the faithful Crucifix,
And seek the path of pain and prayer
Thy Saviour trod;
Nor let thy spirit intermix
With earthly hope and worldly care
Its groans to God.

"And thou, O mighty Lord! whose ways
Are far above our feeble minds
To understand,
Sustain us in these doleful days,
And render light the chain that binds
Our fallen land!
Look down upon our dreary state,
And through the ages that may still
Roll sadly on,
Watch thou o'er hapless Erin's fate,
And shield at least from darker ill
The blood of Conn!"

In May, 1608, sir Cahir O'Dogherty, lord of Inisowen, a young man of great spirit and valour, then only in the 21st year of his age, raised an insurrection against the English in Ulster, being unable to tolerate the insolence and tyranny of sir George Paulett, governor of Derry. O'Dogherty and his forces having surprised Derry, they slew Paulett and most of the garrison, and burned the town; he also took the fort of Culmore, near Derry, from captain Hart, where he found 12 pieces of cannon, and gave the command of the fortress to a valiant chief, Felim Mac Davett. O'Dogherty ravaged the settlements of the English in various parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, and defeated their forces in several engagements. Marshal Wingfield and sir Oliver Laanbert marched against him with 4000 men, and having advanced to Culmore, Mac Davett, unable to defend the place against so great a force, set fire to the fortress, and sailed off with his men towards Derry, carrying away some of the cannon, and throwing the rest into the sea. Wingfield then advanced against Burt Castle, the

of Hugh Duff O'Donnell, and many others were slain besides; captain Henry Vaughan, and the wife of the bishop of the town, were taken prisoners; they afterwards plundered and burned the town, and they carried off much booty from it. Alas! although it was not disreputable for the noble chief to take revenge for his dishonour, numerous and inexpressible were the evils which sprung and became permanently established in the entire province of Ulster, through that insurrection, which arose against the laws of the king, for from that resulted his death, on the 18th of July fol-

chief residence of O'Dogherty, near Lough Swilly. Mac Geoghegan says the castle was commanded by a monk, who, not having a sufficient force to defend it, and not wishing to subject O'Dogherty's lady, who was Mary Preston, daughter of lord Gormanstown, to the dangers of a siege, surrendered the castle on condition that the garrison should be spared, but Wingfield put most of them to the sword, and sent O'Dogherty's wife to her brother. O'Dogherty had various encounters with the English forces, and maintained his ground for about three months in Donegal; the lord deputy Chichester offered a reward of 500 marks for his head, and sir Cahir being encamped at the Rock of Doune, near Kilmacrennan, was shot dead with a musket ball, by an English soldier, who took deliberate aim at him, recognising the warlike chief amidst his men, from his waving plume and lofty stature. The extensive estates of O'Dogherty were confiscated, and transferred to Chichester, ancestor to the earls of Donegal. After the flight and attainder of the earls, their extensive possessions became forfeited to the crown, and not only the lands of the earls, but those of all the Irish chiefs and proprietors in Ulster were confiscated. The tenants, and people of Irish descent, were deprived of their lands, and the *Swordsmen*, according to Pynnar, "were transported into the waste lands of Connaught and Munster, where they were dispersed, and not planted together in one place;" some of the Irish chiefs got regrants from the crown of small portions of their own hereditary lands. Six entire counties in Ulster, namely, Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were confiscated, and, by the project called the *Plantation of Ulster*, carried into effect by king James, from 1607 to 1612, the extensive territories held for many ages by the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Dogherties, O'Kanes, Maguires, O'Reillys, and many other chiefs mentioned in the course of these Annals, as the ancient possessors of Ulster, were transferred to colonies of British settlers, of which transactions accounts are given in Pynnar's Survey, published in Harris's *Hibernica*, and in the Tracts of sir John Davis. These settlers were called *Planters* and *Undertakers*, and came chiefly from Scotland. Fynes Morrison, who was in Ireland in the time of the lord deputy Mountjoy, having visited the country in the year 1613, says, "At this time I found the state of Ireland much changed, for, by the flight of the earls of Tyrone and Tironnell, with some chiefs of countries in the North, and the suppression and death of sir Cahir O'Dogherty, their confederate in making new troubles, all the North was possessed by new colonies of *English*, but especially of *Scots*. The mere Irish in the North, and over all Ireland, continued still in absolute subjection, being powerful in no part of the kingdom, excepting only Connaught, where their chief strength was yet little to be feared, if the *English-Irish* had sound hearts to the State." Thus, after a continued contest and fierce wars for 430 years, from the time of Strongbow, comprising the period from 1170 to 1600, the reduction of Ireland was ultimately effected; and with the heroic struggles of Hugh O'Neill, and Red Hugh O'Donnell, terminated the power of the Irish princes and chiefs, not only in Ulster, but in all the other provinces, for afterwards, with the exception of the great confederacy of 1641, the Milesian Irish made no national movement to recover their independence.

lowing, by the chief marshal of Ireland, Robert Wincwel (Wingfield), and by sir Oliver Lambert, and he was quartered between Derry and Culmore, and his head was sent to Dublin to be publicly exhibited; many of the nobles and chiefs of the province, too numerous to be mentioned, were also put to death. It was on account of this insurrection, and the flight of the earls we have mentioned, that their inheritance, their estates, their landed properties, their fortresses, and strongholds, their delightful prosperous harbours, and their fish-abounding bays, were taken from the Irish of the province of Ulster, and were transferred in their presence to foreigners, and they were expelled and banished into various strange countries, where most of them died. Niall Garv O'Donnell, with his brethren and his son Naghtan, were taken prisoners, about the festival of St John of this year, after they were accused of being in league with O'Dogherty; they were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, from whence Niall and Naghtan were sent to the tower of London, after Niall had been freed from death by the decision of the law, and they remained imprisoned in the Tower till the end of their lives; Hugh and Donal were set at liberty from their imprisonment afterwards, in the following year.

The earl of Tirconnell, i. e. Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died at Rome on the 28th of July, and was buried in the monastery of St. Francis, on the hill on which St Peter the Apostle was crucified, after mourning his faults and imperfections, after an approved confession and repentance of his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body and blood of Christ at the hands of the learned ecclesiastical psalmodists of Rome. Mournful was the short career and the untimely loss of him who departed, for he was a brave, defending, triumphant, valorous, and warlike man; often had he been engaged in the pass of danger, in defence of his faith and patrimony, in aiding his brother, Hugh Roe, before he himself assumed the lordship of Tirconnell; he was a bountiful lord, in bestowing great presents and of good hospitality, to whom the inheritance of his ancestors did not seem too much for his liberality and entertainments; a man who did not give his mind or thoughts to worldly substance, or riches, but rather to subdue and expel both noble and ignoble according to their deserts.

Maguire, i. e. Cuchonacht Oge, son of Cuchonacht Oge, son of Cuchonacht, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas, lord of Fermanagh, a person who obtained a lordship without fraud, without deception, without treachery or without the slaying of a relative, but was elected in the presence of the men of Ulster, as successor to his brother Hugh; a learned, well-featured, cheerful, high-spirited, and rapid-marching warrior; a man of superior wisdom and personal figure, and of all other good qualifications, died at Geneva, in Italy, on the 12th of August.

James, the son of Eiver, son of Cu-uladh Mac Mahon (of Monaghan), died on the same day, and was buried at the forementioned place (Geneva).

Cathbar, son of Hugh, son of Manus (O'Donnell), the most distinguished and famous for magnanimity and heroism, and for entertainments and hospitality, of any lord's son in the island of Heremon (Ireland); the regeneration of Cuan, son of Cailchin (a lord of Fermoy who lived in the 7th century), and of Guaire, son of Colman (a king of Connaught in the 7th century), in generosity and hospitality, a man from whom no person ever returned with a refusal, died at Rome, on the 17th of September, and was buried along with his brother the earl.

Hugh O'Neill, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, baron of Dungannon, heir to the earl O'Neill, the only hope of the Tyronians to succeed his father, should he survive him, died, and was buried in the same place with his mother's brethren, namely, the earl O'Donnell and Cathbar.

A. D. 1609.

Cathbar Oge, the son of Cathbar, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was put to death in Dublin by the English, on the 18th of July. It would not be a dishonour to the tribe of Conall, the son of Niall (the Tirconnallians), that good man to be appointed to the government over them, had he succeeded to the lordship, in respect of his nobleness of blood, high-spiritedness, power, valour, prudence, protection, prowess, and the conducting of those who were sent under his command.

Bryan-na-Samhtach, son of Art, son of Bryan-na Muicheirge (O'Rourke), was slain by the English.

Mac Ward, i. e. Owen, the son of Geoffrey, son of Owen, son of Geoffrey, chief professor to O'Don-

nell in poetry, a learned and intelligent man, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at an advanced age, after the victory of repentance.

A. D. 1610.

A. D. 1611.

Conor O'Duwaney, bishop of Down and Connor, who was first a friar of the order of St. Francis, of the convent of Donegal, and was afterwards elected to this bishoprick, for his superior merits, was taken prisoner by the English, and he remained for a long time with them, in bondage and punishment; and they offered him much wealth and presents, if he would conform to their tenets, but he rejected that offer, for he preferred to abandon the transitory good for an everlasting kingdom. God released him on that occasion from the English, but he was taken again, and put to death; and sir Arthur Chichester was lord justice in Ireland at that time; he was first beheaded, then quartered and cut in pieces, in Dublin, on the 1st day of February. There was not a Christian in the land of Ireland, whose heart did not shudder at the dreadful martyrdom which the pure and enlightened divine, and the experienced and truly humble, upright man, suffered and endured for the benefit of his soul; every one of the Christians who were at that time in the city of Dublin, emulated each another to see which of them should have one of his members, and not his members only, but they had supplied themselves with quantities of fine linens to receive his blood in them, that it might not be lost, for they were confident that he was one of the holy martyrs of the Trinity. Giolla-Patrick O'Luchairen, an eminent priest, was along with the bishop at that time; when the English decreed that they should be both put to death, the bishop dreaded that he might be dismayed and terrified on beholding the dreadful usage that would be inflicted on his own body, in his presence, so that he therefore requested of the executioners to put the priest to death before himself; the priest said that he need not be in dread of him on that account, and that he would follow

him without fear, and he moreover said, that it was not meet that an illustrious bishop should be without a priest to accompany him; that he fulfilled, for he endured and suffered the same treatment to be inflicted on himself, for sake of the kingdom of heaven, for his soul.

Niall O'Boyle, bishop of Rath-both (Raphoe, in Donegal), died in Glen-Eidhnighe, on the 6th of February, and was buried at Iniskeel (in the barony of Boyleagh, county of Donegal).

A. D. 1616.

O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Ferdorecha, son of Con Baeach, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, who had been baron from the death of his father, till the year in which the celebrated Parliament was held in Dublin, 1584, and who had been created earl of Tyrone at that Parliament, and had been afterwards nominated O'Neill, died at an advanced age, after having fulfilled his time and career with pre-eminence, power, prudence, honour, and excellence; where he died was at Rome, on the 20th of July, after an approved repentance of his sins, and after gaining the victory over the world and the devil; although he died far distant from Armagh, the burial place of his ancestors, it was a manifestation that God was pleased with his life, for the place in which God granted him to be buried, was not worse, viz., Rome, the capital of the Christians; the person who then departed was a powerful mighty lord, of subtle, acute, and profound intellect and mind, a warlike, valiant, predatory and enterprising lord, in defence of his religion and patrimony, against his enemies; a pious, charitable lord, of meekness and mildness towards his friends, but fierce and stern to his enemies, until he brought them under controul and subjection to his authority; a lord who did not covet to possess the lands or property of any others, but was content with what his ancestors inherited originally; a lord possessing the power and praise-worthy fame of a prince, who did not suffer robbery, or insubordination, plunder or violence, animosity or treachery, to prevail during his government, but kept all within the bounds of the law, as was becoming a prince.

END OF THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS.

APPENDIX.

As a favourable opportunity did not occur of giving the following important documents, at the periods to which they refer, they are inserted here:

The Bull of Pope Adrian IV. to King Henry II.—An account of this document is given by the various Irish historians, particularly in Mac Geoghegan's Ireland, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History. Pope Adrian IV., by name Nicholas Breakspere, was by birth an Englishman; he was a monk of St. Albans, and was elected Pope in 1154, and died in 1159. Being a personal friend of King Henry II., of England, it is said he was influenced to grant him a Bull, conferring on him the sovereignty of Ireland; and it is stated in Hanmer's Chronicle (p. 215), that king Henry sent a monk named John of Salishury, and others, as a deputation to Rome, to solicit this Bull from Adrian, who granted it in the year 1155, at which time Henry meditated an invasion of Ireland. But king Henry postponed this object, and it is stated by Mac Geoghegan, that the empress Matilda, the king's mother, was opposed to the publication of the Bull, and the invasion of Ireland. King Henry came to Ireland in 1171, and returned to England in 1172; and Adrian's grant of Ireland to him, was confirmed by a Bull, or Brief of Pope Alexander III., in 1172, according to Lanigan. Keating states that Adrian's Bull was published at Waterford, in a meeting of bishops and clergy, before this time; and, according to other accounts, the Bull was produced in 1172, by king Henry, at the council of bishops and clergy which he had convened at Cashel; but Lanigan correctly states, that the Bulls of Adrian and Alexander were, for the first time, publicly read at Waterford, in the year 1175, at a meeting of bishops and clergy convened for that purpose, by Nicholas, prior of Wallingford, who had been sent with these documents, from England, accompanied by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, afterwards lord deputy of Ireland. Thus it appears the Bull of Adrian was kept private, and not published, 'till 20 years after it had been received by king Henry. The Bull of Adrian is represented as a forgery by Mac Geoghegan, and in Camhrens Eversus, these writers being of opinion that it was fabricated to facilitate the conquest of Ireland, by the English; but Lanigan, who is considered the best authority on the subject, maintains that it is an absolutely authentic document. The Bulls of Adrian and Alexander are given in Latin, in the French edition of Mac Geoghegan, and in English, in the edition by Duffy, of Dublin, in which the Bull of Adrian is translated as follows:

"Adrian, bishop and servant of the servants of God, to his most dear son in Christ, the illustrious king of England, greeting, health, and apostolical benediction.

"Thy greatness, as is becoming a Catholic prince, is laudably and successfully employed in thought and intention, to propagate a glorious name upon earth, and lay up in heaven the rewards of a happy eternity, by extending the boundaries of the church, and making known to nations which are uninstructed, and still ignorant of the Christian faith, its truths and doctrine, by rooting up the seeds of vice from the land of the Lord: and to perform this more efficaciously, thou seekest the counsel and protection of the apostolical see, in which undertaking, the more exalted thy design will be, united with prudence, the more propitious, we trust, will be thy progress under a benign Providence, since a happy issue and end are always the result of what has been undertaken from an ardour of faith, and a love of religion.

"It is not indeed to be doubted, that the kingdom of Ireland,

and every island upon which Christ the sun of justice hath shone, and which has received the principles of the Christian faith, belong of right to St. Peter, and to the holy Roman church, (which thy majesty likewise admits), from whence we the more fully implant in them the seed of faith, that seed which is acceptable to God, and to which we, after a minute investigation, consider that a conformity should by us be the more rigidly required. Thou, dearest son in Christ, hast likewise signified to us, that for the purpose of subjecting the people of Ireland to laws, and eradicating vice from amongst them, thou art desirous of entering that island; and also of paying for each house an annual tribute of one penny to St. Peter; and of preserving the privileges of its churches, pure and undefiled. We, therefore, with approving and favorable views, commend thy pious and laudable desire, and to aid thy undertaking we give to thy petition our grateful and willing consent, that for the extending the boundaries of the church, the restraining the prevalence of vice, the improvement of morals, the implanting of virtue, and propagation of the Christian religion, thou enter that island, and pursue those things which shall tend to the honour of God and salvation of his people; and that they may receive thee with honour, and revere thee as their lord: the privilege of their churches continuing pure and unrestrained, and the annual tribute of one penny from each house remaining secure to St. Peter, and the holy Roman Church. If thou therefore deem what thou hast projected in mind, possible to be completed, study to instil good morals into that people, and act so that thou thyself, and such persons as thou wilt judge competent from their faith, words, and actions, be instrumental in advancing the honour of the Irish church, propagate and promote religion, and the faith of Christ, to advance thereby the honour of God, and salvation of souls, that thou mayest merit an everlasting reward of happiness hereafter, and establish on earth a name of glory, which shall last for ages to come. Given at Rome, &c. &c. &c."

Letters of King Donal O'Neill, and Pope John XXII.—In the Scotch Chronicle of John of Fordun, which was written in the 14th century, there is given, in Latin, a long letter which was sent by Donald, or Donal O'Neill, king of Ulster, to Pope John XXII., complaining to his Holiness of the excessive tyranny exercised by the English in Ireland. This was the Donal O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, who, at the year 1319, is mentioned by the Four Masters, to have been twice deposed by the power of the English, and whose death, at the year 1325, is recorded in these Annals. O'Neill, and other Irish princes at this time invited over Edward Bruce, brother of the renowned king Robert Bruce, and on his arrival in 1315, with an army of Scots, he was crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk, the Irish princes and chiefs considering he had a fair claim to the crown of this kingdom, as the ancient Scottish kings, and the House of Bruce, were of Milesian descent. This remonstrance, dated from Dungannon, was sent to Rome by O'Neill, in 1316, in the reign of Edward II., as shewn by Lanigan (vol. 4. p. 163), and not in the reign of Edward III., as erroneously stated by Mac Geoghegan and many other writers. There is a passage in the letter, which states that the Milesians came from Spain 3500 years before that time; but this appears to be a mistake of some transcriber, and should be 2,500, or 2,300 years, which was about the period that had elapsed since the arrival of the Milesians in Ireland, to the time of Donal O'Neill. These and other passages have not been correctly translated before, but are rectified, by a literal translation in the present article; it is mentioned in the letter, that Ireland was uninhabited at the arrival of the Milesians, but this must be a mistake, being contrary to the ancient History

of Ireland, and may therefore be omitted. It is mentioned in the remonstrance, that the English were not punished for killing any of the Irish, which agrees with the statements of sir John Davis, who says, in his Tracts, that in the eye of the law it was considered no crime to kill a mere Irishman, even in time of peace, the Irish being reputed aliens and enemies. Curry, in his "Civil Wars," confirms this statement, and it appears that a person of English descent was only punished by paying a fine of one mark, or 13s. 4d., for killing any of the *mere Irish*. Pope John, moved by the remonstrance of O'Neill, and the grievances of the Irish, addressed a letter to king Edward II., exhorting him to check the tyranny exercised against the people of Ireland, in consequence of which, the Pontiff says, they were constrained to throw off Edward's dominion, and appoint another king to rule over them, thus alluding to Edward Bruce. The remonstrance of O'Neill, and the Pope's letter to king Edward, are given in Latin, in the French edition of Mac Geoghegan, and are translated as follows:

Letter of O'Neill.—"To our Most Holy Father the Lord John, by the Grace of God Sovereign Pontiff, we his faithful children in Christ, Donald O'Neill, king of Ulster, and by hereditary right lawful heir to the throne of Ireland; as also the Nobles and great men of this kingdom, with the Irish people, humbly recommend and devoutly cast themselves at his feet," &c.

"From the sharp and venomous calumnies, and false and unjust representations made against us, and the defenders of our rights, by the English, your mind may have been excited against us, a thing to be much deplored, and influenced by such falsehoods and misrepresentations, which you might receive as undoubted truth, you might visit us with your displeasure: We have therefore resolved to inform you of our origin, and the state of our country, if country it can be now called, and of the cruel injuries inflicted on us, and our ancestors, by some of the kings of England, and their iniquitous ministers, and even by the English barons born in Ireland, cruelties inhumanly commenced, and continued to the present time; and our loud cries having reached your ears in these communications, you may proceed to examine, and be enabled to perceive, on which side the complaints are founded in truth; and therefore that, being diligently and fully informed, in such manner as the real state of the matter requires, the severity of your judgment shall fall on the guilty party, and punish the delinquents. Be it therefore known to you, most Holy Father, that from the time when our forefathers, who were Spaniards, namely, the three sons of Milesius, or Micellius, directed by Providence, came with a fleet of 30 ships from Cantabria, a country of Spain on the banks of the river Hiberus (the Ebro), from which we have received our name, into Ibernina, 2,500 years and upwards have elapsed; and descended from them, without any admixture of foreign blood, 136 kings have reigned over the monarchy of Ireland, to the time of king Leogarius, from whom I, the aforesaid Donald, am descended in a direct line. It was in his days that our chief apostle and patron St. Patrick, sent by your predecessor Celestine, through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, in the year of the Incarnation 435, most efficaciously taught our fathers the truth of the Catholic faith. From the time of his mission, and the reception of the faith under humble obedience to the Church of Rome, 61 kings of the same race, unconnected with any foreign blood, excellently instructed in the faith of Christ, and abounding in works of charity, recognising no superior in temporal matters, have likewise ruled to the year 1170, in uninterrupted succession. And it was these (kings) and not the English, or people of any other nation, who amply endowed the Church of Ireland with lands, extensive possessions, and many privileges, of which lands and privileges it has, by the English in modern times, been damnably despoiled. After our kings for so long a time had strenuously defended by their own valour, against the tyrants and kings of many foreign countries, the inheritance granted them by God, and always preserving their native liberty, at length Pope Adrian your predecessor, an Englishman, not only by birth, but in heart and disposition, in the year of our Lord 1170, from the false and most iniquitous suggestion of Henry, king of England, under, and perhaps by whom, the holy Thomas of Canterbury, in the same year, was put to death, for his uprightness and defence of the Church, did as you know transfer the sovereignty of our kingdom, under some certain form of words, to the said king, whom rather, for the forementioned crime, he should have deprived of his own kingdom. The judgment of the Pontiff being thus, alas! blinded by his English prejudice, regard-

less of every right, he did thus in fact unworthily confer on him our kingdom, thereby depriving us of our regal honours, and delivered us up, having committed no crime, and without any rational cause, to be torn as with the teeth of the most cruel wild beasts, and such of us as escape from the fangs of those deceitful foxes and ravenous wolves, lacerated and half devoured, only fall with greater misfortune into an abyss of intolerable slavery. From the first time the English came, by virtue of the donation before-mentioned, they, under a certain exterior appearance of piety and religious zeal, nefariously entered the boundaries of our kingdom, and with all their might, and every possible perfidy, endeavoured entirely and radically to extirpate our nation. By foul and fraudulent cunning they prevailed so much against us, that without the authority of any superior, they violently expelled us from our spacious habitations and paternal inheritance, and forced us to fly for refuge to the mountains, woods, marshes, and barren wastes, and even into the caverns of the rocks, and to inhabit them for a long time like wild beasts, for the safety of our lives. Even in these recesses they incessantly attack us, and endeavour by every means to force us from them, and arrogantly usurp every place that affords us an asylum, mendaciously asserting, through the most blind and insolent folly, that we are not entitled to any free place of habitation in Ireland, but that this country entirely and by full right belongs to themselves. From these, and many other the like causes, between us and them have arisen implacable enmities, and perpetual wars; from which have followed mutual massacres, incessant depredations, continued rapine, frauds and perfidy too frequent and detestable; but alas! from the defect of authority, we fail in all power of correction and due reform. From this state of things, the Irish clergy and people have been grievously endangered for many years, not only in transitory and temporal matters, but too frequently, from these misfortunes, is endangered the safety of their souls. We hold it as an undoubted truth, that in consequence of the aforesaid false suggestion, and donation (of Ireland) which followed it, there fell from that time to the present, of both nations, more than *fifty thousand* men by the sword, besides those destroyed by afflictions, captivity, and famine. These few statements respecting the general origin of our progenitors, and the miserable state in which the Roman pontiff has placed us, suffice for the present time. Know, most holy Father, that Henry King of England, to whom it was granted to enter Ireland in the manner which has been already stated, as also the four kings his successors, have clearly transgressed the limits of the concession made to him by the papal Bull under certain conditions, as from the Bull itself is evidently apparent. For the said Henry promised, as specified in that Bull, that he would extend the boundaries of the Irish Church, preserve its rights whole and undefiled, bring the people under subjection to the laws, and instruct them in good morals, implant virtues and eradicate the roots of vice, and to pay a yearly tribute of *one penny from each house* (called Peter's pence), to St. Peter the Apostle. As to this promise, he, as well as his aforesaid successors and their iniquitous ministers, the deceitful English, paying no regard to the interests of Ireland, and totally violating the terms of the grant, studiously and intentionally have accomplished the very reverse of all these conditions, for the rights of the church have been so much restricted, contracted, and curtailed by them, that some cathedral churches have been, by open force, robbed of half their lands and possessions, and deprived by them of almost every ecclesiastical privilege. The bishops and prelates are indiscriminately cited, arrested, seized, and incarcerated by the officials of the king of England in Ireland, and having suffered such frequent and grievous injuries of this kind, they are oppressed with such a servile fear, that they have not dared to communicate those grievances to your Holiness; and since they themselves are shamefully silent, we have resolved to say no more on this subject. Besides they (the English), have so instructed the Irish people, whom they undertook to reform in morals, and subject to the laws, that their honest and dove-like simplicity of manners, from intercourse with them, and from their evil example, is wonderfully changed into a serpent-like cunning. They have likewise deprived us of our *written laws*, under which we had, for the most part, been hitherto governed, and of every other law, except such as could not be wrested from us, instituting, to exterminate our nation, the worst, most infamous, and unjust laws of their own, a few of which, for example sake, are here inserted:

"1st. In the court of the king of England in Ireland, the fol-

lowing laws are strictly observed. It is permitted to every man, who is not Irish, for any action whatever, to go to law with any Irishman, while every Irishman, layman or ecclesiastic, prelates alone excepted, is prohibited from going to law with any Englishman for any cause.

"2nd. If, as it often occurs, any Englishman perfidiously and falsely kills an Irishman, however noble and innocent he may be, whether an ecclesiastic or layman, regular or secular, even were he an Irish prelate, who had been slain, no punishment or correction is inflicted by the said court on such a nefarious murderer; nay, on the contrary, the more worthy and distinguished among his countrymen the person slain has been, so much more the assassin is honoured and rewarded by the English, not only by the common people, but even by the ecclesiastics and English bishops; and chiefly by those persons on whom it is incumbent, by virtue of their office, to inflict due correction and proper punishment on such malefactors.

"3rd. Every Irishwoman, whether noble or otherwise, who is married to any Englishman, is, after the death of her husband, entirely deprived of the third part of his lands and possessions, for that reason alone of her being Irish.

"4th. The English, when they can by violence overcome an Irishman, they by no means permit that the Irish, in such cases, should make any *wills*, testamentary arrangement, or dispose of their property in any manner, but seize on all their effects, and appropriate them to their own use, thus depriving the church of its rights, and, by their assumed authority, violently reducing a race, free from time immemorial, to the condition of slaves.

"5th. By the common consent of the king of England, as well as of some English bishops, the chief of whom, the archbishop of Armagh, (Roland de Jorse), a man of little prudence and no learning, a certain iniquitous law was lately passed, in the city of St. Kenicus (Kilkenny), in Ireland, in the following absurd form: "It is ordained, that all the religious orders resident in the territory in peaceful possession of the English, be prohibited from receiving into their order, or religious community, any persons but those of the English nation, and if they act otherwise, our lord the king shall arrest all persons, of both parties, who have contemned his command; and the founders and patrons of those institutions, shall have power to seize upon persons of either party, who act in opposition and disobedience to this ordinance. Agreed to by common consent amongst the English throughout Ireland." But even before this statute was enacted, as well as since, the Friars Preachers (Dominicans), the Minors (Franciscans), the Monks (Benedictines and Cistercians), the Canons (Augustinians, &c.) and all the other English religious orders, observed the spirit of it with sufficient strictness, and received only persons of their own country, though the monasteries for Monks and Canons, from which, in modern times, the Irish are excluded by them, were founded for persons of every country. Virtues were to be implanted amongst us, and the seeds of vice eradicated, but they have sown their vices amongst us, and completely obliterated our virtues."

There are some passages of O'Neill's letter not mentioned in Mac Geoghegan, given in Moore's History of Ireland (vol. iii. p. 76), as follows: "From a total dissimilarity, as they allege, between the English and themselves, not only in race and language, but also in every other respect, a dissimilarity greater, they declare, than word or pen can adequately describe, there appeared no longer the slightest hope that they could ever live peaceably together. So great was the lust and pride of governing on the one side, and such the resolution on the other to cast off the intolerable yoke, that as they never yet had been, so never in this life would there be peace or truce between the nations. That they themselves had already sent letters to the king and council, through the hands of John Hotham, now bishop of Ely, representing the wrongs and outrages they had so long suffered from the English, and proposing a settlement by which all such lands as were known to be rightfully theirs, should be secured in future to them, by direct tenure from the crown, or even agreeing, in order to save the further effusion of blood, to submit to any friendly plan proposed, by the king himself, for fair division of the lands between them and their adversaries. To this proposition, forwarded to England two years before, no answer had been returned, wherefore, they say, "let no one feel surprised if we now endeavour to work out our own deliverance, and defend as we can our rights

and liberties against the harsh and cruel tyrants who would destroy them." In conclusion, they announce to the Pope, "that, for the speedy and more effectual attainment of their object, they have called to their aid the illustrious earl of Carrick, Edward de Bruce, a lord descended from the same ancestors as themselves, and have made over to him, by *Letters Patent*, all the rights which they themselves, as lawful heirs of the kingdom, respectively possess, thereby constituting him king and lord of Ireland."

Letter of Pope John.—"John the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his most dear son in Christ, Edward, the illustrious king of England, health and eternal benediction:

"Our unceasing entreaties to you, dearest son, to maintain peace in your kingdom, justice in your decisions, the blessings of tranquility amongst your subjects, and lastly, to omit nothing which can contribute to your happiness and glory, proceed from the paternal solicitude which we bear towards your majesty: you ought, therefore, to devote yourself altogether to these objects, and prove yourself eager and willing to promote them. We have a long time since received from the princes and people of Ireland, letters addressed to our well beloved Anselmus, priest of the chapel of SS. Marcellus and Peter, to Lucas, dean of St. Mary, to the cardinals and nuncios of the holy see, and through them, letters enveloped with their own, addressed to us. These we have read, and among other things which they contain, have particularly noted, that our predecessor, pope Adrian, of happy memory, hath given to your illustrious progenitor, Henry II, king of England, the kingdom of Ireland, as specified in his apostolical letters to him. To the object of these letters neither Henry nor his successors have paid regard, but passing the bounds that were prescribed to them, have, without cause or provocation, heaped upon the Irish the most unheard of miseries and persecution, and have, during a long period, imposed upon them a yoke of slavery which cannot be borne. None have dared to stem the persecutions which have been practised against the Irish, nor has any person been found willing to remedy the cause of them: not one, I say, has been moved, through a holy compassion for their sufferings, although frequent appeals have been made to your goodness in their behalf, and the strong cries of the oppressed have reached the ears of your majesty. Thus no longer able to endure such tyranny, the unhappy Irish have been constrained to withdraw themselves from your dominion, and to seek another to rule over them in your stead. If these things be founded in truth, they are in direct opposition to our regards and consideration for your felicity. Our advice is, therefore, that your majesty will not lose sight of this important matter, and that you will carry into speedy effect the commands of your Creator, in order to avoid that which must draw down the vengeance of God upon you. The groans and sorrows of the afflicted have been heard by the Omnipotent, who can, as the holy Scriptures attest, change and transfer kingdoms to others, as he has abandoned his chosen people in punishment for the crimes they had committed. Our most ardent wish is, that your majesty omit nothing, particularly during these revolutions, to conciliate by your goodness the hearts of the faithful Irish, and avoid every thing that can tend to estrange them, from you. As it is, therefore, important to your interest to obviate the misfortunes which these troubles are capable of producing; they should not be neglected in the beginning, lest the evil increase by degrees, and the necessary remedies be applied too late: and having considered the matter maturely, we herein exhort your majesty, that you remove the cause of these misfortunes, and arrest, by honourable measures, their cause and consequences, that you may render him from whom you hold your crown, propitious to your views and government; and that by fulfilling the duties of lord and master you may afford no subject for complaint, by which means the Irish, guided by a wise administration, may obey you as lord of Ireland; or if they, (which heaven forbid), continue in rebellion which they describe before God and man to be innocent, that rebellion may be deemed unjust. In order, therefore, that your majesty may become acquainted with the grievances of the Irish people, we send to you, enclosed, the letters they have sent to the above named cardinals, with a copy of the Bull which our predecessor Adrian, of happy memory, hath sent to the illustrious Henry, king of England, concerning the act of conferring on him the kingdom of Ireland. Given," &c.

E R R A T A .

At A. D. 1171, p. 5, note 26, *instead of* "baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in Galway," *read* "baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in Clare."

At A. D. 1174, p. 9, in the account of the battle of Thurles, *instead of* "seven hundred of the English were slain," *read*, "seventeen hundred of the English were slain."

At A. D. 1178, p. 12, second column, seven lines from the bottom, after the words, "four hundred and fifty" *omit* the note of admiration.

At A. D. 1197, p. 26, *instead of* "O'Flaherty, tanist of Tir-owen," *read* "O'Laverty," as also at p. 38, and other places where O'Flaherty of Tyrone is mentioned.

At A. D. 1215, p. 37, on "Teige Mac Eitigen, a chief of Clan Dermot," *read*, "a chief of Clan Dermot, now Clondermot, near Derry."

At A. D. 1233, note 3, p. 55, in reference to Caislean-na-Cailighe, which was situated in Lough Mask, county of Mayo, *for* "Hog's Castle" *read* "Hag's Castle."

At A. D. 1302, p. 104, note 1, *read* "Miles, bishop of Limerick, was probably Gerald de Mareschal, mentioned by Ware, and appears to have been of the family of le Mareschal, lords of Leinster."

At A. D. 1318, p. 112, note 3, *instead of* "battle of Foghard, near Dundalk, was fought on the 28th of May, A. D. 1318," *read* "was fought on St. Calixtus's Day, namely, Saturday, the 14th of October, A. D. 1318."—*See* p. 559.

At A. D. 1400, p. 194, note 1, *instead of* "Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, son of the duke of Ormond," *read* "son of the earl of Ormond."

At A. D. 1432, p. 237, and at A. D. 1453, p. 261, on the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, *instead of* "Lurgan-Green, in the county of Louth," *read* "Lurgan, near Carrickmacross."

At A. D. 1450, p. 258, line 18, col. 1, *after* "surprise," *add* "at Gabhail Liun (now Galloon, in Fermanagh.)"

At A. D. 1460, p. 266, *instead of* "Bregia was the name applied to the immense plain comprising the present counties of Meath and Dublin," *read* "Bregia was the name applied to the immense plain comprising the greater part of the present counties of Meath and Dublin."

At A. D. 1490, p. 324, *instead of* "killed by a harper of Ulster," *read* "by a mariner of Ulster."

At A. D. 1503, p. 349, *after* Musery Caire, *instead of* "Muiserith Tire, in Ormond," *read* "now the barony of Clanwilliam, in Tipperary."

At A. D. 1583, p. 530, note 1, *instead of* "Hibernicis ipsis Hiberniores," *read* "Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores."

At A. D. 1608, p. 719, it is mentioned that Maguire died at Geneva in Italy; the word in the Irish is *Genua*, which may signify either Geneva, or Genoa, in Italy.

Some other typographical errors, and mistakes in punctuation, may be occasionally discovered, a thing unavoidable in all publications, and which the reader is requested to correct.

INDEX.

A.

ABBEYS, monasteries, &c. 406 to 408.—
See articles on the various Abbeys.

Abbeylara, 323.

Abbeyleix, abbots of, &c. 256.

Abbots, deans, archdeacons, erenachs, &c.
See articles on the various Abbeys.

Achonry, bishops of, &c. 38, 46, 49, 59, 83,
84, 85, 102, 108, 137, 187, 189, 209,
239, 246.

Achalethderg, 2.

Adare, abbey of, &c. 227, 349.

Aicme Enda, 7.

Aileach, 49, 294, 296, 437 to 439.

Aircinneachs, 13, 27.

Airgiod Ross, 219, 245.

Airtheara, 25.

Alfred, king of England, 441.

Almain or Allen, 221, 223, 299, 317.

Anglo-Normans, 464, 536 to 540, 557, 558.

See English Families.

Annals.—See Books.

Annally or Longford, chiefs and clans of, 9,
607, 608.

Aradh Cliach, 200.

Aran Islands, 406, 407, 452.

Archers, 191, 222, 570, 651, and other
places.

Architecture.—See accounts of Cyclopean
fortresses, raths, cities, towns, abbeys,
churches, and castles.

Ardagh, bishops, abbots of, &c. 9, 12, 37,
40, 49, 59, 94, 113, 136, 157, 161, 164,
187, 215, 230, 253, 291, 356, 364, 410.

Ardcarne, abbey of, &c. 40, 43, 61, 62, 65.
Ardes, 293.

Ardfert and Aghadoe, bishops of, &c. 14,
70, 181, 536.

Ardfinnan, 17.

Ardglass, 261.

Ard Miodhair, 28.

Ardnaree, 561.

Ardsrath, bishops, abbots of, &c. 13, 14,
27, 51, 186, 598.

Armagh city, archbishops of, &c. 3, 5, 7, 8,
10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 28, 29, 38,
61, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85,
86, 87, 96, 103, 137, 140, 148, 170, 186,
258, 263, 307, 360, 375, 412 to 415, 441,
443, 453, 584, 588, 605.

Arms, armour, &c., ancient, 191, 220, 266
to 270, 309-336, 374, 413, 457, 458,
465, 484, 512, 570, 581, 597, 651, 652,
660, 661.—See Fire-arms.

Artagh, 28.

Askeaton, abbey of, &c. 227.

Ath-ai, 426.

Ath-an-urchair, or Aghalurcher, 23, 256,
298, 303, 347.

Ath-Cliaith.—See Dublin.

Ath-Crochda, or Shannon Harhour, 85.

Ath-da-la-arg, 8, 26.

Ath-Firdia, or Ardee, 260, 413.

Atberury, 67.

Athleague, 39.

Athleathan, abbey of, &c. 70, 165.

Athlone, town, abbey of, &c. 35, 40, 43,
61, 64, 70, 73, 84, 86 to 106, 262, 263,
428, 432, 541, 591.

Ath-Seanaigh, 64.

Attacotts, or Aitheach Tuath, 74, 345, 393.

B.

Backs, 15.

Balla, 14.

Ballymote, 104, 110, 592, 628, 641.

Ballysadare, 19.

Ballyshannon, 34, 64, 65, 142, 230, 240,
298, 333, 378, 577, 617, 707.

Bangor, abbey of, &c. 35.

Banners and standards, 122, 149, 220, 458,
512, 661.

Bantry, abbey of, 112.

Bards and Historians, 8, 17, 18, 19, 36, 40,
52, 53, 62, 76, 78, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 94,
100, 108, 121, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136,
137, 139, 141, 142, 144, 147, 148, 150,
155, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167, 168, 169,
170, 174, 177, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187,
190, 193, 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 211,
214, 215, 220, 223, 228, 230, 232, 234,
236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244,
255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 265, 274, 277,
278, 281, 288, 291, 294 to 299, 301, 303,
309, 310, 312, 324, 326, 327, 331, 336,
348, 355, 356, 359, 361, 365, 366, 373,
375, 376, 384, 386, 389, 397, 398, 400,
419, 422, 425, 427, 431, 436, 455, 459,
to 462, 483, 490, 492, 497, 502, 514 to
516, 521, 527, 528, 535, 546, 554, 567,
578 to 585, 592, 615, 706, 716, 720.

Barnwalls, 320, and other places.

Barretts, 92, 206, 212 to 234, 241, 244,
310 to 493.

Barrys of Cork, 180 to 228, to 308, 347,
356 to 517 to 664.

Battles—of Achalethderg, 2; to 4, to 9, of
Thurles, and 197; 11 to 14, to 19, of the
Curlew Mountains; 20 to 52, of Muine
Brocaim, and 487; to 56, to 64, of Bal-
lyshannon; to 66 to 71, of Moysleacht;
to 73, of Credrain; to 80, of Down-
patrick; to 92, to 95, to 97, of Moy
Tuire; to 107, 109, to 110, of Atherry;

of Foghard, 111; to 116, of Ardnorcher,
to 117, to 124, of Magh Cruimbe; to
147, of Moylena, and 196, 245; to 149,
of Moinmore; to 173, of Ventry, and of
Dundalk; to 187, in Wicklow; to 188,
of Cinneitigh; to 192, to 196, 486, of
Roscrea; to 213, of Killucan; to 216, to
221, 246, in Leinster; to 222, of Glen-
mama, 510, Delgany, and Odhha; to
234, to 240, to 261, 265, to 267, of Gau-
ra; to 290, to 329, of Benhoirche; to
334, to 345, of Moybolg; to 351 of
Knocktow; to 370, to 379, to 401, to
409, of Ballyhoe; to 413, 414, to 430, to
435, to 436, of Knockingen; to 439, of
Moyrath; to 440, to 449, of Cula Dre-
imhne; to 465, to 469, to 481, at Dub-
lin; to 483, of Brunanburgh; to 485, to
487, to 501, to 505, of Glenmalure; to
508, of Sulcoid; to 509, of Tara and of
Dublin; to 511, to 516, of Clontarf; to
533 to 534, of Moycoha; to 535, of Dub-
lin and Meath; to 544, to 559, to 561, to
588, to 590, of the Ford of the Biscuits; to
594, of Clontibret; to 598, of Kilelooney;
to 612, of Armagh and Mullaghbrack;
to 616, of Drumfiuch; to 619, of Bally-
shannon; to 621, of Tyrrell's Pass; to
627, of the Yellow Ford; to 630, of
Benhurh; to 649, battles in Munster and
Leinster; to 649, of the Pass of Plumes;
664, Askeaton; to 651 to 653, of the
Curlew Mountains; to 679 to 681, of
Moyry Pass, Carlingford, &c.; 661 to
696; siege and battle of Kinsale, to 700,
704; siege of Dunhoy, to 712, 718.

Battle-cries, 149, 193, 512, 661.

Bealach Buighe, 370.

Bealach Conglais, near the Bay of Cork,
171, 452, 488.

Bealach Mughna (Ballymoon), or Moy
Ailbe, 196.

Bel-atha-Conaill, or Ballyconnell, 284, 290.
Belfast, 291, 370, 433.

Belgians.—See Firbolg.

Bells, 141, 231.—See Relics.

Benboirche, 328.

Berminghams, 3 to 91, 94, 96, 104 to 116,
to 136, to 163, to 280, to 288.

Biatachs, and Houses of hospitality, 43, 53,
61, 69, 83, 89, 92, 95, 96, 103, 106, 115,
121, 135, 140, 149, 154, 160, 163 to 167,
170, 171, 186, 190 to 194, to 205, 212,
216, 228, 232 to 236, 241, 253 to 258,
261, 267, 280, 282, 289, 301 to 307, 325
to 331, to 336, 347 to 351, 353 to 356,
360 to 366, 373 to 378, 382, 387, 394 to

- 399, 403, 407, 413, 419, 431, 441, 462, 478, 492, 497, 502, 523, 528, 546, 560, 568, 574, 598, 639, 719, 720.
- Binn Eadair, or Bhowth, 266.
- Bishops and bishops' sees.—See the articles on the various cities and sees, as Armagh, &c.
- Bogs and ancient Forests, 337.
- Books, Annals, and Histories—of Cavan, 76; of Leacan and Ballymote, 101; of Connaught, 133; of Ily Maine, Leabhar Breac, of Boyle, of Kilronan, and of Fenagh, 134; Book of Rights, 148, 582; of Dinseanchus, 154, 583; of Inisfallen, Munster, Fermoy, O'Heerin's Topography, and O'Sullivan Beare, 181; Book of Lismore, 204; Psalter of Cashel, 204, 297; Keating's Ireland and Cormac's Glossary, 204; Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History, 205; Leabhar Gearr, 215, 284; Leabhar-na-Fluidhre, 284; Psalter of Tara, 295, 297, 582; Annals of Ulster, 336; Book of Bhowth, 536, 585; Books of Prophecies, 582, 699; of Kells and Armagh, 582; Annals of Tigearnach, Chronicon Scotorum, Annals of Ulster, Book of Invasions or Conquests, Book of Orgiall, of Clonmacnois, and Colgan's Lives of Saints, 583; Jus Armacanum, Irish Catechisms, Mac Geoghagan, Taaffe, Curry, Stuart, and other Histories, 584, 585; Archdall's Monasticon, and Hibernia Dominicana, 585, 586; Books of Leinster and Glendalough, 585; Rerum Hib. Scriptores, 585.
- Boyle, abbey of, &c., 8, 25, 26, 43, 48, 49, 59, 60, 63, 83, 91, 103, 104, 120, 134, 137, 167, 189, 244, 658.
- Brass Money, 426, 683.
- Bredach, 15.
- Breaghmuine, 7.
- Breasal Macha, 3.
- Brefney, or counties of Cavan and Leitrim, chiefs and clans of, 75 to 78, 606 to 608.
- Brefney O'Rourke, 3, 75.
- Brefney O'Reilly, 59, 60, 67, 75.
- Bregia, 6, 266, see Moy Liffey.
- Brehons and Law Professors, 5, 38, 100, 107, 110, 111, 113, 115, 117, 130, 145, 146, 155, 164, 165, 183, 174, 177, 192, 207, 210, 216, 223, 229, 235, 241, 242, 243, 253, 256, 288, 289, 298, 303, 310, 327, 331, 355, 381, 384, 389, 492, 498, 578, to 581 to 635 to 640.
- Brian Boru, 147, 148, 220, 508 to 516.
- Brigantes, 6, 124, 172, 218, 266, 366, 388.
- Brogia, 7.
- Brugh Boine, 123.
- Bruce's Invasion of Ireland, 109 to 112, 558.
- Bruighin-da-Choga, 214.
- Buckingham, Duke of, Rer. Hib. Scriptores, &c. 585.
- Buddhism, 362, 379.
- Bull of Pope Adrian, and Letters of king Donal O'Neill and Pope John XXII. 721 to 723.
- Bundroos, 227, 230, 281, 340, 378.
- Burkes of Connaught, 28, 29, 30 to 56 to 82 to 93, 94, 101 to 118 132 to 154 to 194 to 235 to 243 to 281 to 305 to 349 to 378 to 423 to 476 to 523 to 546 to 560 to 596 to 610 to 623 to 685.
- Butlers, 104, 202, 204, to 207, 231 to 252 to 260, to 275 to 425 to 474 to 503 to 600, 651 to 667.
- Buttevant, 69.
- C.
- Cabhan-na-gCranard, 19.
- Cahir, 518, 600, 649.
- Cahirians, 220, 224.
- Cairbre Aodhbha, 152.
- Cairbre Gabhra, 7.
- Cairbre of Drumcliff, 9, 18.
- Caislean-UI-Chonaing or Castle Connell, 10, 29, 81.
- Calatrom or Galtrim, 11.
- Caledonians, 345, 367, 391.
- Calry of Leitrim, 77.
- Calry of the Shannon in W. Meath, 7, 13, 19, 249.
- Camel or dromedary, 287.
- Canma, 52.
- Cannons—See Fire-arms.
- Cantabrians, 365, 722.
- Carberry in Cork, 172.
- Carews, 440.
- Carns, 123, 272, 339.
- Carn Feradaigh, 146, 151.
- Carn Fraoich, 43, 160, 209, 274, 278.
- Carn Siadhaill, 60.
- Carraigh Eacharadh, 23.
- Carraig Brachaidhe, 27.
- Carrickfergus, castle, abbey of, &c. 168, 333, 350, 622.
- Carrigafoyle, 504.
- Cashel, city, archbishops of, &c. 14, 15, 37, 71, 104, 195, 196, 198, 203, 431, 555, 601.
- Castleknock, 8.
- Castlemain, 480.
- Castles.—See accounts of the various towns and cities.
- Cathach of Columkille, 334, 346, 470, 636
- Cauci, 219, 313.
- Cauldron, 208, 220.
- Cavan, town, abbey of, &c., 117, 258, 282, 301, 325, 332, 348, 359, 360, 418, 492, 591.
- Ceann Clair, castle of, 37.
- Ceann Maghair, 274.
- Celtiberians, 365, 393.
- Celts, 123, 272, 363, 368, 369, 580.
- Cemeteries, ancient, 122, 252, 273, 296.
- Chariots, ancient, 220, 266.
- Chiefs, titles, and rank of, 579, 580.—See Peerages.
- Churches.—See abbeys, cities, towns, &c.
- Ciarraidhe Luachra, 477.
- Cimbri and Britons, 366.
- Claengalaia, 152.
- Clan Breasail, 3, 22, 131.
- Clan Cahil, 16, 53, 128, 177.
- Clan Colla, 2, 417, 602, 603.
- Clan Colman, 6, 284, 292, 314, 442.
- Clan Conary, 178.
- Clan Conchubhair or Conor, 24, 28, 128.
- Clan Conway, 128.
- Clan Cuan, 18, 19, 127.
- Clan Cuilein, 151.
- Clan Diarmada, 11, 12, 26, 29.
- Clan Donal, 38.
- Clane, abbey of, &c. 74.
- Clan Fergus, 416.
- Clan Fermaighe, 38.
- Clan Kian, 147, 149, 195.
- Clan Maoilroona, 63.
- Clan Maoilughra, 24.
- Clan Murchada, 24, 46.
- Clanna Baoisgne, 221, 366.
- Clanna Breogain, 61, 124, 218, 362—See Brigantes.
- Clannaboy, North and South, 21—See O'Neills of Clannaboy.
- Clanna Dalaigh, 441.
- Clanna Deagha, 146—See Degadians.
- Clanna Lugaid, 172.
- Clanna Moirne, 221, 267, 345.
- Clanna Rory, 2, 3, 124, 150—See Irians.
- Clanrickard, 132.
- Clan Snedgile, 26.
- Clare, de, 90, 108.
- Clui Mail, 477.
- Cloch Angeoire (anchorite cell), 304.
- Clogher, bishops of, &c., 3, 15, 18, 38, 79, 86, 94, 132, 135, 138, 140, 148, 157, 159, 183, 185, 186, 213, 230, 235, 236, 244, 256, 257, 264, 279, 286, 300, 303, 307, 309, 347, 350, 355, 356, 357, 373, 375.
- Cloiteachs, 1, 60, 432.
- Clonard, bishops, abbots of, &c., 1, 7, 29.
- Clones, abbey, &c., 3, 35, 64, 72, 140, 185, 240, 307, 348, 350, 354.
- Clonfert, bishops of, &c., 1, 14, 17, 18, 24, 30, 64, 78, 83, 85, 103, 112, 133, 140, 163, 356, 503.
- Clonmacnois, city, bishops and abbots, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23, 27, 28, 31, 36, 38, 49, 70, 90, 120, 126, 227, 252, 356, 398, 410, 428, 432, 556.
- Clontarf, battle of, 510 to 516.
- Cloyne, bishops, &c., 13, 113, 180, 347.
- Cnoc Cairbre, 15.
- Cnoc Nascaín, 26.
- Cnoc-na-Seangan, 15.
- Cnoc Raffan, 24.
- Cnodhba, 7.
- Cnucha, battle of, 221.
- Coarbs, 1, 13—See Abbeys.
- Coinage, ancient, 70, 76, 318, 402, 425, 426, 427, 544, 683.
- Coirsliaibh, 19.
- Coleraine, 2, 36.
- Colgan's Lives of Saints, 583.
- Colleges and schools, 582, 640—See an account of the various abbeys, bishops' sees, cities, &c.
- Colonies, ancient, 609, 610.
- Comar, 7.
- Combats, single, 522, 595.
- Comet, 496.
- Conall Cearnach, 284, 413.
- Concani, 173.
- Concovar Mac Neasa, 412 to 416.
- Confiscations, 531, 718—See county histories.
- Cong abbey, 27, 39, 46, 47, 63, 65, 101.
- Conmaicne, 5, 9, 18, 56.
- Conmaicne Mara or Connemara, 66, 129.
- Conmaicne of Moyrein, 62, 227.
- Connallians—See Tir Connallians.
- Connaught, North, or counties of Sligo and Mayo, 97 to 100.
- South, or counties of Galway and Roscommon, 121 to 133.
- Connell abbey, 31.
- Connello, 152.
- Conry Mac Daire, 147.
- Contae Riavach, 225.
- Contention of the Bards, 51, 578.
- Conventions or national assemblies of Dromceat, 51, 439—246, 550; of Tara, 297; of Tailtean, 298; of Uisneach, 298; at Athboy, 298; at Dundalk, 602 to 609.
- Corca Adhairn, 7.
- Corcabaicín, 153.
- Corca Duibhne, 178.
- Corcaduín, 7.
- Corca Luighe, 172.

Corca Muiceadha, 152.
 Corcaraidhe, 7.
 Corcomroe, 4, 103.
 Coritani, 173.
 Coriundi, 173, 194, 393.
 Cork city, bishops of, &c., 5, 6, 9, 48, 104, 180, 233, 449, 468, 492, 500, 543.
 Cormac, king of Ireland, 292 to 296.
 Cormac Mac Cullenan, 196.
 Corran, 66, 67.
 Councils—See Synods.
 Counties, history and topography of—
 Antrim, 20, 21, 412 to 417, 436 to 441, 557, 558, 601 to 610.
 Armagh, 2, 412 to 417, 441, 601 to 610, 686.
 Carlow, 217 to 226.
 Cavan, 75 to 78, 337, 442, 601 to 610, 686.
 Clare, 90, 146 to 156, 552.
 Cork, 170 to 182, 529 to 531.
 Derry, 49 to 51, 436 to 441, 601 to 610.
 Donegal, 51 to 53, 437 to 442, 601 to 610.
 Down, 20, 21, 412 to 417, 436 to 441, 534, 557, 558, 601 to 610.
 Dublin, 266 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321, 481 to 487, 508 to 516, 532 to 544.
 Fermanagh, 29, 78, 79, 601 to 610, 633 to 640.
 Galway, 121 to 132.
 Kerry, 170 to 182, 529 to 531.
 Kildare, 245 to 252, 266 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321.
 Kilkenny, 245 to 252.
 King's, 7, 245 to 252.
 Leitrim, 75 to 78.
 Limerick, 146 to 156, 529 to 531.
 Longford, 9, 607, 608.
 Louth, 2, 412 to 417, 558, 601 to 610.
 Mayo, 97 to 101.
 Meath, 6, 8, 206 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321, 345, 442, 481 to 487, 508 to 516, 532 to 544.
 Monaghan, 3, 412 to 417, 557, 558, 601 to 610.
 Queen's, 245 to 252.
 Roscommon, 121 to 132.
 Sligo, 97 to 101, 608.
 Tipperary, 194 to 205.
 Tyrone, 49 to 51, 436 to 441, 601 to 610.
 Waterford, 194 to 205.
 Westmeath, 7, 8, 314 to 315, 442.
 Wexford, 217 to 226.
 Wicklow, 217 to 226, 510, 532.
 Courcy de John, &c., 3, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 61, 557, 558.
 Cranoges, 65, 241, 263, 297, 346, 370, 382, 418, 451, 684.
 Craoibh (Creve), 23.
 Cricb-na-gCeadach, 7.
 Crom Cruach, 75.
 Cromleacs, 75, 172, 271.
 Crosses, ancient, 252, 340, 419.
 Crowns, 122—See Ornaments.
 Croziers, 40, 54, 195, 407.
 Cruachan, 122, 186.
 Cruachan O'Cuiprain, 7, 284.
 Cruach Patrick, 345.
 Chailgne, 2, 412.
 Cualann, 217, 317—See Ily Kinsellagh.

Cuan O'Lochain, 295, 554.
 Cuchulain, 297, 413.
 Cuirene, 3, 7.
 Cuireach Liffey, 55.
 Cul-an-Tuaiscirt, 2.
 Culdees, 28, 300, 407, 688.
 Cups, goblets, &c., ancient, 22, 26, 220, 638.
 Curlew mountains, 19, 57, 59, 61, 188, 334, 346, 370, 380, 651, 653.
 Curragh of Kildare, 266, 317.
 Cusacks, 92, 93, 433, 478, 621, 642, 643.
 Cyclopean fortresses, 49, 123, 147, 172, 341, 345, 368, 392, 438.

D.

 Dalaradia, Ulidia and Dalrieda, or the counties of Down and Antrim, with their chiefs and clans, 2, 19 to 22, 416, 417, 604, 605.
 Dalaradians, 416.
 Dal Buine, 10.
 Dalcassians, 147, 149, 150, 172, 173, 195, 268.
 Dal Fiatachs, 2, 20, 417.
 Dal Mesincorb, 220.
 Dalrieda, 15, 21.
 Dalriedians, 146, 150, 152, 415.
 D'Altons, 8, 116, 161, 164, 170, 190, 209, 214, 261, to 280, to 423.
 Damnonians, 97, 343.
 Danes, invasions, battles, &c. of, 4, 147, 148, 172, 173, 174, 195, 196, 219, 222, 266, 270, 313, 315, 457, to 469, 481 to 488, 508 to 516, 532 to 544, 609.
 Conversion of, 487, 532.
 Danish kings of Dublin, 541 to 544.
 Danish families, 180, 543.
 Danish bishops, 543.
 Dartry in Monaghan, 3, 237.
 Dartry in Leitrim, 48, 60.
 Dathi king of Ireland, 122, 608.
 Dealbhna Beag, 7.
 Dealbhna Eathra, 7, 10, 13, 28.
 Dealbhna Iarthar, 7.
 Dealbhna Mor, 7.
 Dearg Bruach, 26.
 Dearvorgail, wife of O'Rourke, 1, 24, 75.
 Degadians, 146, 150, 152, 172, 195, 268, 415.
 Deisgeart Breagh, 1, 7.
 Depredations and Famine, 713.—See Famines.
 Derry, city, abbey, bishops, &c. 6, 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 39, 49, 51, 54, 68, 90, 91, 92, 96, 112, 288, 304, 346, 376, 403, 431, 622, 685, 709, 716, 718.
 Desies, 194.—See Ormond.
 Desmond, or the counties of Cork and Kerry, their chiefs and clans, 170, 182, 446, 610.
 Earls of, 3, 6, 9, 18, 72, 80, 190, 235, 285, 309, 347, 446, 452, 490, 503, 528 to 531.—See Fitzgeralds.
 Devenish abbey, &c. 78, 79, 80, 120, 164, 183, 258, 275, 313, 353, 354, 377, 404.
 Dictionaries, Irish, 155, 584.
 Dillons, 8, 101 to 324, 360.
 Dingle, 499, 505.
 Dinnrigh, 217, 223.
 Donegal, town, abbey, &c. 288, 302 to 353, 366 to 376 to 388, 392 to 455 to 521, 577 to 622 to 679 to 688.
 Downpatrick, 96, 385, 417, 558, 605.
 Down and Connor, bishops of, &c. 8, 9, 21, 22, 103, 720.

Drogheda, 191, 608, and other places.
 Dromahaire abbey, &c. 356, 357, 360, 400, 715.
 Dromceat, 51.—See Conventions.
 Drom Mochuda, 53.
 Droughts, remarkable, 69, 260, 491.
 Druidism and mythology, 75, 271, 272, 292, 293, 361, 392, 417, 458, 582, 585.
 Druim Tuama, 26.
 Drumcliff, abbey, &c. 18, 69, 70, 102, 117, 144, 215, 230, 349.
 Drum Holm, 63.
 Drumlane, abbey, &c. 64, 72, 82, 109, 118, 131, 137, 158, 159, 160, 208, 217, 304, 323, 362.
 Dublin, city, castle, archbishops, &c. 1 to 4 to 11, 14, 29 to 93, 191, 212, 223, 231, 236, 261, 267, 313, 321, 327, 384, 392, 422, 424, 429, 431, 432, 455, 462, 467, to 469, 481 to 488, 493, 509 to 516, 532 to 544, 547, 562, 563, 572, 575, 591, 614, 680, 696, 712.
 Duhallow, 74, 308, 348.
 Duleek, 4.
 Dun Aongus, 123, 345.
 Dunbo, 15.
 Duncarberry, 409.
 Dun-da-leathglass, 11.
 Dundalk, 191, 234, 254, 303.
 Dun Forgais, 296, 468.
 Dungannon, 235, 336, 352, 354, 355, 375, 397, 576.
 Dun Laoghaire or Dunleary, 267.
 Dunleoda, 22.
 Dunlo castle, 478.
 Dunluce, 372.
 Dunnalong, 475, 673, 675.
 Dun-na-Sciath, 296, 314.
 Dunsobairce or Dunseverick, 22, 412.
 Durrow abbey, &c. 17, 18, 23.
 Dysart Kelly, 14.

E.

Earls, Irish, created, 421.—Of Kildare and Desmond, 528 to 531.
 Eanach Duin, or Enaghduine, bishops, abbots, &c., 13, 29, 60, 61, 68, 71, 115, 133.
 Earthquake, 559.
 Eas Craoibhe, 26.
 Eas Dara, 19.
 Easroe abbey, &c., 16, 51, 64, 103, 112, 189, 229, 230, 257, 340, 348, 376, 412, 431, 546, 617, 622.
 Eblanians, 313.
 Eisgir Riada, 267.
 Elk, the Irish, 338.
 Elphin, bishops, &c., 8, 24, 37, 49, 52, 57, 64, 66, 70, 71, 73, 80, 82, 84, 93, 94, 102, 104, 106, 108, 114, 132, 136, 140, 144, 204, 206, 253, 276, 280, 308, 310, 356, 391.
 Ely O'Carroll, 1, 111, 198, 396.
 Ely O'Fogarty, 200.
 Emania, 412 to 415.
 Emly, bishops, abbots, &c., 68, 196, 203.
 English families, nobility, &c., in Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, 3, 603; Meath and Westmeath, 8, 314 to 320; Longford, 9; Down and Antrim, 21, 22, 605; Tyrone, 50, 51; Derry, 51; Donegal, 53; Cavan and Leitrim, 78; Fermanagh, 79; Mayo and Sligo, 101; Galway and Roscommon, 132; Clare and Limerick, 154, 155; Cork and Kerry, 179 to 180; Tipperary and Waterford, 202; Wexford,

- 219; Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, 225, 226, Kilkenny, King's, and Queen's counties, and Kildare, 250 to 252; Dublin and Kildare, 314 to 320.
 Ennis abbey, &c., 66, 410, 475, 496, 498, 551, 691.
 Enniscorthy, abbey, &c., 266, 474.
 Enniskillen, 248, 349, 356, 418, 590, 707.
 Entertainments, public, 140, 238, 258, 413.
 Erenachs, 13—See Abbays, &c.
 Erics and ransoms, 63, 87, 91, 149, 193, 211, 212, 213, 233, 235, 259, 310, 315, 343, 348, 421, 435, 532, 555, 568, 580, 581, 684 to 640.
 Erneans and Ernans, 75, 146, 343, 393, 415.
 Errew abbey, 206.
 Essex, earl of, his expedition to Munster, 648, 649; his conference with O'Neill, 655.
 Eugenians of Munster, 147, 149, 172, 173, 195.
 Eugenians of Ulster, 292, 437 to 441, 601.
 Evil eye, 459.
 Exeter de, or Mac Jordan, 93, 101, 108, 109, 110, 165 to 185 to 234.
 Expenditure and number slain in the war of Elizabeth, 661, 662.
- F.
- Fagan or O'Fagan, 8, 316.
 Fairyism, 262, 379, 459.
 Fanines, 48, 112, 238, 335, 425, 525, 710, 713, 714.
 Fanat, 17, 18.
 Farney or Fearnmuighe, 608.
 Fearbile, 7.
 Feara-muighe-feine or Fermoy, 172.
 Feara Rois, 3.
 Fearsads, 401, 489.
 Fearta, 13.
 Fenagh, abbey, &c., 63, 75, 118, 163, 233, 256, 264, 290, 307, 335, 490.
 Fenians, 221, 267 to 270, 290, 413.
 Fercall, 1.
 Ferdroma, 11, 19.
 Fermaagh, chiefs and clans of, 29, 78, 79, 601 to 610, 633 to 640.
 Ferns, city, bishops, &c., 1, 16, 39, 218, 223, 226.
 Fertullagh, 7.
 Finne, 117.
 Fingall and Fingallians, 217, 266, 277, 313, 464.
 Fionn Fochla, 7.
 Fionn Mac Cumhaill, 267.
 Firbolg or Belgians, 75, 78, 97, 121, 124, 145, 171, 194, 217, 219, 292, 343 to 345, 367.
 Fir Dominians, 97, 121, 217, 343.
 Fire-arms and cannon, 309, 374, 396, 405, 409, 427, 440, 617.
 Fir Gallians or Gallenians, 217, 220.
 Firlee, 10, 11, 15.
 Fitzgibbons, 180.
 Fitz-Eustaces, 307, 320, 498, 505, and other places.
 Fitzgeralds or Geraldines of Kildare and Desmond, 42 to 57 to 82 to 94, 96 to 101 to 154 to 179 to 190 to 213 to 225 to 252 to 275 to 280 to 320 to 330 to 350 to 359 to 374 to 399 to 405 to 435 to 456 to 499 to 503 to 524 to 528 to 530 to 616 to 640 to 668.
 Fitzmaurices of Kerry, 75, 180 to 360 to 473 to 525, 536 to 571 to 668.
- Fitzsimons, 78, 353.
 Flennings, 3, 10.
 Foghard, 111, 320, 593, 602.
 Fomorians, 22, 51, 97, 121, 146, 171, 341, 342, 402, 439.
 Fore abbey, bishops, &c., 9, 10, 117, 353.
 Fox, family of, 8, 55, 110, 192, 240, 255 to 287, 347.
 Frost, 239.
- G.
- Gael or Gadelians—See Milesians.
 Galbally abbey 285.
 Galinga 7.
 Gallenians 343.
 Galloglasses 95—See Kerns.
 Galtrinn 8.
 Galway, city, abbey, bishops, &c., 13, 66, 132, 133, 479, 553, 613.
 Gaoth-an-chairgin 28.
 Garbh Thrian 227.
 Garden 381.
 Garrisons, English, 657.
 Gavelkind 580.
 Gauls and Galatians 123, 217, 219, 363, 364, 368.
 Giant's Causeway 22, 341.
 Glaisfenc 29.
 Glencar 310.
 Glen Concadhan 386, 545, 709.
 Glendalough, city, bishops, &c., 7, 190, 226, 321.
 Glen Fearnna 56.
 Glennalure 505, 575.
 Glionn Righe 12, 13.
 Gno Beag and Gno Mor 72, 129.
 Goblets 12—See Cups.
 Gort 475, 486.
 Gassipred 382.
 Graces, family of, 251.
 Granu Weal or Grace O'Malley 546.
 Gunpowder, great explosion of, in Dublin, 614.
- H.
- Heberians 124, 149, 171, 172, 195, 292.
 Helmet 274.
 Heremonians 124, 150, 171, 219, 292.
 Hole Stone 221.
 Hospitality, houses of—See Biatachs.
 Hostages 2, 34, 599, and various other places.
 Hostings 656.
 Hly Branain 17.
 Hly Briuin Brefney 10, 29, 74.
 Hly Briuin Cualan 224.
 Hly Briuin of the Shannon 18, 26.
 Hly Briunians 125, 442.
 Hly Caisin 151.
 Hly Conaill Gaura 152.
 Hly Diarmada 129, 130.
 Hly Earca Chein 28.
 Hly Failge 24.
 Hly Faolain 4.
 Hly Feilmy 224.
 Hly Fiachra 125.
 Hly Fiachra Aidhne 14, 129.
 Hly Fiachra of Ardsratha 24, 29.
 Hly Fiachra of the Moy 37, 98, 608.
 Hly Garchon 220.
 Hly Kinsellagh and Cualan, or counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, with their chiefs and clans, 24, 25, 217 to 226.
 Hly Laoghaire 7.
 Hly Mac Uais 7.
 Hly Maine and Hlymanians 4, 127, 602.
- Hly Meith Macha 12.
 Hly Meith Tire 3.
 Hly Murray 223.
 Hly Niall, North and South, 6, 125, 436 to 442.
 Hly Niallain 27.
 Hly Regan 248.
 Hly Tuirtre 10, 11, 15.
- I.
- Iar Connaught or West Connaught 4, 27, 129.
 Iberians 173.
 Iccian Sea, 407.
 Idols and Pagan deities, 75, 271, 361, 458.
 Images, 188, 254, 302, 407, 408.
 Imaile, 223.
 Imleach Iubhair, 25.
 Inauguration of princes and chiefs, &c. 17, 50, 52, 76, 79, 99, 106, 149, 174, 198, 209, 223, 236, 263, 274, 284, 312, 328, 354, 578, 580, 582.
 Inlher Sceinc, 171.
 Inis Cathy, bishops and abbey of, &c. 19, 520.
 Inis Clothran, 22, 24.
 Inis Endaimh, 15.
 Inisfallen, 181.
 Inismacsaint, 395.
 Inis O'Fionntain, 24.
 Inis Roba, 25.
 Inis Samer, 51, 340, 617, 707.
 Insi Modh, 66.
 Invasion of Strongbow, and Henry II., 1 to 5, 196, 197, 536 to 540,—of king John, 17, 34, 197,—of Richard II., 191 to 193.
 Inver Colpa, 412.
 Inver Mor, 217.
 Inver Slaine, 194, 217, 343.
 Inver Slange, 20.
 Iomdha, 186.
 Iona, monastery of, 31, 553.
 Ireland, ancient names of, 122, 124,—divisions of.—See Kingdoms.—361, 388, to 391,—history of, 555, 560.
 Irians or Rudricians, 124, 150, 173, 221, 292, 412 to 417.—See Clanna Rory.
 Ithians or Lugadians, 124, 146, 150, 172, 218, 292, 366.—See Clanna Breogian.
 Iveagh, 14.
- J.
- Johannes Duns Scotus, 583.
 Johannes Scotus Erigena, 583.
 Joyce's country, 132, 560, 568, 569.
- K.
- Kanturk, 359.
 Kells abbey, town, &c. 90, 350, 372, 556.
 Kerns and Galloglasses, 95 to 120, 136, 156, 189, 191, 240, 265, 280, 312, 313, 349, 352, 353, 380 to 418, 445, 476, 512, 547, 571, 651 to 653, 661.
 Kerry 416, 477, 499.
 Kerry Currilhy 176.
 Kil Achaid 185.
 Kil Air 16.
 Kilbarron 183.
 Kilbisge 23.
 Kilbrittan castle 235.
 Kil Conain 15.
 Kilcrea abbey 278, 400.
 Kilcullen abbey 307.
 Kildare abbey, bishops, city, &c. 9, 39, 71, 317, 320, 321, 381, 682.

Kilfenora or Corcomroe, bishops of, &c. 4, 103, 155, 239, 359, 373, 479.
 Kil Fiacaill 24.
 Kilkenny 208.—See Ossory bishops, 208.
 Killala, bishops of, &c. 37, 40, 55, 70, 72, 90, 91, 101, 105, 136, 139, 245, 400.
 Killaloe, bishops of, &c. 17, 24, 37, 38, 155, 166, 265, 303, 354, 384, 447, 474.
 Killarney, 191, 375.
 Kilmacduagh, abbey, bishops of, &c. 28, 40, 53, 64, 95, 106, 133.
 Kilmacrennan 578.
 Kilmainham, prior of, &c. 241.
 Kilmallock 212, 472, 478.
 Kil Meadhain (Kilmaine), 14.
 Kilmore in Cavan, bishops of, &c. 27, 47, 52, 68, 78, 93, 102, 108, 114, 115, 140, 158, 159, 160, 185, 228, 276, 360.
 Kilnamullagh or Buttevant 69.
 Kilronan abbey 122, 131.
 Kil Sanctan 26.
 Kincora 148, 296.
 Kinel Aodba-na-Hechtge 14, 23.
 Kinel Aongusa 7, 28.
 Kinel Binnigh 15.
 Kinel Connell 19, 27, 28.
 Kinel Dongaile 151.
 Kinel Enda 9, 12, 28.
 Kinel Eogain 2, 27.
 Kinel Fereadaidh, 16, 17, 69.
 Kinel Fiachy 7.
 Kinel Moen 12.
 Kingdoms or provinces of the Pentarchy, history of—
 —Connaught, 9, 97, 121 to 131, 146, 442, 552, 610, 659.
 —Leinster, 146, 217 to 226, 245 to 252, 266 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321, 610, 658.
 —Meath, 5, 8, 146, 266 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321, 344, 609.
 —Munster, 146 to 156, 170 to 180, 194 to 202, 610, 660.
 —Ulster 146, 337 to 345, 361 to 367, 388, 394, 412 to 417, 436 to 442, 553 to 559, 601 to 610, 657 to 659, 718.
 Kings of Ireland, ancient, 98, 122, 125, 126, 145 to 149, 172 to 174, 195, 219 to 223, 267 to 269, 292 to 297, 314, 340 to 345, 412 to 417, 436 to 442, 465, 466, 532 to 544, 553 to 556.
 Kings and Queens of England. See the different reigns throughout the Annals.
 Kinsale, 7, 233, 696, 702. See battles.
 Knight of Glin, 350, 383.
 Knight of Kerry, 322.
 Knights of St. George, 318.
 Knights of St. John and Knights Templars, 407.
 Knockmoy, 38, 85.
 Knock Raffan, 195, 200.

L.

Lacys, de, lords of Meath, 8 to 17, 18, 21, 25, 28, 31 to 55 to 316, 558.
 Lakes, eruption of, 20, 49, 78, 97, 121, 325, 338, 559.
 Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck, 306, 307.
 Lathairne or Larne 27.
 Laws, ancient Irish, see Brehons, Tanistry, Conventions and Parliaments.
 Leac O'Maoldorrey 29.
 Leath Cuinn and Leath Mogha 146, 267.

Leath Rath or Abbey Lara 189.
 Legates, Vivian 11, 96—John de Monte Celion 29—Jacobus 39, 680.
 Leighlin, bishops, &c., 15, 226, 235, 256, 384.
 Leim Cuchullain 146.
 Leim Mic Neill 19.
 Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny 122, 297.
 Lieny 29.
 Leitrim 411.
 Leix or Queen's county, with its chiefs and clans 25, 245 to 252.
 Letters or Alphabet, ancient Irish, 145, 388.
 Lieny 94.
 Lifford 387, 455, 587, 676.
 Limerick, city, bishops of, &c. 25, 29, 32, 104, 155, 431, 483, 508, 543, 569.
 Lisgoole abbey, &c. 117, 137, 165, 219, 234, 235, 239, 253, 254, 278, 293.
 Lislachtin abbey 285.
 Lismore, bishops of, &c. 70, 202, 203.
 Literature, ancient of the provinces—of Connaught 100, 101, 133, 134; of Munster 155, 156, 181, 182, 203 to 205; of Ulster and Meath, 76, 559, 581 to 585; of Leinster 585, 586.—See Books.
 Loch-da-Chaach 196.
 Longford 9.—See Annals and county histories.
 Lords Lieutenant and Deputies, 10 to 193, 213, 214, 230, 231, 242, 257, 262, 273, 274, 278, 280, 284, 304, 306, 358, 399, 427, 433, 449, 450, 711.
 Lothra 14.
 Lough Ainninn 255.
 Lough Derg or Termon Dabog, abbey, &c. 25, 66, 137, 186, 275, 282, 286, 326, 333, 350, 374, 378, 633, 640.
 Lough Erne or Samer, 78, 240, 338, 340, 373, 418, 617.
 Lough Foyle or Feabhal 49, 338, 673.
 Lough Gorman or Wexford 167, 219, 225.
 Lough Guir 374.
 Lough Kea, or Trinity Island, abbey, &c. 18, 57, 62, 63, 93, 95, 112, 165, 196, 279, 350.
 Lough Mac Fereadaidh 16.
 Lough Mac Nean 345.
 Lough Melvin 228, 263, 592.
 Lough Neagh 20, 137, 338.
 Lough O'Gara 93.
 Lough Oirbsen or Corrib 72, 121.
 Lough Oughter 53, 59, 88, 115, 159, 638, 639.
 Lough Ree 23.
 Lough Strangford 20, 194.
 Louth abbey, bishops, &c. 2, 61.
 Lucenians 173.
 Luigne 7.
 Lugh Magh 15.

M.

Mac Ardells 3, 306.
 Mac Arthurs 154.
 Mac Auleys 7, 13, 19, 249, 386.
 Mac Auliffes 176, 400, 537.
 Mac Bradys, 69, 77, 138, 164, 212, 228, 361, 607.—See O'Carrolls of Calry.
 Mac Breen 249.—See O'Brien.
 Mac Brennans, 68, 72, 102 to 116 to 120, 128 to 203 to 256 to 283 to 323.
 Mac Brodins or Brodys 154, 455, 706.
 Mac Cabes, 3, 77, 142, 170, 205, 213, 215,

231, 234, 238, 263, 265, 307 to 347 to 353 to 372 to 609 to 707.
 Mac Caffreys, 282, 353, 375, 398 to 588.
 Mac Caghewells, 16 to 50, 60, 69 to 157 to 207 to 236, 239 to 274 to 301 to 326 to 375, 602.
 Mac Campbells 3.
 Mac Canns 3, 21, 35, 417, 699.
 Mac Cartans, 3, 20, 86, 138, 261, 328, 605.
 Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 25 to 104 to 142 to 174 to 190 to 197 to 234 to 283 to 293 to 323 to 330 to 348 to 354 to 374 to 492 to 549 to 589 to 600 to 664 to 691.
 Mac Cassarlys 68.
 Mac Cassidy 3.—See O'Cassidys.
 Mac Claneys of Clare, 154, 155, 303, 327, 492, 498, 527, 548, 623.
 Mac Claneys of Leitrim, 39, 61, 77, 89, 91, 104 to 133 to 217 to 228 to 263 to 345 to 400, 409 to 527, 546, 607.
 Mac Closkeys 50.
 Mac Coggans 77, 607.
 Mac Coghilans 10, 19, 28 to 96 to 248 to 377 to 415 to 549 to 570 to 632.
 Mac Colmans 3.
 Mac Colreavys 60.
 Mac Connees or Mac Conways, 7, 228, 239, 329, 355, 419.
 Mac Connavas or Ford, 69, 77, 100 to 119, 145 to 278 to 404, 607.
 Mac Conrys 129.
 Mac Corcorans 201.
 Mac Cormacs 9, 161, 236.
 Mac Coscrys 250.
 Mac Costelloes or Nangles 24 to 35, 65, 93, 95 to 130 to 150 to 212 to 234 to 280 to 310 to 403, 596.
 Mac Craths or Magraths 137, 155, 198, 201 to 282 to 326, 355, 483 to 490, to 532.
 Mac Crehans 179.
 Mac Crossans 112.
 Mac Curtins 155, 163, 207, 239, 241.
 Mac Cuskers or Mac Oscars 3, 603.
 Mac Davetts 596, 718.
 Mac Dermotts 11, 18, 25, 26, 30 to 53 to 90 to 99, 103 to 109 to 128 to 135 to 207 to 264 to 278 to 312 to 334 to 398 to 548 to 574 to 611 to 688.
 Mac Donnells of Clare 153, 190.
 Mac Donnells of Ulster 3, 22, 35 to 74, 79 to 103 to 154 to 157 to 189 to 240 to 259 to 280 to 316, to 328 to 330 to 349 to 353 to 381 to 411 to 420 to 477 to 560 to 571 to 622 to 699.
 Mac Donoghs of Sligo 91, 99, 110 to 142 to 167 to 171 to 188 to 207 to 241 to 255 to 307 to 331 to 402 to 549 to 611 to 628.
 Mac Donoghs of Cork 175, 549.
 Mac Dorchys 77, 93, 132, 206, 607.
 Mac Dougalls or Mac Dowels 288, 476, and other places.
 Mac Dunlevy 1, 3.—See O'Donlevy.
 Mac Duvans 52.—See O'Duvan.
 Mac Egans 72, 107, 110, 111, 117, 130, 165, 177, 191, 201, 207, 210, 229, 235, 241, 242, 253, 256 to 289, 389.
 Mac Elligotts 65, 179.
 Mac Eneirys 152.
 Mac Etigans 37, 602.
 Mac Evoys 7, 249.
 Mac Fergus 78.
 Mac Finneen 179.

- Mac Finnevars 77, 83, 84, 90, 214.
 Mac Firbises 91, 100, 144, 163.
 Mac Gaffneys 7, 78.
 Mac Garraghans 235, 634.
 Mac Gaurans 39, 53, 76, 77, 90, 103 to 120 to 129 to 209 to 235 to 262 to 299 to 306 to 331 to 371 to 588, 607.
 Mac Gees 21.
 Mac Geoghegans 7, 94 to 116 to 136, 144 to 190 to 213 to 258 to 284 to 312 to 315 to 329 to 502 to 549 to 565 to 704.
 Mac Geraghtys 23, 43, 44, 46, 61, 72, 81, 89, 91, 94, 102, 103, 106, 127, 128, 137, 138, 144, 207, 323.
 Mac Gilcreests 137.
 Mac Gilduffs 77, 132.
 Mac Gilfennens 53, 55, 79, 108, 113 to 254 to 261 to 301 to 326, 604, 637.
 Mac Gilfoyles 201.
 Mac Gilkellys 129.
 Mac Gillieuddys 179, 210, 455.
 Mac Gilligans 78.
 Mac Gilmichaels 79, 108, 604.
 Mac Gilmores 21, 90, 209.
 Mac Gilmpatrick or Fitzpatricks of Ossory 2, 10, 11, 17, 65, 67, 68, 78 to 167 to 197 to 229 to 246 to 298 to 427 to 549.
 Mac Gilroys 59, 304, 331, 347, 355.
 Mac Giollaiochoholnoge 224, 316.
 Mac Gloins 78, 228.
 Mac Gowans or O'Gowans 77, 132, 146, 201, 230, 232, 326.
 Machaire Conaill 2, 12, 13, 413, 576.
 Machaire Connaeth 22, 209, 312.
 Machaire Cuirene 3.
 Mac Ilughis 7, 78, 129.
 Mac I-Briens 201.—See O'Briens.
 Mac Kennas 3, 241, 604.
 Mac Kennys 3, 78.
 Mac Keoghs 132, 139, 200, 223, 301, 398.
 Mac Keons 132.
 Mac Kiernans.—See Mac Tiernans.
 Mac Lysaghts 154.
 Mac Loughlins of Ulster 1, 15, 29, 292, 555, 556, 601.—See O'Loughlins.
 Mac Mahons of Clare 143, 153 to 167 to 232, 237, 565, 311, 312, 372 to 519, 568, 573, 589, 598, 623, 703.
 Mac Mahons of Monaghan 3, 89, 108, 109, 110 to 120 to 133 to 138 to 154 to 205 to 215 to 237 to 255 to 279 to 286 to 306 to 329, 347 to 451 to 548 to 567 to 603, 608, 633 to 654 to 698, 699 to 709 to 719.
 Mac Martins 95, 113, 121.
 Mac Manus 79, 132 to 136, 211, 338, 348, 633.
 Mac Murroghs, kings of Leinster, 1 to 92 to 144 to 159 to 185 to 191 to 207 to 213 to 216 to 223 to 233 to 237 to 302 to 360 to 376 to 435 to 443 to 536 to 544 to 549.—See O'Cavanaghs.
 Mac Namaras 16, 108 to 142 to 151 to 160 to 206 to 254 to 448 to 475 to 542 to 548 to 574 to 706.
 Mac Nencys 3, 630.
 Mac Nevins 132, 684.
 Mac Nultys 3, 92, 236.
 Mac Quillans 22, 107, 108, 142, 159 to 233, 236 to 238 to 253 to 284 to 286 to 326 to 372 to 420 to 571.
 Mac Raffertys 141, See O'Raffertys.
 Mac Rannalls or Reynolds 5, 19, 25, 26 to 59, 65, 77 to 109 to 129 to 162 to 210 to 235 to 276 to 281 to 288 to 307 to 345 to 570, 607, 608.
 Mac Rorys 21, 112, 601.
 Mac Scanlons 3.
 Mac Shanes 50.
 Mac Shanleys 71, 164, 207, 288.
 Mac Sheehys 154, 177, 189, 380, 400, 473, 478 to 489, 525 to 547 to 571, 612 to 622, 671.
 Mac Sweeneys 52, 85 to 142 to 157 to 177 to 188 to 231 to 240, 274 to 284 to 289 to 329 to 353 to 383 to 401 to 420 to 452 to 475 to 489 to 520 to 564 to 600, 636, 637 to 707.
 Mac Teige 7.
 Mac Tiernans or Mac Kiernans 75, 77 to 92 to 111 to 162 to 212 to 284 to 381, 604, 607.
 Mac Tullys 50, 71, 77, 79, 250, 603.
 Mac Wards 52, 298, 331, 356, 359, 419, 431, 492, 615, 716.
 Magh Adhair 149.
 Magh Feimin 194.
 Magherigallen 8.
 Magh Riada 245.
 Magenisies 3, 5, 7, 20, 143 to 165 to 193 to 216 to 328 to 377, 548 to 598, 604, 605.
 Magonity (Kerry) 332.
 Magraths 79, See Mac Craths.
 Maguines 3, 79, 104, 108, 112 to 120 to 142 to 159 to 233 to 256 to 278 to 284 to 286 to 301 to 304 to 347 to 349 to 377 to 463 to 548 to 567 to 576 to 590, to 603 to 633 to 665, (Hugh Maguire), to 698 to 719.
 Malachy, king of Ireland 468, 512 to 516, 554.
 Maonmoy 22, 130.
 Marianus Scotus 583.
 Martineans 176, 343.
 Mayo abbey, bishops of, &c. 34, 53, 101, 298.
 Meath, bishops of, &c. 9, 46, 49, 164, 277, 353, 354.
 Meelick abbey 300.
 Mellifont 2, 86, 556.
 Menapians 194, 217, 218, 345, 392.
 Milesians 123, 145, 171, 362, 367, 388.
 Military forces and commanders of the ancient Irish 267, 268, 581, 660, 661, See arnus, banners, kerns, and galloglasses.
 — of the English and Irish in the war of Elizabeth 656 to 662.
 Mines, gold, silver, &c. 225, 250, 317, 318, 339.
 Minstrels and music 86, 142, 143, 144, 160, 165, 192, 207, 234, 324, 365, 502, 579.
 Mitchells 3.—See O'Maoilmeihil.
 Modharu 3.
 Mohill abbey, &c. 235, 307, 308.
 Monaghan, abbey of, &c. 275, 410, 598.
 Monasteroris abbey, 360.
 Monks.—See articles on the various abbeys and monasteries.
 Moran's Collur 579.
 Mounds, sepulchral 123, 272, 273, 436.
 Mountjoy's expeditions to Ulster, Meath, Leinster, and Connaught 681 to 683, 689, 690, 709 to 712.
 Moy Ailbe 196.
 Moy Aoi 22.
 Moy Cedne 104, 107, 341 401.
 Moy Coha 19, 70.
 Moyeosquin abbey 352.
 Moy Eleog 15, 38, 87.
 Moy Inis 115.
 Moy Iomchlaire 28.
 Moy Ith 12, 15, 27, 66, 412.
 Moylena 147, 196.
 Moy Liffey and Bregia, or the counties of Dublin and Kildare, with their chiefs and clans 266 to 273, 292 to 299, 313 to 321.
 Moylinny, Rath of, 20, 27, 412.
 Moy Lugad 38.
 Moylurg 18, 90, 127.
 Moy Muirthemhne 2, 412, 413.
 Moyne abbey 265.
 Moy Nisse 62, 64, 87.
 Moy O'Toirdhealbhaid 24.
 Moyrath.—See battles.
 Moyrein 62.
 Moyry Pass and Mountnorris 681, 689, 709.
 Moy Sleacht 71, 75, 271.
 Moy Tuirc, North and South 97, 190, 361.
 Mucruss abbey, &c. 123, 134, 450, 451, 714.
 Muintir Carolan 164.
 Muintir Cionaeth 4.
 Muintir Eoluis 9, 25.
 Muintir Giolgain 7.
 Muintir Ladagain 7.
 Muintir Maoilsiona 7, 16.—See Osionach and Fox.
 Muintir Maolmora 72.
 Muintir Siortachain 7.
 Muintir Tadhgain 7.
 Muintir Tlmain 7.
 Murkertach Mac Neill 485.
 Muirthemhne 2, 413.
 Mullaghmast 221, 245; massacre of, 494, 496.
 Muserith Tire 195, 200.
 Music.—See Minstrels.
 Muskerry 152.
 Mythology 458 to 460.—See Druidism.
 N.
 Naas 223.
 Names, Irish, of men and women explained 41.
 — surnames, Irish, 149, 314, 318.
 — English surnames 314.
 Nangles or Mac Costelloes, 8 to 100, 317.
 See Mac Costelloes.
 Nemedians 51, 171, 340, 345.
 Nenagh 430.
 Newgrange 273.
 Newry 21, 385.
 Niall of the Nine Hostages 436.
 Normans 468 to 474.
 Nugents 8, 190, 261 to 288 to 435.
 O.
 O'Aherns 177.
 O'Areachtans or Harringtons 132.
 O'Baire 176.
 O'Bannans 8, 27, 100, 201.
 O'Behans 19, 163, 250.
 O'Beice 177.
 O'Beirnes of Roscommon 63, 108, 128 to 208, 233 to 264, 502, 548.
 O'Beolans 39.
 O'Berg 152.
 O'Bergins or Amergin, 248.
 O'Billys 152.
 O'Bolgers 225.
 O'Boylans 29, 603.

- O'Boyles 24, 50, 52, 65 to 92 to 110 to 244 to 305 to 348 to 375 to 401 to 411 to 455 to 548 to 574 to 577 to 601, 606, 636 to 715.
- O'Brackens 315.
- O'Brannagans 3.
- O'Breen 6, 7, 29, 277.
- O'Brennans 9, 27, 249.
- O'Breslins, 15, 17, 18, 52, 113, 200, 243, 256, 298, 331, 606.
- O'Brie 198.
- O'Briens, kings of Munster, Thomond, &c., 9, 10, 22, 24 to 77 to 109 to 145 to 148 to 160 to 197 to 264 to 283 to 339 to 349 to 431 to 448 to 452 to 455 to 496 to 549 to 555 to 573 to 589 to 610 to 621 to 703.
- O'Brodars 50, 250, 602.
- O'Brogans 100, 104, 248.
- O'Brolchans 8, 9 to 50.
- O'Broleys 19.
- O'Byrnes of Wicklow, 163 to 190, 224, 240 to 324 to 497, 498 to 549 to 575, 576 to 591 to 612, 615 to 621.
- O'Cahenys 15, 89, 99.
- O'C hills 39, 129, 131, 151, 201, 225.
- O'Callaghans 3, 7, 100, 174, 175, 202, 347, 474, 492, 494, 497, 581.
- O'Callanans 131, 200.
- O'Callans 129, 201.
- O'Canmanans 19 to 52, 66, 68, 131, 215, 442, 625.
- O'Careys 9, 29, 315.
- O'Carberrys 6.
- O'Carraghers 3.
- O'Carolans 11, 12, 14, 17 to 50.
- O'Carrolls of Orgiall 2, 4, 12, 16, 21, 24, 417, 602, 603, 608.
- O'Carrolls of Ely 8, 24, 31, to 165, 198, to 208 to 237 to 248 to 352 to 374 to 396 to 410 to 417 to 429 to 444 to 517 to 549 to 632.
- O'Carrolls of Calry, 69, 77, 607 to 670.—See Mac Bradys.
- O'Carrolls of Kerry 178.
- O'Carrolls of Ossory, 246.
- O'Caseys 1, 6, 14, 154, 177, 313.
- O'Cashins 131.
- O'Cassids 79 to 253, 263, 324, 351, 377, 634.
- O'Cavenaghs 10, 193, 214, 216, 223, 235, 278, 302, 376 to 443, 498, 505, 517, 572, 621, 672.—See Mac Murroghs.
- O'Cawleys 129.
- O'Clerkins 152.
- O'Clerys 52, 78, 129, 130, 326, 366, 386, 425, 462, 490, 546, 592.
- O'CoFFEys 6, 8, 24, 132, 255, 427, 436.
- O'Coigleys 634.
- O'Colgans 316, 604.
- O'Coltarans 20, 605.
- O'Colemans 32, 242.
- O'Conaghtans 8.
- O'Conaghtys 78, 100.
- O'Conaings or Gunnings 153.
- O'Concannons 40, 42, 100, 129, 298.
- O'Connells 130, 152, 178, 604.
- O'Connellans 7, 50, 73, 100, 102, 110, 131, 356.
- O'Connollys 7, 306, 315, 316, 373.
- O'Conors, kings of Connaught, &c., 4 to 30 to 53 to 62 to 68 to 89 to 94 to 107 to 109 to 126 to 135 to 208 to 243 to 254 to 299 to 312 to 329 to 400 to 521 to 548 to 555, 556 to 574 to 623 to 655 to 708.
- O'Conors of Clare 151, 235, 285, 303, 305.
- O'Conors of Kerry 156, 167, 177 to 187, 207, 254, 305, 383, 643, 669.
- O'Conors of Offaly 47, 105, 113 to 160 to 170 to 208 to 216 to 220 to 229 to 241, 247 to 255 to 258 to 278 to 303 to 329, 360 to 403 to 429 to 434 to 522 to 549 to 621 to 672.
- O'Conors of Derry 50, 601.
- O'Considines 154.
- O'Cooneys 50.
- O'Corcorans 634.
- O'Cormacs 604.
- O'Corrigans 634.
- O'Corrys 3.
- O'Cosgras or Cosgraves 3.
- O'Cosgrys 224.
- O'Cowhys 176.
- O'Creaghs 154, 177.
- O'Creans 100, 479.
- O'Creedans 603.
- O'Creehans 79.
- O'Criochans 29, 50.
- O'Crotty 198.
- O'Crowleys 177.
- O'Cuires 453.
- O'Cuirnins 78, 183, 210, 215, 234, 242, 265, 291, 376.
- O'Cullens 85, 152, 200, 315.
- O'Cullenans 176, 201.
- O'Currys 78, 176.
- O'Dalys 7, 17, 36 to 52 to 131, 174, 177 to 207, 209 to 242 to 257 to 373, 606.
- O'Danaghers 200.
- O'Davorens 154, 207.
- O'Deas 108, 149, 150, 177, 199, 555, 566, 569, 623.
- O'Delanys 249.
- O'Dempseys 24, 163, 167 to 185 to 247 to 260 to 314 to 398 to 492 549, 682.
- O'Devlins 50, 67, 99, 107, 110, 608.
- O'Devins 3, 91, 224, 233.
- Odhba 7.
- O'Dinans 210.
- O'Dinnaghans 154, 200.
- O'Dinnertys 201.
- O'Doghertys 14, 26, 28 to 52 to 95 to 135 to 212 to 243 to 332 to 360 to 411 to 422 to 527 to 548 to 566, 606 to 673 to 685 to 716 to 719.
- O'Dolans 78.
- O'Donaghys 608.
- O'Donnegans 3, 9, 176, 200, 601, 606, 634.
- O'Donnells 2, 6, 28, 29 to 50, 52 to 64 to 74 to 92 to 104 to 119 to 188 to 238 to 259 to 283 to 290 to 310 to 325, 332 to 353 to 378 to 401 to 424 to 442 to 521 to 548 to 563 (Red Hugh O'Donnell), to 572 to 577 to 606 to 675 to 701 to 715 to 720.
- O'Donoghoe of Leinster, 246, 316.
- O'Donoghoe of Munster, 6, 123, 131, 178, 191, 198, 664.
- O'Donnellans 20, 48, 131, 136, 162, 207, 395, 601, 603.
- O'Donnellys 3, 11, 50, 52, 200, 396, 604.
- O'Dooleys 7.
- O'Dorans 216, 223, 225, 256.
- O'Dorchys 100.
- O'Donovans 152, 177, 664.
- O'Dowds 16, 23 to 55, 62 to 66 to 91 to 98 109 to 166 to 216 to 237 to 333 to 401 to 589, 608.
- O'Dowlings 224, 250.
- O'Doyles, 225.
- O'Drinans 153.
- O'Driscolls 16, 175, 214, 216, 225, 250 to 287, 357, 549.
- O'Droms, 78, 258, 634.
- O'Duffs 249.
- O'Duffys 3, 6, 8, 28, 34, 131, 316.
- O'Dugans 134, 150, 161, 175, 314.
- O'Duibdiarmas 27, 601.
- O'Duibhghins 224.—See O'Devins.
- O'Duigans 151.
- O'Duigenans 122, 130, 138, 142, 162, 183, 190, 228 to 237, 243 to 278, 331, 361 to 497.
- O'Duinans 174.
- O'Dullaghans 372.
- O'Dunadys 179.
- O'Dunleveys 1, 3, 20, 25, 28, 187, 334, 386, 562, 604.
- O'Dunns 7, 163, 164, 233, 248.
- O'Durnins 189, 190.
- O'Duvans 6.—See Mac Duvans.
- O'Duvans 3, 6, 20, 602, 604, 720.
- O'Dwyers 199, 201, 288, 549, 589, 632.
- O'Early 100.
- O'Ereks 603.
- O'Fahys, or O'Fays 78, 132, 356, 372, 429.
- O'Fallons, 6, 70 to 128.
- O'Falveys 152, 174, 178.
- O'Farrells 72, 78, 159, 304.
- O'Feenaghtys, 24, 46, 128.
- O'Felans 197, 198, 236, 250, 259.
- O'Ferralls 5, 9, 16, 25 to 53 to 70 to 89 to 92, to 810 to 168 to 183 to 189 to 254 to 289, 335 to 548 to 593, 607, 608, 620, 624.
- Offaly, or King's County, with its chiefs and clans, 245 to 252.
- Officers, ancient Irish, 581.
- O'Fiachrys, 315.
- O'Fihellys, 176, 181.
- O'Finns 77, 607.
- O'Finnegans 130.
- O'Finnelans, 6, 7, 9.
- O'Firgils or O'Freels 50.
- O'Flahertys 13, 27 to 57 to 129 to 209 to 216 to 477 to 480 to 545 to 548 to 568, 569.
- O'Flanagans 3, 7, 16 to 53, 67, 79, 94, 97, 105, 108, 128 to 167 to 200 to 257 to 289 to 300 to 315 to 333 to 390, 604, 634 to 640.
- O'Flannellys 100, 186.
- O'Flannerys 152.
- O'Flatterys 151.
- O'Florrys 603.
- O'Flynn 10, 12, 20, 23, 24, 29, 94, 95 to 106, 129, 137 to 158, 176 to 213 to 283, 603.
- O'Fogartys 1, 12, 200.
- O'Forannans 52.
- O'Furreys 200.
- O'Gahans 224.
- O'Gallaghers 52 to 330 to 335 to 378 to 422 to 475 to 497 to 548 to 581 to 598, 636 to 685 to 707.
- Ogams 172, 342.
- O'Garas.—See Introduction. 47 to 59 to 72 to 93, 99, 240, 241 to 274 to 283 to 331 to 404, 608.
- O'Garveys 3, 19, 20, 224, 604, 605.
- O'Gavagans 100.
- O'Gevennys 132.
- O'Gibellans 55, 57.
- O'Glorans or O'Glohermys 250.

- O'Gneves 50.
 O'Gormans 8, 153, 249, 304, 478, 492.
 O'Gormleys 12, 14 to 50 to 92, 100, 106 to 133 to 304, 601.
 O'Gowans 77 —See Mac Gowans.
 O'Grady 16, 108, 149, 151 to 209, 305, 684.
 O'Griobtha or O'Griffin, 303.
 O'Hagans 50, 186, 352, 601, 602, 698.
 O'Hagartys 699.
 O'Hallinans 154.
 O'Hallorans 131, 154.
 O'Hamills 163, 602.
 O'Hanleys 11, 94, 103, 128, 142, 207 to 209 to 260 to 283 to 302 to 592.
 O'Hanlons 3, 64, 86, 103, 113 to 184 to 302 to 326, 328, 331 to 335, 603.
 O'Hanrahan 6, 201.
 O'Hanratty 3, 603.
 O'Hanveys 6, 20, 604.
 O'Haras 12, 22 to 55, 68 to 91, 99 to 109 to 215 to 240 to 404 to 451, 608, 611.
 O'Harney 179.
 O'Harts 6, 315 to 401 to 611.
 O'Hea or O'Ingh 6.
 O'Heas 153, 177.
 O'Healy 177.
 O'Heays 79, 604.
 O'Heerin 150, 228.
 O'Heffernans 150 201.
 O'Hehirs 151.
 O'Heignys 27, 29.
 O'Heirs 603.
 O'Henans 201.
 O'Henerys 23.
 O'Hennesys 6, 7, 214, 248.
 O'Heoghys or O'Hoey, 1, 20, 604.
 O'Heres 20.
 O'Herlihy 177.
 O'Heynes 14 to 56 to 70 to 129, 177 to 209 to 497, 565, 589.
 O'Higgins 8, to 121, 131, 214, 232 to 257, 258, 291, 312 to 348, 400.
 O'Hogans 149, 201.
 O'Hoolaghans 15, 130.
 O'Horans 132.
 O'Hoseys 50, 301, 375, 602.
 O'Hughs 20. —See Mac Hughs.
 O'Hurleys 177, 199.
 O'Kanes 2, 5, 15, 22, 23 to 50 to 163 to 212 to 230 to 252 to 286 to 326 to 420 to 548 to 601 to 709 to 716.
 O'Keans 200.
 O'Kearneys 7, 16, 27, 154, 177, 249.
 O'Keefes 175, 526, 537, 705.
 O'Keelmacht 97.
 O'Keelys 153, 200, 249, 250.
 O'Keenans 17, 137, 207, 351.
 O'Keevans, 20, 100.
 O'Kellys of Connaught, 3, 6, 14, 18 to 55, to 106 to 110, 127 to 166 to 218 to 282 to 346 to 351 to 548 to 599.
 O'Kellys of Meath and Leinster 6, 37, 96, 224, 249, 315, 532.
 O'Kellys of Ulster, 21.
 O'Keenals 152.
 O'Kennedys, 15, 24, 61 to 161 to 167 to 187, to 199 to 244, 567 to 655.
 O'Kennys 130, 601.
 O'Kernaghans 52, 608.
 O'Kerovans, or Kirwans, 132.
 O'Kevenys 250.
 O'Killeens 253.
 O'Kindellan 6.
 O'Kinsellaghs 225, 505, 517.
 O'Kirwicks 152.
 O'Lachtna 15.
 O'Lanes 132.
 O'Langigans 201.
 O'Larkins 3, 132, 224, 604.
 O'Laverty, 11, 17, 18, 26, 38.
 O'Lawlors 20, 249, 604.
 O'Leahys 131.
 O'Learys 177, 601.
 O'Lehans or Lyons, 176.
 O'Lenaghans 67.
 O'Lennans 131, 254, 278.
 O'Leynes 178.
 O'Liddys 4, 154.
 Ollam Fodhla 412.
 O'Loghlins of Ulster 11, 17, 19, 25, 28, 37 to 54. —See Mac Loghlins.
 O'Loghlins of Clare 103, 144, 149, 151, 187 to 232 to 350, 541, 549, 571, 641.
 O'Lonargans 37, 201.
 O'Longans, 604.
 O'Loughans 7.
 O'Loughlins 7, 20, 69, 100, 604.
 O'Lunnys 12, 50.
 O'Lynchies 8, 20, 200, 605.
 O'Mackens, 20, 603.
 O'Mackessys 152.
 O'Maddens 3, 30 to 55 to 110 to 120, 130 to 206 to 244 to 259 to 300 to 419, to 444 to 466, 548 to 599.
 Omagh 284, 286, 409.
 O'Mahony 61, 175, 233, 332, 372, 549, 664.
 O'Malleys 11, 29, to 56, 99, to 144, to 187, to 195 to 213, to 214, to 265 to 371 to 546.
 O'Mahons 604.
 O'Malones 5, 8.
 O'Mannings 131.
 O'Maolbrenans or Mulrenins 23, 24, 28, 100, 128.
 O'Maolclochy 99.
 O'Maolconrys or Conroys 85, 88, 133 to 169, 193, 223, 237, 244, 255 to 281, 303, 307, 309, 331, 354, 376, 422.
 O'Maoldorrys 5, 12, 15, 19, 23, 26 to 52, 442, 605.
 O'Maolfabhails 27.
 O'Maolmichils, or O'Mulvihils 22, 128.
 O'Markys 3.
 O'Martain 38.
 O'Meagher 199, 213, 275, 574, 683.
 O'Mearas 199.
 O'Meehans 7, 78, 243.
 O'Meenys 129.
 O'Melaghins, kings of Meath, &c. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16 to 60, 68 to 94 to 109 to 144 to 235 to 264 to 275, 278 to 281 to 290 to 303 to 309 to 314 to 316 to 347 to 376 to 404 to 410 to 419 to 423 to 429.
 O'Mellans 50, 141, 328, 602.
 O'Miaidh 18.
 O'Milford 100.
 O'Milikens 248.
 O'Molouns 154.
 O'Monaghans 26, 67, 93, 128.
 O'Mongans 100, 164.
 O'Mooneys 250, 381.
 O'Moores of Leix 1, 3, 25 to 140 to 190 to 206, 214 to 245 to 247 to 256 to 276 to 296 to 315 to 328 to 429 to 494 to 497 to 549 to 605 to 612, 625 to 670.
 O'Morans 20, 128, 131.
 O'Morny 154.
 O'Moriarty 179, 528.
 O'Morrisys 100, 425.
 O'Mulallys 130, 309.
 O'Mulbrides 131, 260.
 O'Mulcallen 152.
 O'Muldoons 79 to 92, 153, 159, 186, 340, 603, 634.
 O'Mulledys 6, 248, 249.
 O'Mulleenys 87, 100.
 O'Mullens 316.
 O'Mulligans 50, 52, 78, 235, 606.
 O'Mulloys 6, 10 to 110, 129 to 192 to 233 to 248 to 444 to 549 to 643.
 O'Mulmoghery or Early 363.
 O'Mulroonys 79, 131, 604.
 O'Mulveys 77, 129, 164, 307, 608.
 O'Murphys 8, 177, 191, 224, 311, 316.
 O'Murrays 16, 17, 64, 78, 86, 99, 315.
 O'Murricanes 7, 315.
 O'Murtaghs 316.
 O'Naghtains or Nortons 23, 28, 86, 90, 130.
 O'Neill of Tyrone, kings of Ulster, 2, 6, 11, 27, 28 to 50 to 74 to 92 to 141 to 188 to 230 to 253 to 263 to 289 to 303 to 325 to 334 to 404 to 419 to 435 to 438 to 471 to 490 to 520 to 540 to 548 to 565 to 576 to 598 to 601 to 606 to 631 to 666 to 711 to 715 to 720.
 O'Neill of Clannaboy 21, 80, 93 to 141 to 230 to 263 to 289 to 404 to 471 to 490 to 520 to 540 to 548 to 601.
 O'Neill or Nihells of Clare 154.
 O'Neneys 17, 50. —See Mac Neneys.
 O'Nolans 10, 225.
 O'Novans 177.
 O'Quinelevans or Quinlans 201.
 O'Quinns 4, 7, 9, 19 to 50, 55, 71, 134, 141, 150, 539, 601, 607.
 O'Rafferty 23, 298, 334, 384.
 Oran abbey, &c., 441, 442.
 O'Reillys 16, 39, 47 to 53 to 55 to 60 to 62 to 70 to 75 to 80 to 92 to 105 to 131 to 142 to 159 to 183 to 193 to 217 to 234 to 236 to 257 to 265 to 281 to 284 to 305 to 309 to 325 to 348 to 372 to 401 to 520 to 538 to 548 to 577 to 590 to 600 to 607 to 686.
 O'Regans 6, 315, 538.
 Orgiall, Oriol or the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, with their chiefs and clans, 1, 2, 3, 278, 417, 601 to 610.
 Orgiallians 417, 602.
 O'Riordans 177.
 Orior 3.
 Ormond and Desies, or counties of Tipperary and Waterford, with their chiefs and clans, 194 to 204, 610.
 Ornaments of gold and silver, torques, collars, crowns, &c., 122, 220, 293, 413, 424, 510, 579.
 O'Rodaghans 335.
 O'Rogans 604.
 O'Ronans 7.
 O'Ronaynes 177.
 O'Rooneys 163.
 O'Rorys or Rogers 6, 23, 315.
 O'Rothlans 129.
 O'Rourke 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 16, 18, 19, 24, 29, 30 to 59 to 63 to 72 to 75 to 80 to 90 to 109 to 142 to 183 to 215 to 217 to 234 to 257 to 281 to 284 to 309, 310 to 401 to 454 to 506 to 548 to 569 to 573 to 607 to 714, 715.
 O'Ryan 197, 200, 225, 241, 250, 259, 549, 632.
 O'Scanlans 3, 154, 179.

O'Sculllys 7, 201.
 O'Scurrys 131.
 O'Sgingins 94.
 O'Sbannaghans 149, 199.
 O'Shaughnessys 14, 40, 129, 130, 474, 486, 498, 548, 683.
 O'Sheas 152, 178, 250.
 O'Sheehans 152.
 O'Sheridans 78.
 O'Shiels 22, 429.
 O'Sionaghs or Fox 8—See Fox Family.
 O'Spillans 100, 201.
 Ossianic poems 267 to 270, 299, 582.
 Ossory or county of Kilkenny, with its chiefs and clans, 1, 2, 245 to 251.
 Ossory, bishops, &c., 12, 208, 252.
 O'Sullivans 70, 112, 174 to 190, 200, 207 to 305 to 337 to 431, 445 to 519 to 549, 589, 664 to 705 to 710.
 O'Taircert 26.
 O'Teiges or Tigheas 224.
 O'Tierneys 89, 99, 601.
 O'Toirdhealbhaidh 24.
 O'Tolarg 3, 6.
 O'Toolas 14, 80 to 163, 174, 187 to 190 to 223 to 254, 381 to 517 to 549 to 572.
 O'Tumaltys 93.

P.

Palaces—See Tara, Emania, Aileach, &c.
 Pale, the English, 318, 475, 494, 550.
 Palladius 270.
 Palliums 67, 73, 78, 82.
 Parliaments, ancient, 318, 319, 384, 407, 422, 429, 431, 432, 434, 547 to 551, 562.
 Partholians 171, 266, 340.
 Peerage, Milesian, 551, 552—See Chiefs.
 Peerages—See English families and county histories.
 Pelasgians 361.
 Pentarchy, the Irish, 579, 580, 609, 610—See Kingdoms.
 Phenicians 171, 172, 341, 342, 363, 388.
 Physicians 113, 119, 187, 258, 298, 334, 351, 377, 386, 429, 562, 591.
 Picts or Cruthneans 20, 124, 218, 222, 344, 367, 416.
 Pilgrimages, to Jerusalem, 41; to Compostella, 233, 287, 301, 348, 356, 375; to Rome, 258, 360, 362, 367, 532, 555; to Lough Derg, 374, 640; to Iona, 542, 553.
 Plagues and Epidemics 40, 115, 116, 139, 144, 167, 168, 190, 231, 241, 243, 256, 276, 298, 299, 311, 312, 313, 327, 377, 400, 481, 491.
 Plantation of Ulster 3, 50, 52, 718.
 Plunketts 3, 8 to 280, 303, 322, 354, 498.
 Poer, le, 202.
 Poetry—See Bards.
 Port Ross 29.
 Ptolemy's Geography of Ireland, ancient cities, tribes, &c., 313, 391 to 394, 610.
 Punishments 26, 298, 384, 398, 574, 580.
 Pynnar's Survey 3, 50, 52, 718.

Q.

Quinn abbey 91, 206, 549.

R.

Ragnar Lodbrog 460 to 462.
 Ranelagh 224.

Raphoe, abbey, bishops of, &c., 6, 27, 31, 53, 81, 83, 85, 90, 103, 105, 112, 115, 120, 156, 188, 190, 241, 257, 258, 355, 373, 421, 452, 502, 521, 568, 622, 720.
 Rath, duns, &c., 75, 273, 293, 294, 339, 544.
 Rath, burials in, 299.
 Rath Aodba Mac Bric 64.
 Rath Celteair 413.
 Rathlurig, abbey and bishops of, 38.
 Rathmullen, abbey, &c., 594.
 Rebellion of Silken Thomas 404 to 406.
 Red Branch Knights 20, 267, 344, 413, 604.
 Reformation 406.
 Relics 61, 96, 208, 231, 334—See Bells.
 Rents, ancient, 219, 343, 522, 552, 587, 605, 633 to 640—See Tributes.
 Rinn Duin 28, 59, 72, 87, 161.
 Roches 175, 180, 523, 524, 531, 537, 670.
 Roscrea, 203.
 Ross, bishops of, &c., 181, 216, 256, 266.
 Ross, Old, 185.
 Rossinver 593.
 Roscommon, abbey and bishops of, &c., 28, 53, 55, 72, 84, 87, 106, 132.
 Round Towers 121, 182, 252, 273, 338, 340, 379, 544.
 Rudricians or Irians 124, 173.

S.

Saints.—Patrick 2, 75, 96, 98, 125, 195, 270, 407, 439, 605, 633, 640; St. Patrick's Crozier 407, 408; St. Patrick's Purgatory 640; Columkille 5, 96, 439, 605; Bridget 96, 320, 605; Brendan 1, 173; Finnan 1; Kiaran 5; Moeg 5, 226; Mochta 61; Caillin 63; Mel 9; Ernan 30; Fiachra 31; Fechin 67; Molaise 79; Ailbe, Declan and Ibar 195, 202, 203; Carthach 203; Cathaldus 203; Adamnan 440; Ruadhan 296.—See Abbays and Bishops' Sees.
 Saitne 1, 2, 7.
 Sarsfields 180.
 Savages, lords of Lecale 282 to 302 to 433, and other places.
 Scandinavians 457 to 462.
 Scedne 60.
 Scots and Scottish kings 35, 36, 109 to 112, 115, 124, 232, 234 to 330 to 350, 371, 372, 382, 388, 390, 411, 416, 420, 432, 433, 434, 437, 445, 466, 469 to 477 to 490, 514 to 516 to 522, 527, 545 to 558 to 560 to 571, 573 to 622 to 710 to 718.
 Scotland, invaded by the Anglo-Irish, 103, 104.
 Scythians 364.
 Sheriffs 568.
 Showers, remarkable, 40, 69, 142, 285, 491.
 See Storms.
 Siols O's and Muintir, &c., 10.
 Siol Anncha or Silanchia 3, 130.
 Siol Maoilruain 23, 29.
 Siol Murray 22, 23, 126, 135.
 Skalds 459 to 462.
 Slane 10.
 Slavonians 369.
 Sletty, bishops of, &c., 226.
 Sliabh-da-En, 25.
 Slieve Donard 340.
 Slieve Fuaidh or the Fews, 412, 576.
 Slieve Gamh 93.
 Slieve Lughra 310.
 Slieve Roe 572, 575.

Sligo, abbey, &c. 19, 64, 69, 70, 73, 84, 87, 98, 108, 215 to 284, 299, 330, 348 to 370, 374, 409, 521.
 Spaniards and Italians, landing and massacre of, 499 to 506.
 Spaniards, arrival of, 612, 680, 692 to 700, 704.
 Spanish Armada 565, 566.
 Spur 162.
 Statute of Kilkenny 143, 318, 550.
 Stauntons 104.
 Steeds 446.
 Stone cross 63.—See crosses.
 Storms, lightning, &c. 12, 42, 59, 115, 117, 145, 297, 300, 326, 354, 388, 417, 428, 491, 525, 547.—See showers.
 Strabane 598.
 Strongbow 4, 9, 10, 197, 223, 225, 248, 250, 319, 537 to 540.
 Strongbownians 11, 464.
 Stuarts of Scotland 231, 232, 234.
 Swords 266, 321.
 Synods and councils G, 11, 29, 37, 61, 197, 298, 307, 555, 556, 721.

T.

Tailtean 6, 171, 292, 296, 298.
 Tain-bo-Cuailgne 413, 636.
 Talbots 202, 214, 320.
 Tanists and taistry laws 4, 551, 552, 579, to 581.
 Tara 6, 292 to 298, 314, 409, 509.
 Teach Baoithin of Artagh 28.
 Teallach Duncbada, or Tullyonohoe 75.
 Teallach Eachdach 53, 76.
 Teallach Modharain 7.
 Tefia 6, 7.
 Tenures and charts, ancient, 403, 580, 581.
 Termon Dabeg 25.—See Lough Derg.
 Termon lands 407.
 Teutons 369, 388, 580.
 Thomond, or counties of Clare and Limerick, with their chiefs and clans 97, 146, 149 to 154, 610.
 Tigh Molaga or Timoleague 61.
 Tioprat Fachtna 17.
 Tir Briuin of the Shannon 13, 189.—See Hy Briuin.
 Tir Connell or Donegal, with its chiefs and clans 51, to 53, 601 to 610.
 Tirconnallians or Connallians 292, 437 to 442.
 Tir Enda 28.
 Tir Eogain or Tyrone and Derry, with their chiefs and clans, 2, 49 to 51, 601 to 610.
 Tir Fiachrach Aidhne, 23.—See Hy Fiachra.
 Tir Fiachrach Muaidhe, 23.—See Hy Fiachra.
 Tirkennedy 233.
 Tlachta 5, 292.
 Tobur Patrick 42, 43.
 Tomgraney abbey, &c. 305.
 Topography, ancient, of Ireland.—See Kingdoms and Counties.
 Toraidh or Tory Island 30.
 Tor Conaing or Conang's Tower, and Tory Island 341, 342, 432, 503, 594.
 Trian of Armagh 22.
 Trian Congail 167, 233, 258, 286, 289, 305, 328, 370, 404.
 Tributes 22, 148, 220, 467, 479.—See Rents.
 Trim abbey, town, &c. 167, 188, 231, 254, 256, 311, 354, 682.
 Triochad Cead 17.

- Truagh 3.
 Tuaim, Toome bridge 15, 28.
 Tuaim Achaidh 11.
 Tuaim Grene 16.
 Tuam, city, archbishops of, &c. 6, 14, 28,
 29, 59, 62, 67, 69, 71, 73, 78, 84, 91, 94,
 108, 133, 140, 160, 184, 186, 208, 241,
 244, 257, 258, 371, 479, 521, 701.
 Tuath of Roscommon 22.
 Tuath Binn 7.
 Tuath Dedanan 49, 97, 121, 122, 145, 171,
 219, 293, 317, 361.
 Tuites 8, 94, 317.
 Tullaghard 1.
 Tullaghoge 17, 236, 263.
 Turgesius 467.
 Tyrrells 8, 16, 142, 157 to 304, 317, 621 to
 625 to 682, 691 to 705.
- U.
- Ua Congbhala 26.
 Ua nEachach 14.
 Uisneach 6, 292, 298.
 Uladh or Ulidia 2, 3, 19, 337, 417.—See
 Dalaradia.
 Umalia 66, 99.
- V.
- Vesey, de, 96.
 Vivian, cardinal, 11.
- W.
- Wales invaded by the Irish 63.
 Walshes 251.
 War engine 597.
- Waterford, city and bishops of, &c. 33, 60,
 185, 196 to 198, 201, 202, 481, 483,
 543.
 Wexford 218, 225.
 White knight 225.
 Wine 107.
 Windele's Cork 171, 172, 176, 178, 180,
 182.
 Witchcraft 450, 459.
 Wills, of kings Roderick and Torlogh O'Co-
 nor 27, 126.
 — of Corinac Mac Cullenan 196.
 — of Cabir Mor 220, 556.
 Wonders 6, 141, 312, 323, 469, 482.
 Wooden buildings 188, 212.
- ERRATUM.—At p. 730, *read* Normans,
 pages 463, 464.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The topographical and historical Map, which accompanies the Annals of the Four Masters, has been compiled chiefly for the purpose of illustrating the events recorded, and pointing out the territories possessed by the Princes, Lords, Chiefs, and Clans, mentioned in the course of the Annals, thus elucidating the History, Topography, and Antiquities of Ireland. The Map has been arranged by Philip Mac Dermott Esq., M D. and compiled partly from the ancient Topographies of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, which are given in the Annotations to the Annals, and explained in the Preface and Introduction, and partly from the Annals of the Four Masters themselves, one of the best and most accurate authorities, on the rank, titles, and territories, not only of the Irish Princes, Chiefs and Clans, but of the great Anglo-Norman or Anglo-Irish families. A great mass of materials has been also collected from various other sources. Abraham Ortelius, a celebrated geographer of Antwerp, who died in 1598, published a Map of Ireland, giving the names of the principal Irish and English possessors, in the reign of Elizabeth, and this Map was republished by the learned Charles O'Connor of Belenagare, about the year 1770, showing the principal Irish and English proprietors in the reign of James I., or beginning of the 17th century. An account of the Map of Ortelius is given in the Introduction to the second volume of Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland.

The Map of Ortelius is, however, very defective, for it does not contain one seventh of the Irish Chiefs and Clans, besides, as there are no baronies marked, it is impossible accurately to ascertain the territories possessed by the various tribes. The Maps accompanying the State Papers of the reign of Henry the VIII. published in 1834, were compiled from about A. D. 1515, to 1567, and are very valuable, as containing the names of the principal Irish and English possessors at that period, but many of the names are misspelled, and difficult to be ascertained; on those Maps are given curious representations of the three Mac Sweeneys of Donegal, each accompanied with the figure of a battle-axe, as they were celebrated commanders of galloglasses. The Map of Ortelius and those of the State Papers, as far as they go, have been made available, but materials have been collected from numerous other sources, as the various ancient Histories, Topographies, and Genealogies found in Keating; in Cambrensis Eversus; O'Flaherty's Ogygia; the Dissertations of Charles O'Connor; O'Brien's Irish Dictionary; O'Halloran; Mac Geoghegan; the works of Ware, Usher, Valancey, Camden, Hammer and Campion; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana; Harris's Hibernica, Colgan, De Burgo, Archdall and Lanigan; the Public Records and Inquisitions published from 1825 to 1829, particularly the Books on Ultonia and Lagenia; all the topographical Dictionaries, County Histories, and Surveys hitherto published; ancient Peerages, by Lodge and others; Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry; and personal information collected from various sources. The Census of 1821 has been consulted, which gives the names of the families in every parish in Ireland, and many Clans have been collected from it; for where an old tribe name is very numerous at the present day, it may be inferred that they have been located there for centuries.

As the Danes make a remarkable figure in Irish History, in the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries, they are marked on the territories where they were chiefly located along the sea coast, and the great lakes. The Anglo-Irish on the Map, are the great Anglo-Norman Barons, who came with Strongbow and his successors, and were commonly called Strongbowians, together with many English families of note, who came to Ireland before the reign of Elizabeth, or down to about A.D. 1560; and as this Map is chiefly intended to elucidate Irish History to that period, the great Anglo-Irish families are placed on it, most of them being historical, and often mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters; but the names are necessarily limited to those who came to this country before the reign of Elizabeth, for to give all the families of note who were located in Ireland, since that period, through successive revolutions, would require a Map of three times the size; and it is to be observed, that this is intended, not as a Map of modern, but of ancient Ireland; but, at the same time it may be mentioned, that in the topographical Notes to the Annals, accounts have been given of the nobility and chief families of En-

glish descent, in the different counties, down to modern times. It has been mentioned in the Notes, that ancient Ireland was made into two great divisions, one denominated *Leath Mogha*, which constituted the southern half, and comprised the kingdoms or ancient provinces of Leinster and Munster, the other, forming the northern half, was called *Leath Cuinn*, and comprised the ancient provinces or kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, which constituted the *Irish Pentarchy*, are marked on the Map, together with the chief ancient principalities, and large territorial divisions, but though it might be very desirable to give all the ancient territories, and remarkable places, with their names in Irish as well as in English, that object could not be accomplished, except on a Map at least twice the size, which could not be made available to accompany these Annals. Many ancient names of territories and remarkable places are given, as anglicised and latinized by various writers, to suit the general reader, for if in Irish these names would convey little information, except to Irish scholars. On reference to the names of the various territories in the Index to the Annals, full accounts will be found of the extent and boundaries of all the ancient kindoms or provinces, principalities, and minor districts, from which a coloured Map could be formed, shewing the exact extent of every territory. The counties, and all the baronies in Ireland, are laid down on this Map, for otherwise it would be impossible to ascertain accurately the modern localities, corresponding to the ancient possessions of the Chiefs and Clans, and the object was to make it of general utility. The names of many remarkable places are given, such as fortresses, and seats of kings, ancient cities, Bishop's sees, Colleges, celebrated battle-fields, &c.; but, as before stated, it would require a far larger Map to give all the interesting objects connected with Irish Antiquities.

On reference to the names of persons and places in the Index to the Annals, a full account will be found of the Irish princes, chiefs, and clans, and of the Anglo-Irish families of note, with their rank, titles, and territories. In the Topographical Notes, accounts are given of the territories possessed by each of the Irish princes and chiefs, from the 10th to the 17th century, comprising a period of seven hundred years of well authenticated history; but it may be observed, that before surnames were established, in the 10th and 11th centuries, and a regular succession of families ascertained, the ancestors of those princes and chiefs had possessed these territories for more than a thousand years. In the notes from p. 550 to 552, and at pp. 579, 580, an account is given of the rank, titles, and extent of territory held by each of the Irish princes lords, and chiefs; and as a guide to a general reference to the Map, it is to be observed, that in the topographical notes to the Annals, the ancient territories, and the corresponding counties and baronies, are described under the following heads, which can be easily found on reference to the Index; and a full account will be thus obtained of all the Irish princes, lords, chiefs, and clans, as well as of the old families of note of English descent in every county:

I. In the Notes on Meath, Teffia, Bregia, Moy Liffey, Annaly and Offaley, are described the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Dublin, and parts of Kildare and King's county, with their chiefs, clans, &c.

II. Orgiall, or the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh.

III. Dalaradia, Ulidia, and Dalrieda, or Down and Antrim.

IV. Tir-Eogain and Tir-Conal, or Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal.

V. Brefney and Fermanagh, or Cavan, Leitrim and Fermanagh.

VI. Connaught North, or Sligo and Mayo.

VII. Connaught South, or Galway and Roscommon.

VIII. Thomond, or Clare and Limerick.

IX. Desmond, or Cork and Kerry.

X. Ormond and Desies, or Tipperary and Waterford.

XI. Hy-Kinsellagh and Cualan, or Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow.

XII. Ossory, Offaley, Leix and Moy Liffey, or Kilkenny, King's, and Queen's counties, and Kildare. A reference can also be made to the head, *County Histories*, in the Index.

To make this Map as correct as possible, great labour has been encountered in collecting the materials, which have been carefully and accurately arranged, the compiler and publisher being most anxious to render it a document that can be relied on as perfectly authentic. The Map has been engraved, with great accuracy, by W. H. Holbrooke, of Crow-street, Dublin, who also executed the ancient Irish *Ornamental Letters* in the Annals, and the *Illuminated Title-page*. The art of illuminating MSS. was practised from very remote ages, chiefly by the monks, who embellished their works on ecclesiastical history with paintings in beautiful and brilliant colours. These artists were called *Illuminators*, and decorated their books with elegant ornamental letters, emblematic figures, portraits of Saints, Angels, &c., exquisitely coloured, and gilt or burnished with gold. Many magnificent specimens of this ancient art are to be found in various Libraries throughout Europe, particularly in ecclesiastical works, Lives of Saints, Books of the Gospels, Missals, &c. The Irish ecclesiastics extensively practised this art, and many of their Books, of great antiquity, still remain, such as the Book of Armagh, or of St. Patrick, the Book of Kells, or of St. Columbkille, which is preserved in Trinity College Dublin, and many more in various Libraries, all exquisitely illuminated. After the invention of printing, the practice of illuminating books fell into disuse, but has been again partially introduced in modern times, particularly in England, by the celebrated Pugin, who is the great reviver of this art, and has published a book of splendid specimens. The illuminated Title-Page to the Annals of the Four Masters does great credit to the taste and talents of Mr. Holbrooke, who has executed, in a very elegant style, that and other specimens of this costly and difficult embellishment, and has the merit of being the first who has attempted to revive this beautiful and ancient art in Ireland.

Ancient Colonies.—On a Map of ancient Ireland, the Colonies that peopled the country from the earliest ages should be placed; but as its size was not suitable for that purpose, the following account of them is here subjoined. The *Celts* were descended from Gomer, and the *Scythians* from Magog, two sons of Japhet, son of Noah, and both these people originally dwelt in the countries near the Euxine and Caspian seas, on the borders of Europe and Asia. (See *Notes in Annals*, p. 363 to 365).

1. The *Partholomians* came from Scythia near the Euxine sea, and were located chiefly in Ulster, at Inis-Samer in Donegal, and also at Binn-Edair now the Hill of Howth, where they were all, in number nine thousand, cut off by a plague, after they had been in Ireland thirty years.

2. The *Nemedians*, who were Celto-Scythians, came from the country near the Euxine, and were located chiefly in Ulster at Ardmacha, or Armagh; in Derry, and Donegal; and at the hill of Usneach in Meath.

3. The *Fomorians*, who were African pirates, of the race of Ham, and considered to be Canaanites or Phenicians, who were expelled from their country by Joshua, were located along the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, mostly in Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo and Mayo, and had their chief fortress, called Tor-Conaing, or Conang's Tower, on Tor Inis, or the island of the Tower, now Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal; and another at the Giant's Causeway, which was called *Clochan-na-Fomoraigh*, according to O'Brien, in his Dictionary, signifying the Causeway of the Fomorians, as it was supposed to have been constructed by this people, who are represented as a race of giants. These three colonies came to Ireland at different times, about 1600, to 1500 years before the birth of Christ, and had many fierce contests with each other.

4. The *Fir-Bolg* or *Belgians*, according to some accounts, were Scythians, and came from Greece, but are more correctly considered a Celtic race from Belgic Gaul, and came to Ireland about 1300 years before the Christian era; they were located in Meath and Leinster, but chiefly in Connaught, where the *Fir-bolg* kings ruled for more than a thousand years.

5. The *Tuath-de-Danan*, considered by some to be Celto-Scythians, by others Chaldeans, Persians, Phenicians or Pelasgians, arrived about 1200 years before the birth of Christ, and conquered the *Fir-bolg*. The Danans came from the East, some say from Greece, to Scandinavia or Denmark, and thence to North-Britain and Ireland. They were located chiefly at Teamur or Tara, and Tailtean in Meath, at Cruachan in Connaught, and at

Aileach in Donegal. Their kings ruled over Ireland 197 years, and this people being represented as highly skilled in the arts, they are by some Antiquaries supposed to have built the Round Towers.

6. The *Milesians* or *Gael*, originally Celto-Scythians, near the Euxine Sea, on the borders of Europe and Asia, settled in Spain in very remote ages, and were mixed with the Celtiberians and Phenicians. They came to Ireland from Galicia, in North Spain, about 1000 years before the Christian era, and conquered the Danans. The Milesians were divided into three great tribes, the Heremonians, Heberians, and Irians, so called as descendants of three brothers, Heremon, Heber, and Ir, the sons of Milesius king of Spain. The Irians had Ulster; the Heremonians possessed Meath, and Leinster, and afterwards, also, Connaught and Ulster; the Heberians had Munster. The Clanna-Breogain, or *Brigantes*, were a branch of the Milesians, and so called from their ancestor Breogain, king of Spain, who was grandfather of Milesius; they were also called *Ithians*, from Ith, the son of Breogain, and sometimes *Lugadians*, from Lughaidh, the son of Ith. The Brigantes were located in South Leinster, and under the name of Ithians and Lugadians, in Cork and Kerry, or ancient Desmond.

7. The *Cruthacans* or *Picts* were Celto-Scythians, and, according to our ancient historians, came from Thraee, soon after the arrival of the Milesians, or about 1000 years B. C., but not being permitted by the Milesians to remain in Ireland, they sailed to Albain, or Scotland, and became possessors of that country; in the course of many centuries, colonies of them came over and settled in Ulster, about the beginning of the Christian era, and at subsequent times; they were located chiefly in the territories which now form the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry. An account of all these colonies, and of the tribes in Ireland, mentioned by the Greek geographer Ptolemy, in the 2nd century, is given at p. 340 to 345; 361 to 369, and 391 to 394, in the Notes to the Annals.

8. The *Danes* and *Norwegians*, or Scandinavians, a Teutonic race, of Scythian origin, came to Ireland in great numbers, in the 9th and 10th centuries, and were located chiefly in Leinster and Munster, in many places along the sea-coast, their strongholds being the towns of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick.

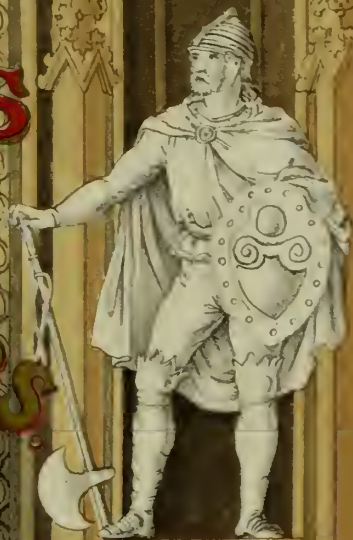
9. The *Anglo-Normans*, a Teutonic race, descended from the Normans of France, who were a mixture of Norwegians, Danes, and French, and conquered England in the 11th century, came to Ireland in the 12th century, and got possession of a great part of the country, under their chief leader, Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, who was named Strongbow, hence his followers have been called Strongbowians.

10. The *Anglo-Saxons*, or *English*, a Teutonic race, came from the 12th to the 18th century. The Britons or Welsh, a mixture of Celts and Saxons, came in the 12th and 13th centuries. These English colonies were located chiefly in Leinster, but also in great numbers in Munster and Connaught, and partly in Ulster.

11. The *Scots*, who were chiefly Celts of Irish descent, came in great numbers from the 10th to the 16th century, and settled in Ulster, mostly in Antrim, Down, and Derry; but on the Plantation of Ulster with British colonies, in the 17th century, the new settlers in that province were chiefly Scotch, who were a mixture of Celts and Saxons. Thus the seven first colonies were a mixture of Celts, Scythians, and Phenicians; but the four last were mostly Teutons, though mixed with Celts; and a compound of all these races in which the Celtic blood is predominant, forms the present population of Ireland.

Ancient Names of Ireland.—1. Inis Ealga, or the Noble Isle. 2. Fiodh-Inis, or the Woody Island. 3. Crioch Fuinidh, the Final, or most remote Country. 4. Inis-Fail, or the Island of Destiny. 5. Fodhla. 6. Buiba. 7. Eire, Eri, Eirin, and Erin, supposed to signify the Western Isle. These were the Irish names of Ireland. 8. Ierne, Ierna, Iernis, Iris, and Irin. 9. Ivernia, Ibernica, Hibernia, Juvernia, Ionernia, Hiberia, Hiberione, and Verna. 10. Insula Sacra, or the Sacred Isle. 11. Ogygia, or the most ancient Land. These were all names given by the Greeks and Romans. 12. Scotia, or the land of the Scots. 13. Insula Sanctorum, or the Island of Saints, were names applied by various Latin writers and ecclesiastical historians. 14. Eire-land, or Ireland, by the Anglo-Saxons. 15. By the Danes, Irlandi and Irar. 16. By the Anglo-Normans, Irelande.—See *Annals*, p. 388.

THE
ANNALS
of the
FOUR MASTERS



TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

Ancient Ireland

Showing the Five Kingdoms of the Pictarchy
MEATH, ULSTER, CONNAUGHT, LEINSTER & MUNSTER

as they existed under the Milesian Kings with the old Principalties & other Chief Divisions the
Palaces of the Kings, ancient Cities, Bishops Secs. & remarkable Places, and the Territories
possessed by each of the Irish Princes, Lords & Chiefs from the 11th to the 17th Century, also
the Possessions of the Danes in the 10th 11th & 12th centuries, and of the great Anglo-Norman
and old English Families from the Reign of HENRY THE II to that of EDWARD THE FIRST
and the Period from the latter end of the 12th to about the middle of the 16th century.

On the Printed Sheet accompanying the Map an Account is given of the extent
of all the ancient Territories, and of the Possessions, Rank, Titles & Descent of all the
Irish Princes, Lords & Chiefs, and also the Titles & Territories of the Anglo-Norman Lords &
great English Families. The Milesian Chiefs are all distinguished by U and Mac, the Head
which are placed about the Middle of each Barony & the others of their Localities. The
Anglo-Irish are placed on some part of their Possessions & the word REX is marked
on the Territories which they possessed.

The Abbreviations are: P. Prince, L. Lord, C. Chief, C. Chief, B. Baron, V. Viscount, and E. Earl

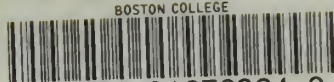
EIRE ARD INIS NA-RIGH

NOBLE ERIN ISLAND OF KINGS.

Compiled by Philip Mac Dermott M.A.



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